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VOLUME 6

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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FOREWORD

The present is the second volume of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* wholly devoted to applications submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to be completed since the close of the war. The first such volume was volume 2, which, apart from the Index Part, was completed on 28th September 1951. On the same day the first four Parts of the present volume (pp. 1-128) were published. The necessity for carrying through the first stage of the preparations for the Copenhagen Congress represented by the preparation and publication of volume 7 of the *Bulletin* led to an interval of just over six months before the next Part (Part 5) of the present volume was published. Thereafter, publication proceeded steadily, the volume being complete, except for the present Index Part, by 29th August 1952, when Parts 10 and 11 were published. By that date large numbers of documents for the Copenhagen Congress had been received in response to the appeal for advice issued in volume 7, and it became necessary once again to stop work on the present volume in order that a start might be made with the marshalling of the Copenhagen documents which in the spring and summer of 1953 were published as volumes 8 and 10. During the winter of 1952/53 the Subject Index was prepared on lines similar to those adopted for the indexes of previous volumes. On this occasion the Commission is indebted for the preparation of the present Index to Miss Joan Kelley, B.Sc. It is only now that the first rush of urgent business arising out of the Copenhagen Congress is over that it has been possible to arrange for the completion of this volume by the publication of the present Part.

2. By way of introduction it must be noted that, with the exception of the two applications published in Part 12, all the applications contained in the present volume were published well before the meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in August 1953. In consequence, in those respects where that Congress altered the terminology employed in the *Règles*, the terminology used in the applications in question is out of date. The required changes in terminology will be made by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, when granting or refusing the applications in question. The most important of the decisions so taken by the Copenhagen Congress was the substitution (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : **21**) of the expression "specific name" for the expression "trivial name" and the introduction of the expression "binomen" to denote the binominal combination of generic name and specific name which constitutes the scientific name of a species. The foregoing decision has involved also the change of the title of the *Official List* previously styled the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* to the "*Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*." A corresponding change is involved in the title of the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

3. The present volume, which comprises 488 pages (T.P.—xxxiv, 1-454) contains, in addition to the Obituary of the late Italian Commissioner, Professor L. di Caporriacco, 206 papers, of which 79 are original applications submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and 127 are comments, 90 on applications published in the present volume and 37 on applications published in Volume 2.

4. Of the 79 original applications, 2 deal simultaneously with names belonging to two different Classes of the Animal Kingdom and one deals both with an individual name and with the status of a book. For practical purposes, therefore, the volume contains 82 applications submitted to the Commission for decision. Similarly, 11 of the applications published in the present volume are applications by two or more joint authors. When account is taken of this fact, the number of applicants is found to be 95.

5. Of the 82 applications published in the present volume, 10 ask for *Declarations* from the International Commission on the meaning of particular provisions of the *Règles*, 5 relate to the status of names published in certain books, while 67 are concerned with individual scientific names.

6. The 67 applications relating to individual names published in the present volume, when grouped by reference to the Classes of the Animal Kingdom to which the genera or species concerned belong, are distributed as follows :—

Distribution of applications by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of applications*
Anthozoa	1
Nematoda	1
Rotifera	1
Polychaeta	1
Crustacea	9
Trilobita	2
Insecta	21
Arachnida	1
Gastropoda	3
Scaphapoda	2
Pelecypoda	3
Cephalopoda	5
Brachiopoda	4
Asteroidea	1
Echinoidea	2
Osteichthyes	1
Amphibia	1
Reptilia	7
Mammalia	1
	67

7. When the 95 applicants are arranged by reference to the countries in which they are resident, applications are seen to have been received from residents of the following countries (arranged in alphabetical order) :—

Distribution of applicants by country of residence

Country of Residence	*Number of applicants*
Australia	2
British W. Indies	1
Canada	1
Czechoslovakia	4
Germany	2
Italy	1
Netherlands	11
New Zealand	1
Sweden	2
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom	37
United States of America	32
	95

8. Fifty (75 per cent.) of the applications published in this volume are applications by specialists for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of promoting stability and universality in nomenclature and of preventing the confusion which, in the opinion of the applicants, would result from the strict application of the ordinary provisions of the *Règles* in those cases.

9. The applications published in this volume contain requests for the addition of 87 names to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and of 141 names to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.* In addition, these applications contain proposals for the final burying of 68 invalid generic names through the addition thereof to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* and for the interment of 162 invalid specific names in the *Official Index of Specific Names in Zoology.* The steady growth of this class of proposal is encouraging evidence of the value of these *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* as instruments for promoting stability and universality in zoological nomenclature.

10. Of the 127 comments published in this volume, 7 relate to more than one application. When account is taken of this fact, the total number of comments on applications published is found to be 134. Of these, 16 are comments on proposed *Declarations* and 5 are comments relating to the status of books. The remaining 113 comments relate to applications concerning individual names.

11. If the comments relating to individual names are grouped according to the Class of the Animal Kingdom to which the genus or species concerned belongs, the distribution of the comments is found to be as follows :—

Distribution of comments on applications relating to individual names, by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of comments*
Anthozoa	3
Crustacea	23
Insecta	31
Merostomata	2
Gastropoda	4
Pelecypoda	16
Cephalopoda	6
Brachiopoda	5
Reptilia	22
Indeterminate	1
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12. Of the 127 comments published in the present volume, nine were submitted by two or more joint authors. Taking this into account, the total number of specialists submitting comments is found to be 146.

13. When the authors of comments published in this volume are grouped by reference to their country of residence, the distribution is found to be as follows :—

Distribution of authors of comments by country of residence of the authors concerned

Country	*Number of authors of comments*
Australia	7
Austria	1
Brazil	1
Canada	3
France	14
Germany	17
Netherlands	4
Norway	1
Spain	1
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom	24
United States of America	72
	146

14. Decisions have been taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Postal Vote on most of the applications published in Parts 1 to 4 of the present volume. It is hoped that voting on the remaining applications will commence at an early date. The Rulings adopted by the

Commission on the cases on which voting has been completed will be published as soon as possible in volume 9 of the *Bulletin*, together with the Rulings adopted on the questions dealt with in volume 2.

15. Among the problems dealt with in the present volume on which decisions had been taken by the International Commission before the opening at Copenhagen in August last of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology were four in which the adoption of interpretative *Declarations* had been proposed. In each case the Commission adopted the *Declaration* recommended and the *Declaration* so adopted was submitted to the Copenhagen Congress. These *Declarations* were concerned with the following subjects : (1) the clarification of the status of a name having as an " indication " only a qualified synonymic reference to a previously published available name (Application Z.N.(S.)349, published on pp. 103-105 of the present volume) ; (2) the clarification of the provisions defining the nominal species available for selection as the type species of a nominal genus for which no such species were cited at the time that that nominal genus was established (Application Z.N.(S.)499, published on pp. 85-88) ; (3) the clarification of the meaning of Rule (*f*) in Article 30 (Application Z.N.(S.)539, published on pp. 45-48) ; (4) the clarification of the provisions defining the conditions in which a state of secondary homonymy is to be treated as having been established (Application Z.N.(S.)586, published on pp. 120-122). The decisions reached by the Copenhagen Congress on these four subjects are recorded respectively in paragraphs 122, 126, 132 and 161 of the Copenhagen Report.

16. On all except one of the remaining six of the ten applications relating to the wording of the *Règles* referred to in paragraph 5 of the present Foreword decisions were also taken by the Copenhagen Congress. The one exception noted above was a suggestion that all names placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should be afforded express protection under the Plenary Powers ; this was not proceeded with, as it was considered that the existing safeguards for the *Official List* were adequate for the protection of the names concerned. Of the five questions on which the Commission had in the present volume been asked to render *Declarations* and on which decisions were taken by the Copenhagen Congress the first two (Applications Z.N.(S.)538 and 540 published on pp. 92-94 and 94-96 of the present volume) were concerned with the relative status of names differing only by the presence, or absence, of diacritic marks over one or more of the letters composing the name concerned ; in both cases the problem raised was disposed of by the general revision of Article 20 carried out by the Copenhagen Congress. The third and fourth cases were both concerned with aspects of Article 25 ; of these the first (Application Z.N.(S.)371, published on pp. 52-53) raised the issue of the priority to be accorded to names consisting of spelled-out letters or numerals in cases where such names were applied to taxa previously referred to without names in lists in which the letters or numerals concerned had been used for the purpose of enumeration ; in the second case (Application Z.N.(S.)669, published on pp. 247-249) a request had been made for a ruling that a name should not possess a status of availability if clearly published for some purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature. The fifth of the cases (Application

Z.N.(S.)530, published on pp. 90-92) was concerned with the relative status of two generic names, each based upon the same modern patronymic in cases where the differences in spelling arose only from differences in the method adopted for transliterating into the Latin alphabet from some other alphabet the word on which the generic names concerned were based. The decisions reached by the Copenhagen Congress in regard to Article 20 are recorded in paragraph 101 of its Report on Zoological Nomenclature ; the decisions in regard to the two aspects of Article 25 discussed above are recorded respectively in paragraphs 117 and 114 of the Copenhagen Report, while the problem in connection with generic names arising from differences of transliteration is recorded in the Copenhagen Report partly under Article 34 (paragraph 157) and partly as an element in the revised provisions relating to the emendation of names (paragraph 71).

17. Finally, it may be observed that, although the number of new applications published in the present volume is only slightly larger than that published in volume 2 (a volume of equal size) (65 as compared with 59 applications), the number of comments upon applications is much larger (114 as compared with 84) and these comments have been furnished by a much larger number of zoologists (147 as compared with 85). This increase in the number of comments received constitutes an encouraging sign of the growing interest, on the part of specialists, in the problems of nomenclature submitted to the International Commission for decision.

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East,
Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1.

31*st December* 1953.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 1) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) Proposed validation, as from 1809, of the undermentioned trivial names published by Martin in that year :—

(*a*) Trivial names of species of the Class Anthozoa : *duplicatus* and *floriformis* (each published in combination with " *Erismatolithus Madreporites* ") ;

(*b*) Trivial names of species of the Class Brachiopoda : *resupinatus* ; *semireticulatus* ; *productus* ; *crumena* ; *pugnus* ; *trigonalis* ; *subconicus* ; *striatus* (each published in combination with " *Conchyliolithus Anomites* ") (Z.N.(S.)461).

(2) *Martinia* McCoy, 1844, (Class Brachiopoda) proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)535).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature,
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

28th September, 1951.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE CORRECT SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR THE ECHINODERM FOSSIL FROM THE LIMBURG CRETACEOUS (MAESTRICHTIAN) COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE "SPATANGUE DE MAESTRICHT" (CLASS ECHINOIDEA, ORDER SPATANGOIDEA)

By H. ENGEL

(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)219)

In a paper entitled " Over de variatie van *Hemipneustes striatoradiatus* (Leske) " published in 1945 (*Verhandl. Geol-Mijnbouwk. Genootsch. Nederland en Kolon.* (Geol. Ser.)**14**: 173-182) I discussed the status of the name of the common and well known fossil sea-urchin from the Limburg Cretaceous (Maestrichtian) so aptly designated by the French as " Spatangue de Maestricht ". My conclusion was that the modern use by palaeontologists for this species of the generic name *Spatagoides* was incorrect under the *Règles*, as also was the use of the specific trivial name *radiatus*. The first name published for this species was *Spatangus striatoradiatus* Leske, 1778 ; the oldest generic name available for this species according to current taxonomic ideas was *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836 ; the correct name for this species was therefore *Hemipneustes striatoradiatus* (Leske, 1778).

The generic name *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836, was in general use for this species until Lambert & Thiéry (*Essai de Nomenclature raisonnée des Echinides*, (fasc. 6/7) : 411) substituted for it the name *Spatagoides* Klein, 1778. Lambert remarks in his " Révision des Echinides fossiles de la Catalogne " (1927, *Mem. Mus. Cienc. nat. Barcelona* (Ser. Geol.) **1** : 42) that the name *Spatagoides* was adopted by Bayle as far back as 1878 (*Explic. Carte géol. France* **4** (Atlas)), while he himself had given in 1917 the arguments in favour of the use of this name in place of *Hemipneustes* in his " Note sur quelques Holasteridae " (*Bull. Soc. Sci. hist. nat. Yonne* **70** : 196). The last mentioned publications are not available to me but the grounds on which Lambert based his conclusions are quite clear from the statements made in the paper which he published in 1924 (*loc. cit.*) jointly with Thiéry. The argument was : (1) that Klein in his *Naturalis Dispositio Echinodermatum* published in 1734 used (: 35) the generic name *Spatagoides* for a species which he called *Spatagoides andersonii* and which he figured on his plate XXV from a specimen of the " Spatangue de Maestricht " from Bemelen near Maestricht collected in 1715 ; (2) that Leske in 1778 conferred availability as from that date on Klein's names by republishing that author's *Naturalis Dispositio*. It is quite clear that in this new edition Leske did not reinforce Klein's names "by adoption and acceptance" (*Opinion* 5) and therefore that the republication of these names in this way did not confer any availability on them under the *Règles* ; I do not consider it necessary to argue this point in detail, for it was fully considered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1948 in connection with the generic name *Arachnoides*, another of Klein's 1734 names which it was desired to make available as from Leske, 1778. The Commission then took the view that, in order to secure this end, it was necessary for it to use its plenary powers expressly to validate the name *Arachnoides*, its publication in 1778 in Leske's reprint of Klein's work having conferred no availability upon it (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 530-536).

The position is therefore that, under the *Règles* the name *Spatagoides*, originally of Klein, 1734, acquired no availability in virtue of the republication by Leske in 1778 of Klein's *Naturalis Dispositio*. Among the synonyms quoted by Lambert & Thiéry (1924 : 411) is the alleged generic name *Spatangoida* attributed by those authors to Gmelin, 1789 (*in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3197) ; but this term was used by Gmelin only to indicate that it had been employed by Klein for the group of species dealt with on page 3197. This term was not "reinforced" by Gmelin "by adoption or acceptance" (*Opinion* 5) and accordingly acquired no availability by reason of having been republished in this way. It therefore has no existence as a generic name. The next name to be considered is *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836 (*Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchatel* **1** : 183) ; this is a validly published name, the nominal genus so named having, as its type species by monotypy, the nominal species *Hemipneustes radiatus* ; this name was not published by Agassiz as a new name but was attributed by him to Lamarck, by whom the trivial name *radiatus* had been employed in the binominal combination *Spatangus radiatus* (1816, *Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **3** : 33). When however we turn to Lamarck, we find that he in turn was not the author of the trivial name *radiatus*, which he attributed to Gmelin, by whom it was published in the binominal combination *Echinus radiatus* (Gmelin, 1790, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3174). Finally, we find that Gmelin himself did not regard the trivial name *radiatus* as a new name but merely as an emendation of the name *striatoradiatus* as published by Leske in 1778 in the binominal combination *Spatangus striatoradiatus* (Leske, 1778, *Addit. Klein. nat. Disp. Ech.* : 234)(also on page 170 in the edition which does not include the reprint of Klein). The species so named by Leske, and therefore also the species referred to by Agassiz in 1836 under the name *Hemipneustes radiatus*, is the "Spatangue de Maestricht". As the foregoing was the sole species referred by Agassiz to the genus *Hemipneustes*, it is the type species of that genus by monotypy. The generic name *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836, is the oldest available generic name for the "Spatangue de Maestricht", for that species is not congeneric with the species which is the type species of the genus *Echinus* Linnaeus, 1758, to which it was referred by Gmelin in 1790, while the International Commission has, under its plenary powers, suppressed all uses of the generic name *Spatangus* prior to Gray, 1825, in order to validate the name *Spatangus* Gray, 1825, with type species *Spatagus purpureus* Müller (O. F.), 1776, a species not congeneric with the "Spatangue de Maestricht" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 522–530). We arrive therefore at the conclusion that, on the basis of current taxonomic ideas, the correct generic name for the species under consideration is *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836.

As regards the trivial name applicable to this species, we have already seen that in 1778 Leske gave it the name *striatoradiatus* (in the binominal combination *Spatangus striatoradiatus*) and that in 1790 Gmelin, who referred this species to the genus *Echinus* Linnaeus, emended the trivial name given to this species by Leske by shortening it to the form *radiatus*. Goldfuss (G. A.) (1829, *Petref. German.* **1** (2) : 150) cites a number of authors under the name *Spatangus radiatus*, but of the references so given one only is prior to the publication in 1778 of the name *Spatangus striatoradiatus*. This reference was cited by Goldfuss as " Knorr, Petref. tab. E IV n. 41 "). This is clearly a reference to the work entitled " Die Naturgeschichte der Versteinerungen zur Erläuterung der Knorrischen Sammlung von Merkwürdigkeiten der Natur " by Walch, J. E. I. In volume 2 of the above work there is a description on page 182 of the specimen figured on Plate E IV figs. 1 & 2, but neither on the plate where the number 41 (cited by Goldfuss) refers to four figures (figs. 1-4, of which only figs. 1 & 2 represent the " Spantangue de Maestricht ") nor in the text (on page 182) nor on page 28 of Part IV (where a *Systema* is given) is there any trace of the name *Echinocerus scutatus*, alleged by Goldfuss to have been used by " Knorr," i.e., by Walch, for the species under consideration. On the contrary, the specimen figured as figs. 1 & 2 on pl. E IV, which was collected in Maestricht, was cited by Walch under the name *Spatangus*. The only name cited by Walch (but not accepted by him) is from Klein : " *Spatagoides quaternis radiis, andersonii.*" We see therefore that Leske was the first author to apply a trivial name to the " Spatangue de Maestricht."

In the light of the data given above, we find that the oldest available name for the foregoing species is *Spatangus striatoradiatus* Leske, 1778, that the oldest available generic name for this species is, according to current taxonomic ideas, the name *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836, and therefore that, on the basis of those taxonomic ideas, the correct name, under the *Règles*, for this species is *Hemipneustes striatoradiatus* (Leske, 1778). In view of the misunderstanding and confusion in this matter created by the action by Lambert & Thiéry, it is desirable that these names should now be stabilised by being placed on the *Official Lists* established respectively for generic names and for specific trivial names. The request which I accordingly submit is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Hemipneustes* Agassiz, 1836 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Echinus radiatus* Gmelin, 1790) ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned reputed but non-existent generic names :—

  (*a*) *Spatagoides* Klein, 1778, *Nat. Disp. Ech.* (Leske's ed.) ;

  (*b*) *Spatagoides* Leske, 1778, *Add. Klein, Nat. Disp. Ech.* : 9, 156, 175, 176 ;

  (*c*) *Spatangoida* Gmelin, 1789, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13)**1** : 3197 ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *striatoradiatus* Leske, 1778 (as published in the binominal combination *Spatangus striatoradiatus*) ;

(4) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned invalid or reputed but non-existent specific trivial names :—

(*a*) *radiatus* Gmelin, 1790 (as published in the binominal combination *Echinus radiatus*) (an invalid name, being an invalid emendation of the trivial name *striatoradiatus* Leske, 1778 (as published in the binominal combination *Spatangus striatoradiatus*)) ;

(*b*) *scutatus* Knorr, 1768 (in the binominal combination *Echinocerus scutatus*) (a reputed but non-existent name).

Postscript (dated 9th September, 1950) : The present application was originally submitted in April 1946 at a time when the Commission had not given any ruling on the availability of generic names originally published by Klein in 1734 on their being republished in 1778 in Leske's post-1757 edition of Klein's *Naturalis Disppsitio Echinodermatum.* In the application, as then submitted, I accordingly set out in detail the grounds on which I asked the Commission to give a ruling that in the foregoing re-issue of Klein's work Leske had not complied with the requirements specified in *Opinion* 5 and therefore that Klein's names acquired no availability in virtue of being so republished by Leske. I have since revised this application, in view of the fact that this question was the subject of a ruling (in the case of the alleged name *Arachnoides* Klein or Leske, 1778) by the Commission at its Session held in Paris in 1948[1]. At the same time I have redrafted the form of the application submitted to the Commission, in order to take account of the decisions taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology to establish both an *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* and also an *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names* and a corresponding *Official Index* for similar specific trivial names.

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[1] See 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 533

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAMES OF TWO NOMINAL SPECIES OF THE CLASS ANTHOZOA AND OF EIGHT NOMINAL SPECIES OF THE CLASS BRACHIOPODA, PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM MARTIN IN 1809 IN THE WORK ENTITLED "PETRIFICATA DERBIENSIA" AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By HELEN M. MUIR-WOOD, D.Sc.,
(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

and

C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.,
(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)461)

At its Session held in Paris in July 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruled that the works by W. Martin published respectively in 1793,* under the title *Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire* and in 1809 under the title *Petrificata Derbiensia* did not comply with the binominal requirements of the *Règles* and therefore that no new "names" published therein possessed any availablity under the *Règles* in virtue of being published therein. It is assumed that in arriving at this decision consideration was taken of the publication by W. Martin of "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils and Scientific Principles", [Macclesfield] 1809, pt. 1, vi, chapter headed "Principles of Nomenclature", pp. 202-203, where the following statement occurs: "Names of the Species. The *name* of a *species* properly consists of the *generic* (i.e. name of the *genus*) and *trivial* name. The *trivial* name is a word added to the name of the *genus*, in order to form a distinctive appellation for a species".†

In its ruling, the International Commission placed on record its intention "to give sympathetic consideration to any application which might be submitted by interested specialists for the validation as from Martin,

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* In the *Official Record* of the decision by the International Commission the date given for this work in 1793, the date which it bears but according to a statement by Martin himself (1809, *Petrificata derbiensia*, Preface: v) this work was published in Parts, the first Part not having been issued until 1794. It has not, however, proved possible to find any confirmation of this statement.

† "In writing or speaking of *permanent* species of reliquia, of which the originals are *unknown*, it will generally be found convenient to use the *family* name, with the *generic* and *trivial* ones—as, CONCHYL. Anomites *striatus*—CONCHYL. Anomites *productus*, &c., &c. In this mode, a more determinate idea is given of the *reliquium*, than if the *trivial* name were used with the *generic* one alone. Nor is the insertion of the family name between the generic and trivial appellations, as just given, contrary to the practice of our first naturalists, who, in treating of detached species belonging to *genera* in which Linneus found it necessary to establish *families* or *subdivisions*, frequently use the *family* name in conjunction with the *generic* and *trivial* denominations—as, 'PHALAENA Geometra *rufata*—PAPILIO Eques *Hector*—PHALAENA Tinea *pratella*,'."

> 1809, of any trivial name first published by that author in his *Petrificata Derbiensia* where that name was in general use for a common species and it could be shown that under (1) above it would be necessary to change the name of that species and that such change would lead to confusion in nomenclature ". (Commission Minutes, Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 15 (2) 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **4** (16/18) : 450–452.)

It is in accordance with the invitation so extended to specialists that the present application is submitted for consideration. It relates to the trivial names of ten species published in Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* of 1809. Several of the nominal species so named by Martin are the type species of important and well-known genera. The fossil genera in question contain species of common occurrence which are of importance in Carboniferous and Permian stratigraphical palaeontology, not only of Europe and Asia but also of America. Failure to validate these species would cause considerable confusion in stratigraphical and palaeontological literature. The request now submitted to the International Commission is that it should (1) validate each of the trivial names concerned under its plenary powers, and, having done so, should (2) place the trivial names in question on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

In some of the cases now submitted the identity of the nominal species bearing the trivial names which form the subject of the present application has been determined by later authors, acting under Article 31. We recommend that in placing the trivial names in question on the *Official List*, the Commission should include a reference to such determinations in the same way as we understand was done in similar cases when names were placed by the Commission on this *Official List* during its Paris Session.

The names which we ask the Commission to validate under its plenary powers are specified in the following paragraphs where we give also the grounds on which we base the applications so submitted.

(1) & (2) The trival names " duplicatus " and " floriformis " Martin, 1809 (as published respectively in the combinations " Erismatolithus Madreporites (duplicatus) " and " Erismatolithus Madreporites (floriformis) "

The species name *Erismatolithus Madreporites* (*duplicatus*) Martin (W.), 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. N[4], pl. 30, figs. 1, 2) is the name of the coral nominal species which is the type species of the genus *Lonsdaleia* McCoy (F.), 1849 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 12). The species was designated as type species of the above genus by McCoy in 1849 (*loc. cit.*).

Erismatolithus Madreporites (*floriformis*) Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. U[1], pl. 43, figs. 3, 4 and pl. 44, fig. 5) has for more than seventy years been referred to the genus *Lonsdaleia*.

Lonsdaleia is a commonly occurring genus of Anthozoa in Carboniferous rocks, and the species *Lonsdaleia floriformis* (Martin) has, for over forty years, been used as a zonal index in Lower Carboniferous stratigraphy.

The first reviser of Martin's species was J. Fleming who, in 1828 (*The History of British Animals* : 509), assigned *E. M. duplicatus* to the recent genus *Caryophyllia* Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 370) and placed *E. M. floriformis* in his new genus *Lithostrotion* (: 508). Fleming gave no new illustration of these species, but W. Lonsdale in 1845, " Description of some Charateristic Palaeozoic Corals of Russia " (*in* Murchison & others, *The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains* **1** : 603) selected Martin's species *E. M. floriformis* as the type species of Fleming's genus *Lithostrotion*. To stabilize modern concepts of both the genera *Lonsdaleia* McCoy and *Lithostrotion* Fleming, however, the International Commission in *Opinion* 117 published in 1931 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 7), : 18-19) suspended the Rules and standardised *Lithostrotion* Fleming, 1828, with *Lithostrotion striatum* Fleming, 1828 (*loc. cit.* : 508) as the type species.

The genus *Lonsdaleia* has been made the subject of a special study by Stanley Smith in a paper entitled " The Genus *Lonsdaleia* and *Dibunophyllum rugosum* ", published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71** : 218-272, pls. 17-21). The nomenclatorial history of the two *Lonsdaleia* species in question thus received particular attention, the results of which it would be confusing to workers to disturb. All Martin's syntypes of the two species now being considered are lost, but Stanley Smith chose two neotypes from the Sedgwick Museum collections, which he illustrated in his 1916 paper ; (1) for *Erismatilithus Madreporites duplicatus* as pl. xvii, fig. 1 and for *E. M. floriformis* as pl. xix, figs. 1-3. The latter specimen was the type-specimen of *Stombodes conaxis* McCoy (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 10, pl. 49).

There appears, therefore, to be a strong case for the validation of the trivial names of Martin's nominal species *Erismatolithus Madreporites duplicatus* and *Erismatolithus Madreporites floriformis* (commonly known as *Lonsdaleia duplicata* and *L. floriformis* respectively), since both the species in question are well-known and commonly occurring Lower Carboniferous species, and any disturbance of these names would cause confusion.

(3) The trivial name " resupinatus " Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (resupinatus)")

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*resupinatus*) Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. Z[4], pl. 49, figs. 13, 14) is the name of the nominal species of brachiopod which is the type species of the genus *Schizophoria* King, 1850 (*Mon. Permian Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.) : 105) by original designation.

Martin's species was redescribed by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 25, pl. 325) as *Terebratula resupinata* from the Mountain Limestone of Derbyshire. The same species-name *Terebratula resupinata* was, however, previously used by Sowerby (J.) in 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 116, pl. 150, figs. 3, 4) for a Middle Lias brachiopod from Ilminster, Somerset.

The species name *Terebratula resupinata* J. Sowerby, 1822 (= *Conch. Anomites resupinatus* Martin) is, therefore, preoccupied by *Terebratula resupinata* J. Sowerby 1816.

Confusion would be caused if the name given by Martin to this species were invalidated, since the next use of the trivial name *resupinata* by Sowerby in

1822 in the combination *Terebratula resupinata* for Martin's species, is itself invalid by the previous use of the trivial name *resupinata* for another species in the same combination, *Terebratula resupinata* by Sowerby in 1816.

Furthermore, T. N. George and D. A. Ponsford in 1938 (*Trans. Leeds geol. Assoc.* **5** (4) : 288) selected a shell figured by Davidson in 1861 (*Mon. Brit. Foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(4) : 130, pl. 29, figs. 1, 1a, 1b), from Bolland preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), as a neotype of Martin's species, since Martin's original shell has not been found. This neotype was refigured and described by G. Bond in 1941 (*Proc. geol. Assoc.* **52** (4) : 289, pl. 21, figs. A-C.)

It is therefore recommended that the trivial name *resupinatus* Martin, 1809, in its published form *Anomites resupinatus*, commonly known as *Schizophoria resupinata* should be validated under the plenary powers.

(4) & (5) The trivial names "productus" Martin, 1793 and 1809 (as published in the combinations "Conchyliolithus Anomia (productus)" and "Conchyliolithus Anomites (productus)"), and "semireticulatus" Martin, 1809 as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (semireticulatus)")

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*productus*) Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. K[2], pl. 22, figs. 1-3) or *Conchyliolithus Anomia* (*productus*) Martin, 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifactions Derb.* : sign. L[3], pl. 22, figs. 1-3) is the name of the nominal species which is the type species of the genus *Productus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 153) by subsequent designation of Thomas (I.) in 1914 (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.* (Palaeont.) **1**(4) : 258).

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 (*ibid.* : sign. O[3], pl. 32, figs. 1, 2, 3 and pl. 33, fig. 4) is the name of the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood, 1930 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **5** : 103) by original designation.

In the discussion on his genus *Productus*, Sowerby (J.) (1814, *loc. cit.*) stated—" His (Martin's) *Conch. Anomites productus* is a good type of the Genus, therefore, as the name *Anomites* must be laid aside, I have adopted his specific name as the Generic one . . . " Sowerby renamed Martin's species *C. Anomites productus*, calling it *Productus martini*.

Confusion arose, however, owing to Sowerby (J.) having figured three distinct species in 1821 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : pl. 317, figs. 2–4) as *Productus martini*, one of which was said to be intermediate between *P. martini* and *Productus antiquatus*, the latter nominal species being described by Sowerby as possibly Martin's *Anomites semireticulatus* (erroneously quoted as *Annomites* [*sic*] *semistriatus* on page 15).

Several later authors regarded *P. martini* and *P. semireticulatus* as synonymous. Dall in 1877 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **8** : 58) gave the type species of *Productus* Sowerby as *P. martini* Sow.=*Anomites semireticulatus* Martin+*A. productus* Mart. S. A. Miller in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Palaeont.* : 363) quoted *P. semireticulatus* and *P. longispinus* as types. Oehlert in 1887 (*in* Fischer (P.), *Manuel de Conchyliol.* (Appendix) : 1277) gave *P. martini* Sowerby=*Anomites productus* Martin as the type, while Hall and Clarke in 1894 (*Eleventh Ann. Rep. State Geol. N.Y.* : 297) quoted *P. semireticulatus* as the type species. Schuchert in 1897 (*Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.* : **87** : 319) gave the type species as *Anomites productus* Martin=*Productus martini* Sowerby=*Productus semireticulatus* (Martin).

Thomas (I). (1914, *loc. cit.*) was the first to make a clear selection of a type species for *Productus* Sowerby, so selecting *Productus productus* (W. Martin). This was adopted by Chao in 1927 (*Pal. sinica* (B) **5**(2) : 26), by Muir-Wood in 1928 (*Mem. geol. Survey Gt. Brit.* (Palaeont.) **3**(1) **:** 235) and by Schuchert and Levene in 1929 (*Foss. Cat.* **1** (42 Brachiopoda, Generum et Genotyporum Index et Bibliographia), : 100).

In 1930 the two species *P. productus* (Martin) and *P. semireticulatus* (Martin) were finally disentangled by Muir-Wood (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10)**5** : 103), who then selected *P. semireticulatus* (Martin) as the type species of the genus *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood. This revision is now generally adopted by authors.

The invalidation, for these two species, of the trivial names given to them by Martin would cause considerable confusion in nomenclature and the disentangling of Sowerby's nominal species, in order to determine the trivial names which would have to replace them, would necessitate a considerable amount of research. There appears, therefore to be a good case for the validation of the the trivial name *productus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*productus*)) for the species commonly known as *Productus productus* (Martin), and of the trivial name *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*semireticulatus*)) for the species commonly known as *Dictyoclostus semireticulatus* (Martin).

(6) The trivial name " crumena " Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (crumena) ")

The nominal species *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*crumena*) Martin, 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. R[1], pl. 36, fig. 4) was assigned to the genus *Camarophoria* (emend. of *Camerophoria*) King, 1850 (*Mon. Perm. Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.) : 113) by King, 1850 (*ibid.* : 119, footnote). It was subsequently redescribed and figured as *Camarophoria crumena* from the Lower Carboniferous by Davidson in 1861 (*Mon. Brit. Foss. Brach.* **2**(5)(3) : 113, pl. 25, figs. 3–9), Martin's figure being reproduced for comparison.

Prior to this, however, in 1815, Sowerby (J.) (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 190, pl. 83, figs. 2, 2*, 3) used Martin's trivial name *crumena* in describing the species as *Terebratula crumena.*

Sowerby's *T. crumena* includes three unrelated species, two Rhynchonellids from the Jurassic which are both figured in pl. 83, and Martin's Lower Carboniferous species mentioned in the description but not figured by Sowerby. Martin's type-specimen is not preserved in the Sowerby collection and is not refigured in pl. 83, fig. 3.

In view of this confusion and of Sowerby's misidentification of Martin's species, there appears to be a good case for the validation of the trivial name *crumena*, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*crumena*)) for the species commonly known as *Stenoscisma* [olim *Camarophoria*] *crumena* (Martin), since from 1861 onwards when the species was redescribed by Davidson, this trivial name is well-established in Carboniferous literature.

(7) The trivial name "pugnus" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (pugnus)")

In 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifactions Derbyshire* : sign. L[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5) Martin published the name *Conchyliolithus Anomia* (*quinquelobatus*) ; in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* sign. K[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5) Martin republished the above figures, to which on this occasion he assigned the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*pugnus*). No reason was given by Martin for this change ; the specific name *Anomites quinquelobatus* is not preoccupied. Thus, if the names published in Martin's two books were available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, the entirely unknown name *quinquelobatus* Martin 1793, would replace *pugnus* Martin, 1809, a name which is universally used for this common Lower Carboniferous species of brachiopod.

Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 155, pl. 497, figs. 1–6) was the next author to describe Martin's species, which he assigned to the genus *Terebratula*. In 1840 (in the alphabetical index to volume 7 of the *Min. Conch.*) Sowerby transferred this species to the genus *Atrypa* Dalman, 1828 (*K. Vetensk-acad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1827** : 93, 102). Five of the specimens assigned by Sowerby to *Terebratula pugnus* are from Ireland and one from Derbyshire. They belong to more than one species, but none is identical with the species to which Martin applied the trivial names *quinquelobatus* (in 1793) and *pugnus* (in 1809), the holotype of which is still in existence.

Thus, if the trivial name *pugnus* Martin, 1809, were not preserved by the International Commission, the name *pugnus*, as from Sowerby (1825), would have to be applied to a species different from that for which it is now universally used, a change which would certainly lead to great confusion. There is therefore a good case for the use by the Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *pugnus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*pugnus*)) for use for the species to which it is now always applied.

(8) The trivial name "subconicus" Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (subconicus)")

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*subconicus*) was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* sign. Z[2], pl. 47, figs. 6–8). The species so named was first redescribed in 1840 (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : pl. 57, fig. 10 and expl.) by Sowerby (J. de C.), who misidentified it from the British Devonian, citing it as *Spirifera subconica* var. Sowerby's figure represents an unrelated species nowadays identified as *Cyrtina heteroclita* (Defrance, 1827). This misidentification was furthered by Phillips in 1841 (*Figs. Descr. Pal. Foss.*

Cornwall. : 72, pl. 29, fig. 126), while de Koninck in 1843 (*Descr. Anim. foss. Belg.* : 255, pl. 12 bis, figs. 5, 5a, b,c) confused *subconicus* Martin with another unrelated species from the Belgian Lower Carboniferous. The species which de Koninck then erroneously called *Spirifer subconica* is identified nowadays as *Davidsonina septosa* (Phillips, 1836), var. *transversa* (J. W. Jackson).

The confusion in regard to the identity of Martin's species was finally cleared up by Davidson in 1858–59 (*Mon. Brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(1) : 48, pl. 9, fig. 3) and in 1863 (*ibid.*, **2** (5)(5) : 224, pl. 52, fig. 4) when an accurate description and illustration of the species were given under the name *Spirifera subconica.*

North (F. J.) in 1921 (*Quart J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **76** : 203) assigned this species to his new genus *Tylothyris* North, 1921 (*ibid.* **76**: 195), applying to it the name *Tylothyris subconica subconica.* At the same time he selected but did not illustrate a neotype.

If the name *subconicus* Martin, 1809, were to be treated as unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes, it would not be possible to apply that trivial name, as from a later author, to the species for which it is at present habitually used, since (as shown above) the first author after Martin to make use of this name (J. de C. Sowerby) applied it, as the result of a misidentification, to a different species ; in consequence, it would be necessary to provide this species with a new name. As this is a common British Lower Carboniferous species, such a change of name would certainly cause confusion. There is therefore a good case for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *subconicus* Martin, 1809.

(9) The trival name " trigonalis " Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (trigonalis) ")

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*trigonalis*) was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. Q[2], pl. 36, fig. 1). This trivial name was first republished in 1820 by Sowerby (J.) (*Min. Conch.* **3** : 117, pl. 265, figs. 2, 3). Martin's type-specimen is not preserved ; it was not refigured by Sowerby. Sowerby's syntypes, which are extant, are referable not to *Anomites trigonalis* Martin but to a species near *Spirifer bisulcatus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 152).

McCoy in 1844 (*Syn. Carb. Limest. Foss. Ireland* : 135) in his description of *Spirifera trigonalis* stated that there were two species—that of Martin and that of Sowerby—confused under this name. These two species were disentangled by Davidson in 1858 (*Mon. Brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5)(1) : 29, pl. 5, figs. 25, 29–33 ; and 1863 (*ibid.* **2** (5)(5) : 222, pl. 50, figs. 3, 4, *nec* 5–9). Later, however, in 1880 (*ibid.* **4** (3): 276, pl. 32, fig. 13 ; pl. 34, figs. 2–5) Davidson again confused this species with other Carboniferous Spirifers. Schwetzov in 1925 (*Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **33** : 155) included Martin's species in his *Spirifer trigonalis* Martin, var. *typica.*

We find therefore that on the occasion of the first use, subsequent to Martin (1809), of the trivial name *trigonalis* (namely that by J. de C. Sowerby in 1820) this trivial name was applied not to the species so named by Martin but to another species, and, therefore, that, if the name *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, were not to be validated by the International Commission, it would be necessary to apply it in an entirely unaccustomed sense and at the same time to provide a new name for the species now known as *Spirifer* (or *Fusella*) *trigonalis*. This is a common Lower Carboniferous species and its trivial name *trigonalis* is well established in stratigraphical and palaeontological literature. Any disturbance of that name would certainly give rise to confusion, and there is therefore a good case for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, for use in its customary sense.

(10) The trivial name " striatus " Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (striatus) ")

The species name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*striatus*) was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrif. derb.* : sign. L[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2). The same trivial name had previously been applied by Martin to the same species in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomia* (*striatus*) in 1793 (*Figs. Descr. Petrifications Derbyshire* : sign. M[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2 et expl.). This is an extremely well-known species and for nearly 100 years has been treated as the type species of the genus *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 41). Under the *Règles*, this usage was incorrect and accordingly in 1924 Muir-Wood submitted an application to the International Commission asking for the use of the plenary powers to regularise universally accepted nomenclatorial practice by designating the above species as the type species of *Spirifer* Sowerby. This application was approved by the Commission, whose decision was promulgated in *Opinion* 100 published in 1928 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 9–12). The Commission was not asked on that occasion to validate the trivial name *striatus* Martin (the question of the availability of names in Martin's two books not then being raised as such), the only request put to the Commission, and the only question on which it gave a decision, being concerned with the type species of the genus *Spirifer* Sowerby. The present opportunity is accordingly taken to ask the International Commission to complete the case dealt with in *Opinion* 100 by using its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *striatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*striatus*).

Recommendations

Since we understand from the *Official Record of the Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in July* 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**) that it is the policy of the International Commission and of the International Congress of Zoology to develop the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* to the fullest extent possible and since a large part of the case on which the present application is based rests upon the fact that several of the specific trivial names which we ask should be validated are the names of type species of important genera, we recommend that the names of those genera should be placed on the *Official List* for such names at the same time that the trivial names now proposed to be validated are placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

We accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) under the procedure laid down under Section (2) of the Fifteenth Conclusion at the Fourteenth of its Meetings held in Paris in July 1948 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 452), to use its plenary powers to validate the undermentioned trivial names published by Martin (W.) in 1809 in the work entitled *Petrificata Derbiensia* :—

(i) Class Anthozoa

(*a*) *duplicatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. N[4], pl. 30, figs. 1, 2 (as published in the combination *Erismatolithus Madreporites* (*duplicatus*)) ;

(*b*) *floriformis* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. V[1], pl. 43, figs. 3, 4 (as published in the combination *Erismatolithus Madreporites* (*floriformis*)) ;

(ii) Class Brachiopoda

(*c*) *resupinatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Z[4], pl. 49, figs. 13, 14 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*resupinatus*)) ;

(*d*) *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. O[3], pl. 32, figs. 1–3 pl. 33, fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*semireticulatus*)) ;

(*e*) *productus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. K[2], pl. 22, figs. 1–3 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*productus*)) ;

(*f*) *crumena* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. R[1]. pl. 36, fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*crumena*)) ;

(*g*) *pugnus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. K[4], pl. 22, figs. 4, 5 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*pugnus*)) ;

(*h*) *trigonalis* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Q[2], pl. 36, fig. 1 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*trigonalis*)) ;

(*i*) *subconicus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. Z[2], pl. 47, figs. 6–8 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*subconicus*)) ;

(*j*) *striatus* Martin, 1809, *ibid.* : sign. L[1], pl. 23, figs. 1, 2 et expl. (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*striatus*)) ;

(2) to place the ten trivial names specified in (1) above on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, subject, in the undermentioned cases, to the addition of the following notes specifying the manner in which the nominal species in question is to be interpreted :—

(*a*) *duplicatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as fig. 1 on plate 17 in the paper by Stanley Smith published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71**) ;

(*b*) *floriformis* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as figs. 1–3 on plate 19 in the paper by Stanley Smith published in 1916 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **71**) ;

(*c*) *resupinatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as figs. 1, 1a, 1b, on plate 29 in the portion of Davidson's monograph published in 1861 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5) (4) (specimen refigured by Bond in 1941, *Proc. geol. Assoc.* 52(4) : 289, pl. 21, figs. A-C) ;

(*d*) *crumena* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimens illustrated as figs. 3–8 on pl. 25 in the portion of Davidson's monograph published in 1861 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5) (3)) ;

(*e*) *subconicus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated by Davidson in 1859 as fig. 3 on plate 9 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2**(5)(2)) ; and as fig. 4 on plate 52 (*ibid.* **2**(5)(5)) published in 1863 ;

(*f*) *trigonalis* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated as fig. 25 on plate 5 and as figs. 3–4 on plate 50 of Davidson's monograph published in 1858 and 1863 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2**) ;

(*g*) *pugnus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to Martin's type-specimen (No. B.61451 in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)) illustrated by Muir-Wood in 1951 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **4,** pl. 4, figs. 3a-c) ;

(*h*) *striatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen illustrated in 1820 by Sowerby (J.) as upper figure on plate 270 (err. as 170) of *Min. Conch.* **3.** (Specimen preserved in the *Coll. Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*) No. B. 61016) ;

(*i*) *semireticulatus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen (No. B.3685 in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)) illustrated as figs. 2a-c on pl. 1 in 1928 by Muir-Wood (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*, **3** (1)) ;

(*j*) *productus* Martin, 1809 : the nominal species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen (No. 32453 in Geological Survey Museum) illustrated in 1928 as figs. 1a-d on pl. 1 by Muir-Wood (*Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*, **3** (1)).

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Lonsdaleia* McCoy, 1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 11 (type species, by original designation : *Erismatolithus Madreporites duplicatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers, the nominal species so named to be interpreted as specified in (2)(*a*) above) (Class Anthozoa);

(*b*) *Schizophoria* King, 1850, *Mon. Perm. Foss.* (Palaeont. Soc.): 105, 106 (type species, by original designation: *Conchyliolithus Anomites resupinatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed under (1)(*c*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers, the nominal species so named to be interpreted as specified in (2)(*c*) above) (Class Brachiopoda);

(*c*) *Productus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, *Min. Conch.* **1** : 153 (type species, by subsequent selection by Thomas (I.), 1914 (*Mem. geol. Survey Gt. Brit.* (Palaeont.) **1**(4) : 258): *Conchyliolithus Anomites productus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(*e*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (Class Brachiopoda);

(*d*) *Dictyoclostus* Muir-Wood, 1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **5** : 103 (type species, by original designation: *Conchyliolithus Anomites semireticulatus* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(*d*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers) (Class Brachiopoda);

(4) to amend the entry in relation to the name *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, made in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under *Opinion* 100, as supplemented by the decision taken in 1948 that every generic name for which the plenary powers are used is to be placed on the foregoing *List* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 267), to read as follows:—

Spirifer Sowerby (J.), 1816, *Min Conch.* **2** : 41 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers (*Opinion* 100): *Conchyliolithus Anomites striatus* Martin, 1809 (as proposed, under (1)(*j*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers)) (Class Brachiopoda);

(5) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*:

(*a*) *conaxis* McCoy, 1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 10, pl. 49 (as published in the binominal combination *Strombodes conaxis*) (trivial name of a nominal species, the holotype of which is the specimen, by which, as specified in (2)(*b*) above, the nominal species *Erismatolithus Madreporites floriformis* Martin, 1809, as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers, is to be interpreted);

(*b*) *semistriatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821, *Min. Clnch.* **4** : 15 (as published in the combination *Annomites* [sic] *semistriatus*) (a *faute de transcription* for " *Anomites semireticulatus* " Martin, 1809).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE TRIVIAL NAMES OF TWO SPECIES OF THE CLASS CEPHALOPODA AND OF TWELVE SPECIES OF THE CLASS BRACHIOPODA HITHERTO ATTRIBUTED TO MARTIN, 1809, AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By HELEN M. MUIR-WOOD, D.Sc.,
(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

and

C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)534)

1. The present application for the addition of fourteen nomenclatorially available trivial names to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* follows upon the decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that names published in 1809 in William Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* are not available in zoological nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 450-452) and is submitted in response to the desire expressed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology that, when (as in the case of Martin's *Petrificata*) the International Commission rule that a given work is not available for nomenclatorial purposes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 310) the Commission should determine the future status of any new names published in such a work.

2. When giving its ruling against the availability of Martin's *Petrificata* for nomenclatorial purposes, the International Commission recognised that there might be cases where the dropping of a trivial name published by Martin in that work would lead to confusion and accordingly placed on record its willingness to give sympathetic consideration to applications which might be submitted for the validation of such names. In response to that invitation we have, in a separate application (Z.N.(S.)461), asked the Commission to use its plenary powers to validate ten of Martin's trivial names (two, being the trivial names of species of the Class Anthozoa, eight, of species of the Class Brachiopoda). The present application is concerned with trivial names which it is important should be preserved for use for the species to which they are currently applied, but for which it is not necessary for this purpose to invoke the use of the Commission's plenary powers, since, in each case, the name in question, on the first occasion on which it was used subsequent to Martin (1809), was used in a manner consistent with that in which it had been employed by Martin. In consequence, the strict application of the *Règles* in these cases will not involve any change in the names used for the species concerned ; it will merely mean that in future these names will be attributed to some author, other than Martin, and will rank for purposes of priority from some date subsequent to 1809. The required stabilisation of these names, as from the authors and as of the dates attributable to them under a strict application of the *Règles* can thus readily be secured by the Commission placing these names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and this is what is here recommended should now be done.

3. From the point of view of the International Commission, the present application represents no more than a start in the process of determining the manner in which in future trivial names hitherto attributed to Martin (1809) should in future be used ; the present application is submitted, however, because each of the names with which it is concerned has been the subject of special study in the light of the Commission's decision on the status of names in Martin's *Petrificata*, the names of the two species of the Class Cephalopoda by Stubblefield (1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **4** : 119-124, pl. 7), the names of the twelve species of the Class Brachiopoda by Muir-Wood (1951, *ibid.* (12) **4** : 97-118, pls. 3-6). Full particulars in regard to each of these names are given in the papers referred to above, and, in consequence, it has not been thought necessary in the present application to do more than give those particulars which have an immediate bearing on the application now submitted. Each case is discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

(1) The trivial name " sphaericus " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Nautilites (sphaericus)."

4. The trivial name *sphaericus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign.D[2], pl. 7, figs. 3-5) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites* (*sphaericus*). This trivial name (in the combination *Ammonites sphaericus*) was next used by Sowerby (J.) in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 116, pl. 53, figs. 2 (left & right), a reference being given to Martin's figures. The species hitherto known as *Goniatites sphaericus* (Martin, 1809) will thus in future be known as *Goniatites sphaericus* (Sowerby (J.), 1814) ; it is proposed, therefore, that the trivial name *sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, should now be added to the *Official List*. It would be convenient if a reference were there to be made to the fact that this nominal species should be interpreted by reference to the specimen numbered 43871 in the British Museum (Natural History), which is the specimen figured by Sowerby and which Foord & Crick (1897 : 159) and Bisat (1924 : 73) have suggested may well have been Martin's type specimen. This specimen has recently been refigured by Stubblefield (1951 : pl. 7, figs. 1a, 1b, 1c).

5. It must here be noted that the foregoing was one of the two nominal species originally included by de Haan in the genus *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (*Specimen phil. inaug. exhib. Mon. Ammonit. Goniatit.* : 159) and was selected as the type species of that genus by Miller (S.A.) in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Pal.* : 438), by whom, however, the species was referred to as *Goniatites sphericus*, its trivial name being misspelt, as shown). It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the generic name *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(2) The trivial name " listeri " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Nautilites Ammonites (listeri)."

6. The trivial name *listeri* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign.P[4], pl. 35, fig. 3) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites Ammonites* (*listeri*). This trivial name was next used (in the combination *Ammonites listeri* by Sowerby (J.) in 1812 (*Brit. Min.* **5** : 97, pl. 455) ; the same species was described and more adequately figured, again under the name *Ammonites listeri*, by Sowerby's son (J. de C. Sowerby) in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 163, pl. 501 figs. 1, left and right hand). Both the older and the younger Sowerby referred in their descriptions of this species to *C. Naut. Amm. listeri* Martin. The species figured by the two Sowerbys which is that hitherto known as *Gastrioceras listeri* (Martin, 1809), will thus in future be known as *Gastrioceras listeri* (Sowerby, 1812) ; it is proposed, therefore, that the trivial name *listeri* Sowerby (J.) should now be added to the *Official List*. The original specimen figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1812 cannot now be found, but the specimens figured respectively as the right hand and left hand figures 1 on J. de C. Sowerby's pl. 501 are both now in the British Museum (Natural History). Stubblefield has selected (1951 : 123) the specimen numbered 43909*b* (which is the original of J. de C. Sowerby's left hand figure) as the specimen by which this nominal species should be interpreted, and has refigured this specimen (1951 : pl. 7, figs. 2a, 2b, 2c). It is suggested that a reference to this action should be added against the trivial name *listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812, when that name is placed on the *Official List*.

7. The foregoing nominal species was the first of those cited by Hyatt when in 1884 (*Proc. Boston. Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 327) he published the generic name *Gastrioceras*, and was selected as the type species of that genus in 1884 (*Cat. foss. Cephal. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 327) by Foord & Crick, who referred to this species under the name *Goniatites listeri* Phillips, a method of citation which fulfills the requirements of Rule (g) in Article 30, since Phillips (1836, *Ill. Geol. Yorkshire* **2** : 235) expressly cited *Ammonites listeri* Sowerby in the synonymy which he then gave for this species. It is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the generic name *Gastrioceras* Hyatt, 1884 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(3) The trivial name " giganteus " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (giganteus)."

8. The trivial name *giganteus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign.G[2], pl. 15, fig. 1) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*giganteus*), and in 1793 (*Fig. Descr. Petrifactions Derbyshire* : sheet sign. H[1], pl. fig. 1) as C. *Anomia* (*giganteus*). The next occasion on which this trivial name was applied to Martin's species was in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 19, pl. 320) when it was figured as *Productus giganteus* by Sowerby (J.), to whom Martin had presented his specimen. This specimen is now preserved in the Sowerby collection at the British Museum (Natural History) under the number BB. 936. This species which was formerly known as *Gigantella gigantea* (Martin,

1809) and more recently as *Gigantoproductus giganteus* (Martin, 1809) will in future be known as *Gigantoproductus giganteus* (Sowerby (J.), 1822) ; it is now proposed that the trivial name *giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, should be added to the *Official List.*

9. The foregoing species is the type species, by subsequent selection by Muir-Wood (1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **5** : 105, 106) of *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928 (*Mem. geol. Sci. Res. Inst. Moscow* 1928 (1) : 13) ; that name is, however, invalid, being a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905 (*Wiss. Ergeb. schwed. Südp.-Exp.* **5** (No. 4) : 20) and has been replaced by *Gigantoproductus* Prentice, 1950 (*Geol. Mag.* **87** (6) : 436). It is proposed that this generic name (with the above species as type species) should now be placed on the *Official List*, the invalid homonym *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928, being at the same time placed on the *Official Index.*

(4) The trivial name " crassus " as published by Martin in 1793 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomia (crassus)."

10. Martin published the name *Conchyliolithus Anomia* (*crassus*) in 1793 (*Fig. Descr. Petrifactions Derbyshire* : sheet sign. H[2], pl. 16, figs. 2, 3) and 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. G[3], pl. 16, fig. 2) he published a figure of another specimen of the same species under the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*crassus*). The next author to refer to Martin's species was Fleming, who in 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.* : 379) briefly described it under the name *Productus crassus.* Muir-Wood has recently (1951 : 101, pl. 5, figs. 1a, 1b) selected a specimen from Derbyshire (probably from the Upper Dibunophyllum zone) in the White Watson Collection, now in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen number B. 40431) as the neotype of this species, as Martin's and Fleming's specimens have not been preserved. This specimen was figured by Muir-Wood (1951 : pl. 7, figs. 1a, 1b). It is proposed that the trivial name *crassus* Fleming, 1828, which now becomes the oldest available trivial name for this species should be placed on the *Official List.*

(5) The trivial name " aculeatus " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (aculeatus)."

11. The trivial name *aculeatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. R[4], pl. 37, figs. 9, 10) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*aculeatus*). This species was next described by Sowerby (J.) in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 156, pl. 68, fig. 4) under the name *Productus aculeatus.* Sowerby's specimen is now in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 60992) ; it is virtually certain that this specimen is also the original of Martin's figure. This specimen has recently been selected as the lectotype of this species by Muir-Wood (1951 : 102), by whom it was at the same time refigured (1951 : pl. 3, fig. 3a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *aculeatus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus aculeatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List* and that in the entry to be made in that *List* reference should be made to the foregoing lectotype selection.

(6) The trivial name "punctatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (punctatus)."

12. The trivial name *punctatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. R[3], pl. 37, figs. 6-8) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*punctatus*). Martin's species was redescribed and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 22, pl. 323) as *Productus punctatus*. This was the first occasion on which, subsequent to Martin 1809, the trivial name *punctatus* was applied to this species and it is accordingly from this usage that this name now takes priority. Four of the specimens figured by Sowerby on his plate 323 are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), and of these, the specimen figured by Sowerby as the lower right hand figure (specimen No. B. 60966) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 103) as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 4, figs. 2a, b). It is proposed that the trivial name *punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus punctatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, reference being made in the entry in question to the lectotype selection referred to above.

13. The species *Productus punctatus* Sowerby, 1822 (under its earlier, but, as is now known, invalid name *Anomites punctatus* Martin, 1809 (i.e. *Conchyliolithus Anomites punctatus*) was selected as the type species of *Echinoconchus* Weller (J. S.), 1914 (*Mon. State geol. Surv. Illinois* **1** : 138) by Chao in 1927 (*Palaeont. sinic.* **5**(2) : 63). The name *Echionoconchus* Weller is an available name and is accepted as the oldest such name for the genus in question. It is accordingly proposed that this generic name with the above species as type species should now be placed on the *Official List*.

(7) The trivial name "scabriculus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (scabriculus)."

14. The trivial name *scabriculus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. R [2], pl. 36, fig. 5) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*scabriculus*). This species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.), as *Productus scabriculus*, in 1814 (*Min. Conch.* **1** : 157, pl. 69, fig. 1) and this is the oldest available use of this name subsequent to Martin, 1809. The specimen figured by Sowerby, which is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 60954) has been selected by Muir-Wood as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 5a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus scabriculus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in the entry thereon of the lectotype selection referred to above.

15. The above species (under the invalid name given to it by Martin in 1809) is the type species, by original designation, of the genus *Buxtonia* Thomas (I.), 1914 (*Mem. geol. Surv. Unit. Kingd.*, Pal. **1**(4) : 259) and, as that name is both an available name and also the oldest such name for the genus in question, it is proposed that it should now be placed on the *Official List* with the foregoing species as type species.

(8) The trivial name "acuminatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (acuminatus)."

16. The trivial name *acuminatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. O [4], pl. 32, figs. 7, 8 ; pl. 33, figs. 5, 6). Martin's species was next figured and described as *Terebratula acuminata* by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 23, pl. 324, fig. 1 (two upper figures and middle figure). The specimen figured by Sowerby as the upper figure is missing but that figured as the middle figure is preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 61235) and has been selected (Muir-Wood, 1951 : 105) as the lectotype of Sowerby's species and refigured (1951 : pl. 3, figs. 1a, b, c). Sowerby's usage of the name *acuminatus* for this species is thus that as from which that name now ranks for the purposes of the Law of Priority. It is proposed that the trivial name *acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula acuminata*) should now be placed on the *Official List* and that in the entry so made reference should be included to the lectotype selection noted above.

17. The above species (under the name *Anomites acuminatus*) is the type species, by original designation, of the genus *Pugnax* Hall & Clarke, 1894 (*Palaeont. New York* **8** (2) : 202). The name *Pugnax* is an available name and is accepted by specialists as the oldest such name for the genus in question. It is accordingly proposed that this generic name (with *Terebratula acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as type species) should now be placed on the *Official List.*

(9) The trivial name "lineatus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (lineatus)."

18. The trivial name *lineatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Q [4], pl. 36, fig. 3). Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1822 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 39, pl. 335 (referred to as 334 in text), figs. 1, 2) as *Terebratula ? lineata.* The name *lineata*, as from Sowerby, 1822, is the oldest available name for this species ; the specimen figured by Sowerby as figure 1 on his plate 335 is preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History (specimen No. B. 60997) and has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 106) as the lectotype of this species and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 4a, b, c). It is proposed that the trivial name *lineata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula ? lineata*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in that list of the foregoing lectotype selection. It is proposed that at the same time there should be added to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *martini* Fleming, 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.* : 376) (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer martini*), which is a junior objective synonym of *lineata* Sowerby, 1822, the name *Spirifer martini* Fleming being no more than an unrequired substitute for the earlier name *Terebratula ? lineata* Sowerby (J.).

(10) The trivial name "triangularis" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (triangularis)."

19. The trivial name *triangularis* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. Q[3], pl. 36, fig. 2) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*triangularis*). The specimen so named and figured by Martin is one of two specimens described and figured by Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1827 (*Min. Conch.* **6**: 120, pl. 562, fig. 5 (Martin's specimen), fig. 6 (another syntype)) under the name *Spirifer triangularis*. As from Sowerby, 1827, this is an available name and the oldest such name for this species. From the two specimens figured by Sowerby, both of which are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), Muir-Wood (1951 : 106) selected that figured by Sowerby as figure 5 on his plate 562 (specimen No. B. 61049, (Martin's specimen) to be the lectotype of Sowerby's species. This specimen has been refigured by Muir-Wood (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 3 a-d). It is proposed that the trivial name *triangularis* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer triangularis*) should be placed on the *Official List*, a note being added to the entry so made drawing attention to the lectotype selection referred to above.

(11) The trivial name "acutus" as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination "Conchyliolithus Anomites (acutus)."

20. The trivial name *acutus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.*: sheet sign. 2A[1], pl. 49, figs. 15, 16) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*acutus*). This species was not dealt with by either of the Sowerbys, the species which J. Sowerby figured and described as *Terebratula acuta* (1816, *Min. Conch.* **2**: pl. 150, figs. 1, 2) being a Lias Rhynchonellid, while that referred to under the same name by J. de C. Sowerby in 1825 (*Min. Conch.* **5**: pl. 502, fig. 4) is an Inferior Oolite Rhynchonellid. The next author to be considered is Fleming, 1828 (*Hist. brit. Anim.*: 375) who applied the name *Spirifer acutus* and gave a reference both to Martin's figures of *acutus* and also to the figures given for quite a different species, *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (*Min. Conch.* **4**: pl. 377, fig. 1). McCoy (1844 : 132) also united these two species, applying to each the name *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby. The first author to have described and figured Martin's *acutus*, without at the same time confusing that species with some other species, was Davidson who in 1863 (*Mon. brit. foss. Brach.* **2** (5): 224, pl. 52, figs. 16, 17) figured and described this species under the name *Spirifera acuta*. Of Davidson's figures, figure 16 was a copy of Martin's. The specimen figured by Davidson as his figures 17, 17a is in the Davidson Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 7391) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 107) as the specimen by which in future this species should be interpreted and has been refigured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 2a-c). This selection was made on the assumption that Davidson (1863) was the first author, after Martin (1809), by whom the name *acutus* was effectively applied to Martin's species. More recently, the position in relation to this matter of the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, has been considered further. This is clearly an available name, for it is not a homonym of any previously published name and it was certainly published with an indication. At the present time it is, however, indeterminate from the taxonomic point of view, for until a selection has been made under Article 31, it is not possible to determine whether this name, published by Fleming as the name of a composite species, is applicable to Martin's *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* (to the figure of which Fleming gave a reference) or to *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (to which also Fleming gave a reference). In order to clear up this preliminary point Muir-Wood hereby selects, under the procedure prescribed in Article 31 (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 74–76), the reference given by Fleming to *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby, 1821, to be the reference by which the hitherto composite species *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, is in future to be determined. This action makes the nominal species *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, a junior objective synonym of *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby, 1821 (the two nominal species being based upon the same type specimen). The removal in this way of Fleming's *Spirifer acutus* from consideration as the first name given, after 1809, to Martin's *acutus* makes Davidson's *Spirifera acuta* of 1863 the oldest name for that species, for it is an available name, not being a homonym of *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, since under Article 34, as defined by the Paris Congress (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 161–162) the names *Spirifer* and *Spirifera* are not to be regarded as homonyms of one another. Accordingly the trivial name *acuta* Davidson now becomes the oldest available name for Martin's species, and it is proposed therefore that this name should now be placed on the *Official List*. It is further proposed that a reference should be inserted in the entry so to be made, referring to the lectotype selected from the Davidson Collection to which reference has already been made.

(12) The trivial name " glaber " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (glaber)."

21. The trivial name *glaber* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Z[2], pl. 48, figs. 9, 10) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*glaber*). The next author to deal with this species was Sowerby (J.), who in 1820 (*Min. Conch.* **3** : 123, pl. 269 (169 on plate) described and figured it as *Spirifer glaber*. The upper of the two specimens figured by Sowerby on the foregoing plate, which is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. BB. 102), has been refigured by Muir-Wood (1951 : pl. 3, figs. 2a-c), by whom it has been selected to be the lectotype of this species. It is proposed that the trivial name *glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer glaber*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being at the same time made thereon referring to the above lectotype selection.

22. The species called *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*glaber*) by Martin in 1809 (the earliest binominal name for which is, as we have seen, *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820) is commonly treated as being the type species of the genus *Martinia* McCoy, 1844, but in fact this is not the type species of that genus under the *Règles*. Great confusion would arise if the *Règles* were allowed to operate in the normal way in this case and an application Reference Z.N.(S)535) has been made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to give valid force to the position of *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby (J.) as the type species of this genus.

(13) The trivial name " cuspidatus " as published by Martin in 1809 in the binominal combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (cuspidatus)."

23. The trivial name *cuspidatus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Y[3], pl. 46, figs. 3, 4 ; pl. 47, fig. 5 (all three figures representing the same specimen) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*cuspidatus*). Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J.) in 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 42, pl. 120, figs. 1-3) in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*. Martin's original specimen from Castleton, Derbyshire, is one of the two specimens figured by Sowerby on his plate 120, where it appears as figures 1 and 3. This specimen is in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 61450) ; it has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 112) as the lectotype of *Spirifer cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 and has been re-figured (1951 : pl. 4, figs. 1 a-d). It is proposed that the trivial name *cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a note being made in that list of the foregoing lectotype selection.

(14) The trivial name " sacculus " as published by Martin in 1809 in the combination " Conchyliolithus Anomites (sacculus)."

24. The trivial name *sacculus* was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign.Y [3], pl. 46, figs. 1, 2) in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*sacculus*). Martin's species was next described and figured by Sowerby (J. de C.) in 1824 (*Min. Conch.* **5** : 65, pl. 446, fig. 1 (three top figs.)) in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*. The originals of Sowerby's first and second figures on plate 446 are preserved in the Sowerby Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) and the second of these specimens (i.e. that represented as the top middle figure on Sowerby's plate 446 (specimen No. B. 61653) has been selected by Muir-Wood (1951 : 114) as the lectotype of *Terebratula sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 and has been figured (1951 : pl. 5, figs. 1 a-c). It is proposed that the trivial name *sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*) should now be placed on the *Official List*, a reference being made in the *List* at the same time to the foregoing lectotype selection.

(15) The trivial names used by Martin in 1809 for the two other species of Brachiopoda then named by that author.

25. In addition to the twelve species of Brachiopoda discussed as items (3) to (14) above, Martin in 1809 described two other species, which he called respectively *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*rotundatus*) (*Petr. derb.* : sheet sign. Z[3], pl. 48, figs. 11, 12) and *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*attenuatus*) (*Petr. derb.* : (Addl. Remarks) 14). As regards the first of these species, the position is that Martin's original specimen is lost, that his figure (which appears to represent an immature shell) is not sufficient to permit of the identification of the species figured, and that the next occasion on which the trivial name *rotundatus* was used (*Spirifer rotundatus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824, *Min. Conch.* **5** : 89, pl. 461, fig. 1 (two views)) it was applied to a species which is certainly not the same as that to which that trivial name had been given by Martin. In view of the doubt as to the identity of Martin's species (Muir-Wood, 1951 : 108), it is not considered desirable to refer the trivial name *rotundatus*, as used by Martin, to any species described by a subsequent author. It is accordingly proposed that in order to dispose of this problem, the trivial name *rotundatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*rotundatus*)), which is an invalid name under the general decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nonemclature regarding the status of names in Martin's *Petrificata* derbiensia (see paragraph 1 above), should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*. The second of the two nominal species referred to above is not figured by Martin and is unidentifiable. It is accordingly proposed that the invalid trivial name *attenuatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*attenuatus*)) should be disposed of by being placed on the *Official Index*.

Recommendations

26. Having now examined the status, under the *Règles*, of the trivial names given by Martin in1809 to the two species of Goniatites and the fourteen species of Brachiopoda there described and, in most cases, figured, we may summarise as follows the recommendations which we submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should —

(1) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(A) Class Cephalapoda

(*a*) *listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812 (as published in the binominal combination *Ammonites listeri*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 7, figs. 2a-c) by Stubblefield, 1951 ;

(*b*) *sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Ammonites sphaericus* (holotype figured, pl. 7, figs. 1a-c) by Stubblefield, 1951 ;

(B) Class Brachiopoda

(*c*) *aculeatus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus aculeatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 3a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*d*) *acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula acuminata*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 1a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*e*) *acuta* Davidson, 1863 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifera acuta*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 2a-e) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*f*) *crassus* Fleming, 1828 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus crassus*, the species so named to be interpreted by reference to fig. 2 on Martin's (1809) plate 16, cited by Fleming ;

(*g*) *cuspidatus* Sowerby (J.), 1816 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer cuspidatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 4, figs. 1a-d) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*h*) *giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus giganteus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*i*) *glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer glaber*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 3, figs. 2a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*j*) *lineata* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula ? lineata*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 4a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*k*) *punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus punctatus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 4, figs. 2a, b) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*l*) *sacculus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 (as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula sacculus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 1a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*m*) *scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (as published in the binominal combination *Productus scabriculus*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 5a-c) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(*n*) *triangularis* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer triangularis*), the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected and figured (pl. 5, figs. 3a-d) by Muir-Wood, 1951 ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(A) Class Cephalopoda

(*a*) *Gastrioceras* Hyatt, 1884 (type species, by selection by Foord & Crick (1897) : *Ammonites listeri* Sowerby (J.), 1812, as defined in (1) (*a*) above) ;

(*b*) *Goniatites* de Haan, 1825 (type species, by selection by Miller (1889) : *Ammonites sphaericus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined in (1) (*b*) above) ;

(B) Class Brachiopoda

(*c*) *Buxtonia* Thomas (I.), 1914 (type species, by original designation : *Productus scabriculus* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined in (1) (*m*) above) ;

(*d*) *Echinoconchus* Weller (J. S.), 1914 (type species, by subsequent selection by Chao (1927) : *Productus punctatus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined in (1) (*k*) above) ;

(*e*) *Gigantoproductus* Prentice, 1950 (nom. nov. pro *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928, a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905) (type species, by subsequent selection by Muir-Wood (1930 : *Productus giganteus* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined in (1) (*h*) above) ;

(*f*) *Pugnax* Hall & Clarke, 1894 (type species, by original designation : *Terebratula acuminata* Sowerby (J.), 1822, as defined (1) (d) above) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *aculeatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*aculeatus*)) ;

(*b*) *acuminatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*acuminatus*)) ;

(*c*) *acutus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*acutus*)) ;

(*d*) *attenuatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*attenuatus*)) ;

(*e*) *crassus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*crassus*)) ;

(*f*) *cuspidatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*cuspidatus*)) ;

(*g*) *giganteus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*giganteus*)) ;

(*h*) *glaber* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*glaber*)) ;

(*i*) *lineatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*lineatus*)) ;

(*j*) *listeri* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites Ammonites* (*listeri*)) ;

(*k*) *punctatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*punctatus*)) ;

(*l*) *rotundatus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*rotundatus*)) ;

(*m*) *sacculus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*sacculus*)) ;

(*n*) *scabriculus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*scabriculus*)) ;

(*o*) *sphaericus* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Nautilites* (*sphaericus*)) ;

(*p*) *triangularis* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*triangularis*)) ;

(4) to place the generic name *Gigantella* Sarycheva, 1928 (a junior homonym of *Gigantella* Ekman, 1905) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS " MARTINIA " McCOY, 1844 (CLASS BRACHIOPODA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By HELEN M. MUIR-WOOD, D.Sc.

(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)535)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate, as the type species of *Martinia* McCoy, 1844 (*Syn. carb. Foss. Ireland* : 128, 139) (Class Brachiopoda), a species in harmony with current nomenclatorial usage and thus to prevent the confusion which would arise if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to be strictly applied. It is particularly hoped that it may be possible for the International Commission to reach an early decision on the present application, since it is important that this matter should be settled prior to the publication of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.* This case has recently been discussed in a paper entitled " The Brachiopoda of Martin's Petrificata Derbiensia " (Muir-Wood, 1951, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **4** : 109–112, pl. 3, figs. 2 a-c ; pl. 5, figs. 6 a-c), from which the particulars given in the following paragraphs have been extracted.

2. McCoy, when first publishing the generic name *Martinia*, placed in the genus so named eleven species, including (*a*) *Spirifera decora* Phillips, 1836 (*Geol. Yorkshire* **2** : 219, pl. 10, fig. 9) (the first species cited by McCoy) and (*b*) *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*glaber*) *Martin*, 1809 (a species, the oldest available name for which is *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby (J.), 1820, in view of the decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia is not available for the purposes of zoological nomenclature* (*see* also the application submitted to the Commission as Case Z.N.(S.)534). McCoy did not designate a type species for the genus *Martinia*, although he indicated that this genus was typified by Martin's " short-hinged smooth Spirifer ". In fact, however, the figures (figs. 18, 22) given by McCoy for Martin's *glaber* did not represent that species, but under the decision by the International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 that species is nevertheless to be regarded as one of the originally included species of this genus, in view of the provision that the author of a new generic name is to be deemed, for the purpose of Article 30, to have correctly identified the nominal species assigned by him to the genus so named (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158–159).

3. King in 1846 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **18** : 29, 32) listed eight species as belonging to the genus *Martinia*, placing *glabra* Martin at the head of the list, but he did not select a type species for this genus. In a list of genera published in 1850 (*Mon. Perm. Foss. Engl.* (Palaeont. Soc.) : 81) King cited *glabra* Martin in such a way as to imply that it was a typical species of *Martinia*, but later in the same publication (: 134) he definitely stated that *Spirifer decora* was the type species of this genus. Since the latter was one of the originally included species and no prior type-selection had been made, this action is valid under the *Règles* and accordingly *Spirifera decora* Phillips, 1836, is the type species of *Martinia* McCoy, 1844.

4. Turning to the treatment of this subject by later authors, we find :—

(1) that in 1877 (: 46) Dall cited *Spirifer decorus* Phillips and *Martinia glabra* (i.e. Martin's *glaber* as interpreted by McCoy) as examples of the genus *Martinia* McCoy, but he did not state what species he regarded as the type species ;

(2) that in 1883 (: 528) Waagen also cited the above species as examples of *Martinia* but did not state what he regarded as the type species ;

(3) that in 1894 (: 32) Hall and Clarke listed Martin's *glaber* with three American species as belonging to their sub-division 1 or " Aseptati " (=*Martinia* McCoy) in their Division VI of *Spirifer* " Glabrati ", but did not state what the type species was ;

(4) that in 1908 (: 30) Buckman (S. S.) definitely stated that *Anomites glaber* Martin was the type species of *Martinia* McCoy ;

(5) that in 1927 (: 110) George (T. N.) also stated that Martin's *glaber* was the type species of *Martinia* McCoy ;

(6) that in 1929 (: 81) Schuchert and LeVene tried to get round the difficulty presented by the fact that two different species had been selected as the type species of *Martinia* McCoy by citing the type species of that genus as "*Spirifer decorus* Phillips=*Anomites glaber* Martin, 1809."

5. The holotype of *Spirifera decora* Phillips, 1836, is preserved in the Gilbertson Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (specimen No. B. 264), and has recently been refigured (Muir-Wood, 1951 : pl. 5, fig. 6 a, b, c). This specimen has been carefully compared with the lectotype of *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby, 1820 (the name of the nominal species which, as explained in paragraph 2 above, replaces the invalid name *Conchyliolithus Anomites* (*glaber*) Martin, 1809), which has also been refigured (1951 : pl. 3, fig. 2a, b, c). This comparison establishes beyond question that these two specimens belong to different species and therefore that the nominal species *Spirifera decora* Phillips (the type species of *Martinia* McCoy) is not identical with *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby, which (under its earlier invalid name *Anomites glaber* Martin) is today accepted as the type species of *Martinia* McCoy.

6. The generic name *Martinia* is widely used in the geological literature of Europe in conjunction with the trivial name *glabra*, usually to indicate smooth *Spirifers* with no internal plates. Confusion would be caused if *Spirifera decora* Phillips were to be accepted as the type species of *Martinia* McCoy, since the two species *S. decora* and *S. glabra* are almost certainly not congeneric. It is to avoid that confusion that the Commission is asked to use its plenary powers to validate current nomenclatorial practice. The specific recommendations now submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all type selections for the genus *Martinia* McCoy, 1844, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and to designate *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby, 1820 (as interpreted by the lectotype selected and figured by Muir-Wood (1951 : pl. 3, fig. 2a, b, c) to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place the generic name *Martinia* McCoy, 1844 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation under the plenary powers proposed in (1) above : *Spirifer glaber* Sowerby, 1820, to be interpreted as specified in (1) above) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the trivial name *decora* Phillips, 1836 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifera decora*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, a reference being made therein to the recently republished figures of the holotype of this species (Muir-Wood, 1951 : pl. 5, fig. 6a, b, c).

7. I should certainly have asked also that the trivial name *glaber* Sowerby, 1820 (as published in the binominal combination *Spirifer glaber*) should be placed on the *Official List*, if it had not been that I have already asked that this should be done in the application (Z.N.(S.)534) which (with Dr. C. J. Stubblefield) I have submitted to the International Commission on the general question of the regularisation of the trivial names applied to species of Brachiopoda by Martin in 1809.

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Important Notice

Part 12 of Volume 2, containing the Title Page, Table of Contents and Indexes, is in the press and will be published shortly.

Inquiries

All inquiries regarding publications should be addressed to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, and all inquiries regarding the scientific work of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to the Secretary to the Commission at the following addresses :—

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Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

1. The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 2) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so, in writing, to the Secretary to the Commission as quickly as possible and in any case in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, proposed suppression of, *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, proposed designation of type species for (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) (Z.N.(S.)162).

(2) *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)338).

(3) *Lipeurus*, *Colpocephalum*, *Gyropus*, all of Nitzsch, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Mallophaga), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)343).

(4) *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Mallophaga), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)532).

2. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Secretariat of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature,
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.
28th September, 1951.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "FULGORA" LINNAEUS, 1767, AND TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "LATERNARIA" LINNAEUS, 1764 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)

By R. G. FENNAH

(*Imperial College of Tropical Agricultural, Trinidad*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)162)

The object of the present application is to secure a legal foundation for the use of the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, in its currently accepted sense. Two distinct problems are involved ; these are dealt with separately as Cases 1 and 2 respectively.

Case 1

Aim of present application : The aim of the present application is to secure that the type species of *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, shall be *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758. The relevant references are :—

(*a*) The generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus was first published in 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 703, no. 1.

(*b*) Claims have been advanced on behalf of each of the following authors to be regarded as the author by whom the type species of *Fulgora* Linnaeus was first either designated or selected :—

- (i) Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed.12 **1** (2) : 703 : type species designated under Rule (*f*) in Article 30 : *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758 ; *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 434, no. 1 ;
- (ii) Sulzer, 1776, *Dr. Sulzers abgek. Gesch. Ins.* : 85, Tab. 9, fig. 5 : type species selected under Rule (*g*) in Article 30 : *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 704, no. 9 ;
- (iii) Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 434 : type species selected under Rule (*g*) in Article 30, as interpreted by *Opinions* 11 and 136 : *Fulgora europaea* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 674 (=*Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767).

Discussion of the case : The generic name *Fulgora* was published with a description but with no type designation. The following nine nominal species were placed in this genus : *laternaria* ; *diadema* ; *candelaria* ; *phosphorea* ; *noctivida* ; *lucernaria* ; *flammea* ; *truncata* ; *europaea*. Two of these species, namely *F. laternaria* and *F. candelaria*, by evidence of identical description and references, belong to the genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 152), and were the only two species included in that genus. The former is the type species of *Laternaria* by absolute tautonymy.

The relation of the name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, to *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, must be either that of a *nomen novum* for a supposedly invalid *Laternaria*, or a simple substitution, as it cannot be a restriction of *Laternaria*, since it includes all the species originally placed in that genus. In his treatment of

Cicada in 1764 (which there follows immediately after the genus *Laternaria*), Linnaeus did not include a single one of the species which three years later he listed under the generic name *Fulgora*. It is clear that what Linnaeus had decided upon and what he attempted to do with the limited material available to him in 1764 and with the fuller material available in 1767, was to erect a genus to contain the species which in 1758 he had placed in the section " Noctilucae " (*capite antice protracta in vesicam oblongam*) of the genus *Cicada*. It was merely an accident that in 1764 he did not have before him all the species which he had originally included in the " Noctilucae ", namely *C. laternaria*, *C. candelaria*, *C. phosphorea*, *C. noctivida*, and *C. lucernaria*, the only two then at his disposal being the first two.

The generic name *Laternaria* was published without a description, but two nominal species were included in it, of which the first is the type species by absolute tautonymy. This generic name accordingly satisfies the requirements of Article 25 and is an available name. The name *Fulgora* cannot therefore be interpreted as a *nomen novum* for an unavailable name. It must therefore be regarded as a substitute name for *Laternaria*, and, as it was published without a type designation, it may be argued that, by application of Rule (*f*) in Article 30, the genus *Fulgora* takes, as its type species, the type species of the genus which it replaces, namely *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758.

If the foregoing contention is not upheld, it becomes necessary to examine the argument advanced by Kirkaldy in 1913 (*Bull. Hawaii. Sug. Ass.* (*Ent. Ser.*) **12** : 11) that Sulzer (1776) selected *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus as the type species of the genus *Fulgora* by publishing an unambiguous figure of that species (pl. 9, fig. 5) with the following statement (: 85) :—

> Wir haben in unserer Tafel die Kegelstirn nicht gewählt, als wenn sie dem Leser den vollständigsten und richtigsten Begriff von diesem Geschlechte geben könnte, sondern weil sie noch wirgends abgebildet worden, und gleichwohl nicht nur eine Europäerin, sondern wol gar eine Schweizerin ist ; wenn man aber beliebt Rösel's vorteftliche Abbildungen des grossen Laternträgers und des Kleinern, der sich in Kennzeichen Tab. X fig. 62*a* befindet, mit dieser Beschreibung zusammen zu halten, so wird man eine genugsame Kenntniss davon erlangen. Linne beschreibt 9 Arten.*

It is considered that the foregoing action by Sulzer closely resembles the statement made by Lamarck in 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbres*) regarding the purpose of citing representative species for the genera which he was then discussing. Accordingly, under the precedent set by the rejection of Lamarck's action as constituting selections of type species by the ruling given by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in their *Opinion* 79, Sulzer's action in the present case must be rejected as insufficient to constitute a type selection for the genus *Fulgora*, under Rule (*g*) in Article 30.

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* The following is a translation of the passage quoted from the Sulzer (1776) :—

For our plate we have not selected the Cone-Face as giving the reader the most complete and most correct idea of this genus, but a species which, although nowhere hitherto figured, is not only a European, but even a Swiss insect ; but, if the reader wishes to compare Rösel's striking illustration of the large Lanternbearer which appears on plate 10, fig. 62a with this description, he will gain an adequate idea therefrom. Linnaeus described nine species.

We have now to consider the action taken by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 434), where he cited " *Fulgora europaea* Fab." as the type species of " Fulgore," which earlier (: 262) in the same work he had defined under both the French and Latin forms of this generic name (" Fulgore " and *Fulgora*). The species so cited by Latreille, by description, by bibliographic citation and by geographical distribution is unquestionably *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767. Latreille's action in the *Consid. gén.* has been ruled by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as constituting rigorous selections of type species for the genera there dealt with (*Opinions* 11 and 136) and accordingly his selection of *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus as the type species of *Fulgora* Linnaeus must be accepted as complying with the Rules, if it is held that no type species had been designated or validly selected for that genus prior to Latreille's action in 1810.

It is urged however that, quite irrespective of the merits of the claims advanced on behalf of the foregoing authors to have designated or selected a type species for the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, there is strong historical reason for conserving this generic name for the species (*Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus) which Linnaeus considered to be luminous. By the use of such terms as *laternaria* (which he thought sufficiently striking to adopt from Merian), *phosphorea* and *Fulgora*, by the note which he inserted in the description regarding the alleged nocturnal luminosity of this species, and by the first place which he consistently gave to this species in all his writings on Homoptera, Linnaeus clearly revealed that his conception (1) of the Section " Noctilucae " of the genus *Cicada*, (2) of the genus *Laternaria*, and (3) of the genus *Fulgora* was based upon this insect and extended to other species, in so far as they possessed what he supposed to be the essential organ of luminosity, a cephalic process.

Action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature desired : The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are asked, either, if they think it proper, to declare that *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, under Rule (*f*) in Article 30, or, if they do not consider this to be the case, to use their plenary powers to designate the foregoing species as the type species of this genus.

Case 2

Aim of present application : The aim of the present application is to secure the suppression, under the plenary powers of the generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, in favour of the name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767.

Discussion of the case : With the exception of Kirkaldy and Haupt, who based their classification upon the belief that *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, was the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, students of Homoptera have universally employed the generic name *Fulgora* for 184 years as the generic name either of the Neotropical species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, or of the Oriental species *Cicada candelaria* Linnaeus, 1758. Further, the generic name *Fulgora* formed the basis of the first group names to be adopted (namely Fulgorellae Latreille, 1807 ; Fulgoridae Leach, 1817 ; Fulgorina Burmeister, 1835 ; Fulgorelles, Fulgorites and Fulogoroids Spinola, 1839) and their later modifications.

Scrutiny of the type designations and type selections made for the genera *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, and *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, strongly suggests that these genera have the same species, *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1767, as their respective type species and almost the universal practice of students of this group has been to treat as the type species of *Fulgora* the above species which certainly is the type species of *Laternaria*.

It is considered that in this case the application of the Law of Priority. which was designed to stabilise nomenclature, would have the opposite effect, It would lead to the suppression, as a synonym, of one of the earliest and best known generic names in zoology (*Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767) and with it the series of supergeneric terms founded upon it, and would leave in its stead a name (*Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764) which only students of the Hemiptera are likely to recognise and which only two or three have used as the basis of the name for a supergeneric unit. The name *Fulgora* Linnaeus presents a clear case of a name which should be preserved for the sake of avoiding confusion.

Action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature desired: The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are asked (1) to use their plenary powers (*a*) to suppress the generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, and (*b*) to validate the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, and (2) to place the latter generic name (with *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

REPORT ON THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERIC NAME "FULGORA" LINNAEUS, 1767 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA) SHOULD BE VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)162)

Mr. R. C. Fennah has asked the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its pleanary powers to validate the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) and thus to avoid the serious confusion which would be likely to arise if that name were to be discarded in favour of the virtually unknown name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764. Mr. Fennah first wrote to the Commission on this subject in August 1944. After expressing the belief that, under the *Règles*, *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, was an objective synonym of *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, the two genera having the same species as their respective type species, Mr. Fennah then pointed out that the question at issue involved not only the status of the generic name *Fulgora* itself for within the previous 137 years a large number of terms had been applied to units of higher taxonomic rank based upon the word " Fulgora ". In this connection he cited the terms: Fulgorellae, Fulgorida, Fulgorides, Fulgorelles, Fulgorina, Fulgoriens, Fulgoritae, Fulgoridea and Fulgoridae. Mr. Fennah continued as follows :- " In the interests of nomenclatorial stability I consider that the group names based on *Fulgora* Linnaeus should be preserved, on either or both of the following grounds : (1) The group name based on *Fulgora* has been universally employed for 137 years, and should be conserved on the basis of long usage ; (2) The group name based on *Fulgora* is the oldest supergeneric name, based on a valid genus, and therefore should take priority over any other existing or potential supergeneric name." In the foregoing communication Mr. Fennah did not formulate concrete proposals for securing the object which he had in view, but not long afterwards, following upon a correspondence between Mr. Fennah, Dr. W. E. China (British Museum (Natural History)) (with whom Mr. Fennah had been in communication before he approached the Commission on this case) and myself, Mr. Fennah's present application was formally submitted to the Commission. The possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was advertised in the prescribed manner in December 1947. No objection of any kind was received in response to this advertisement.

2. The purpose of the present Report is to discuss two matters arising out of Mr. Fennah's application : first to examine in closer detail what is the position under the *Règles*, as regards the type species of the nominal genera *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767 ; second, to elaborate to such extent as may be necessary, the recommendations submitted regarding the action required, if the Commission decides to approve the stabilisation of the generic name *Fulgora* in its accustomed sense, in order that action may comply with the decisions taken in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in regard to the manner in which cases of this kind should be dealt with.

I. The type species of the nominal genera "Laternaria" Linnaeus, 1764, and "Fulgora" Linnaeus, 1767

3. *The type species of the nominal genus* Laternaria *Linnaeus*, 1764 : This nominal genus, as originally established by Linnaeus contained two nominal species, namely : (1) *Cicada phosphorea* Linnaeus, 1758 ; (2) *Cicada candelaria* Linnaeus, 1758. The first of these nominal species is subjectively identified by specialists with the nominal species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, and, on the basis of this subjective identification, the argument has been advanced that the latter species is automatically the type species of the nominal genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, by absolute tautonymy under Ruly (*d*) of Article 30. This particular argument is fallacious, for it assumes that it is possible for the type species of a genus to be a nominal species not included in the genus concerned at the time when the generic name was first published. Fortunately, however, a closer inspection of the *Museum Ludovicae Ulricae* of Linnaeus shows that at the time when Linnaeus first published the generic name *Laternaria*, he included, in the synonymy of the first of the two nominal species which he then referred to that genus (*Cicada phosphorea* Linnaeus, 1758) the reference " Syst. Nat. 434 No. 1 ". This reference is to page 434 of the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*, where the species bearing the number " 1 " is *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. Thus, the nominal species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, was included by Linnaeus in the genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, as a synonym of one of the nominal species then recognised by him as belonging to that genus. The point which has next to be considered is whether the inclusion in a specific synonymy of the name of a nominal species constitutes, for the purposes of Article 30, the citation of that nominal species as one of the species originally included in the genus concerned. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, then in the present case the nominal species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type species of the genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764 by absolute tautonymy ; if on the other hand, the answer to this question is in the negative, then the above nominal species is not one of the originally included species of the genus *Laternaria*, and, as the subjective identification of *Laternaria phosphorea* (Linnaeus) (=*Cicada phosphorea* Linnaeus, 1758) with *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, by later authors is irrelevant, when considering what is the type species of this genus, it would be necessary in that event to turn to the later literature to find out which of the two originally included species had first been selected as the type species of *Laternaria* by a subsequent author.

5. At the time when Mr. Fennah's application was submitted to the Commission there existed no authoritative ruling on the question discussed above ; in consequence, it was not possible to ascertain, without special reference to the International Commission, whether or not *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, was the type species of the genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764. It was not until July 1948 that the question of principle involved was settled by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, when it defined the species which, for the purposes of Article 30, were to be regarded as the nominal species originally included in any given nominal genus and which alone therefore were eligible to become the type species of that genus. On this question the Congress decided that words should be inserted in the *Règles* " to make it clear (*a*) that the nominal species to be regarded as having been included in a given nominal genus at the time when the name of that genus was first published are (i) the nominal species cited by the original author as valid taxonomic species belonging to that nominal genus and (ii) any nominal species cited on that occasion as synonyms of nominal species falling in (i) above, and that the foregoing nominal species are alone eligible for selection as the type species " (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 179-180).

6. In the light of the foregoing decision by the Paris Congress, we see at once that *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be regarded as one of the nominal species included in the genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, at the time when that generic name was first published. Now that this proposition has been established, it follows automatically, under Rule (*d*) in Article 30, that *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, is the type species of the nominal genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, by absolute tautonymy.

7. *The type species of the nominal genus* Fulgora *Linnaeus*, 1767 : As pointed out by Mr. Fennah, Linnaeus in 1767 included in the new genus *Fulgora* (i) the two nominal species which, three years earlier he had placed in the then newly named genus *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, and (ii) seven other nominal species not mentioned by Linnaeus at the time when he published the generic name *Laternaria*. From a practical point of view Linnaeus may certainly be regarded as having substituted in 1767 the new generic name *Fulgora* for the generic name *Laternaria* which he had first published three years earlier (in 1764). Nor is the reason far to seek: throughout his writings Linnaeus invariably rejected a generic name that was tautonymous with the trivial name of one of the included species. This problem did not, from his point of view, arise in 1764, when he first published the generic name *Laternaria*, for on that occasion he applied the trivial name *phosphorea* Linnaeus, 1758 (originally published in the binominal combination (*Cicada phosphorea*) to the species to which in 1758 he had applied the trivial name *laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758 (in the binominal combination *Cicada laternaria*). In 1767, however, Linnaeus decided to discard the name *phosphorea* Linnaeus, 1758, as the trivial name of the species in question and to restore to it the trivial name *laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758. If Linnaeus had taken no other action in 1767, this species would then have had the tautonymous name *Laternaria laternaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). But this would have offended against Linnaeus' rule that tautonymy of this kind was to be barred and it can hardly be doubted that it was to get over this difficulty that he dropped the generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, and applied to the genus in question the new generic name *Fulgora*, the name of the species with which we are here concerned thus becoming *Fulgora laternaria* (Linnaeus, 1758).

8. While the above is, I am convinced, the correct explanation of the action taken by Linnaeus in this matter, we are concerned, from the point of view of nomenclature not with the reasons which prompted the action taken by Linnaeus but with the nomenclatorial consequences of that action, judged solely by the wording used in the *Règles*. Rule (*f*) in Article 30 contains a provision that Mr. Fennah has argued is, and which I myself formerly considered could be held to be, applicable to the present case. This Rule reads: " In case a generic name without originally designated type species is proposed as a substitute for another generic name, with or without type species, the type species of either, when established, becomes *ipso facto* the type species of the other." We are accordingly confronted here, with the need for an interpretation of Rule (*f*) in Article 30, for, in the absence of such an interpretation, it is impossible to make any progress with the consideration of the question of the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus. The Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 decided that, in future, general questions relating to the interpretation of the *Règles* are not to be dealt with by the Commission in *Opinions* relating to individual nomenclatorial problems but are to be considered separately, decisions reached on such matters being recorded in *Declarations* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 136-137). In accordance with the procedure so prescribed, I have prepared a separate application (File ZN.(S.)539),[2] in which I discuss what appear to me to be the relevant considerations in this matter and arrive at the conclusion, which I there submit for the favourable consideration of the International Commission, that, in order to be brought within the scope of Rule (*f*) of Article 30, a generic name must have been published with an express intimation that it was put forward as a substitute for some other name. It is necessary, for the purposes of the present application, to make some assumption as to the meaning to be attached to the foregoing Rule, and I have therefore assumed that that Rule has the meaning which, for the reasons explained in application Z.N.(S.)539, I believe that it has and which I therefore recommend the Commission to endorse. Naturally, if the Commission were to take a different view, it would be necessary to re-examine the case of the name *Fulgora* Linnaeus in the light of the decision so taken. Meanwhile, the provisional adoption of the foregoing assumption renders it possible to make progress with the present case.

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[2] See pp. 45-48 below.

9. The type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus was not designated or indicated under any of the Rules lettered (*a*) to (*d*) in Article 30 ; nor, on the assumption adopted in paragraph 8 above, was the type species of this genus determined under Rule (*f*) in Article 30, for, when Linnaeus published the generic name *Fulgora* in 1767, he said nothing to imply that it was a substitute for the earlier name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764. Accordingly (subject to the reserve specified in the preceding paragraph) we reach the conclusion that the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, can only be determined under the one remaining Rule in Article 30, namely Rule (*g*) (type species by subsequent selection).

10. When in 1767 he established the nominal genus *Fulgora*, Linnaeus placed in it altogether nine nominal species, namely (1) the five nominal species which in 1758 he had described as belonging to the Section " Noctilucae " of the genus *Cicada*—of which three (*phosphorea*, *laternaria* (then treated as identical with *phosphorea*) and *candelaria* were in 1764 placed in the genus *Laternaria*—and (2) four nominal species then named for the first time (namely *Fulgora diadema* nov. sp. ; *Fulgora flammea* nov. sp. ; *Fulgora truncata* nov. sp. ; *Fulgora europaea* nov. sp.). Any one of these nominal species is, therefore, eligible to be selected as the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus by a later author, acting under Rule (*g*) in Article 30. It is necessary therefore to examine the literature, to determine which of these nine nominal species was first so selected.

11. The first author on whose behalf a claim has been advanced that he selected a type species for the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus is Sulzer (1776). This claim, which was advanced first by Kirkaldy in 1913, is examined by Mr. Fennah in the application which he has submitted to the Commission, where the passage in Sulzer relied upon by Kirkaldy is quoted in full. Mr. Fennah concludes that Sulzer's action cannot possibly be regarded as constituting the selection of a type species for the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus ; I entirely share his view.

12. The next work which has to be considered is Latreille's *Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* of 1810, the entries in which, as noted by Mr. Fennah, have been accepted by the International Commission as constituting selections of type species for the genera there enumerated in every case where one species only was specified by Latreille (*Opinion* 136). On turning to this work, we find that Latreille cited one species only, " *Fulgora europaea* Fab." under the generic name " Fulgore " (French) and *Fulgora* (Latin). Fabricius himself never published the binominal combination *Fulgora europaea* as a new name and there is thus nomenclatorially no such name as *Fulgora europaea*. What Fabricius did do in 1775 (in the *Systema Entomologiae* : 674) was to cite a nominal species under the binominal combination *Fulgora europaea*, which he correctly attributed to Linnaeus. The nominal species *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, is therefore the species which was selected by Latreille as the type species of *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767. As that species was (as we know) one of the species originally included by Linnaeus in the genus *Fulgora* and as no type species had been designated, indicated or selected for this genus prior to the action taken by Latreille in 1810, that author's selection of *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, is valid under the *Règles* and that species is the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767.

13. It is important in this connection to note that the nominal species *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, is currently referred to the genus *Dictyophara* Germar, 1833 (*Rev. Ent.* **1**(4) : 175), of which indeed it is the type species by subsequent selection by Desmarest (1845) (*in* d'Orbigny, *Dict. univ. Hist. nat* (nouv. ed.) **5** : 121).

Further, as Mr. Fennah has pointed out (*in litt.*, 1945), the above genus is the type genus of a currently recognised family, the DICTYOPHARIDAE. It follows from what has been said in paragraph 12 above that the generic name *Dictyophara* Germar, 1833, is under the *Règles* an objective synonym of the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, each of these nominal genera having the same species as its type species. The confusion likely to follow the loss by the species concerned of so well known a generic name as that of *Fulgora* would naturally be very greatly aggravated if in addition that name remained a valid name but had to be applied to some entirely different genus (in this case, the genus *Dictyophara* Germar). Serious as in any circumstances such consequences would be, they would be very seriously intensified in the present case through the necessity of using the family name FULGORIDAE for the family at present known as the DICTYOPHARIDAE. In this connection, it will be recalled that at the time when the International Congress of Zoology first granted plenary powers to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suspend the operation of the *Règles*, the avoidance of transfers of generic names from one genus to another (as the application of the *Règles* in the present case would require) was specifically prescribed as one of the purposes for which the plenary powers were granted to the Commission.

II. The reputed generic name "Noctiluca" Houttuyn, 1766 in relation to the generic name "Fulgora" Linnaeus, 1767

14. In the year 1947 attention was drawn in connection with the present case to a reputed generic name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn, 1766, stated to have been published in 1766 in that author's *Natuurlyke Historie*; this name, it was claimed, had priority over, and should therefore under the *Règles* replace, the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767. In these circumstances it was obvious that this was a matter which must at once be investigated, for it would clearly be pointless to ask the Commission to validate the name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, as against the name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, while still leaving *Fulgora* Linnaeus liable to be replaced by the earlier name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn.

15. At Mr. Fennah's request this matter was therefore at once investigated by Dr. W. E. China (British Museum (Natural History)), who, on consulting

Houttuyn's *Natuurlyke Historie*, found that author had not employed the term *Noctiluca* as a generic name and had not used it in the nominative singular. What he did was to employ this word in the nominative plural, i.e. as " Noctilucae," " in exactly the same sense as did Linnaeus in the *Syst. Nat.* of 1758, that is, as a subdivision of *Cicada*." This discovery put an end to all threat to *Fulgora* from this quarter, for already in 1944 the Commission had rendered an *Opinion* (*Opinion* 183) in which they had ruled that, in order to acquire availability as a generic name, a word must not only be a noun substantive, but must also have been published in the nominative singular. This ruling was in 1948 incorporated into the *Règles* by a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 139-140). It will be seen therefore that the alleged generic name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn, 1766, possesses no existence under the *Règles*, being a mere cheironym. As such, it should, like other cheironyms which have given trouble in the past, be put finally to rest by being registered in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

Summary of Conclusions reached on the data available

16. We may now summarise as follows the conclusions which may be drawn from the data available in regard to the present case :—

(1) The generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, is an available name and the nominal genus in question has *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as its type species by absolute tautonymy (paragraph 6).

(2) There is no such generic name as the alleged generic name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn, 1766, which is a mere cheironym (paragraph 15).

(3) The generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, is an available name and the nominal genus in question has, as its type species, *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767, by subsequent selection by Latreille in 1810 (paragraph 12).

(4) The nominal species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1767, is currently referred to the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, the older generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, not being in use. As used in this sense, the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus has formed the basis of the family name FULGORIDAE, which is in universal use (paragraph 1).

(5) The nominal species *Cicada europaea* Linnaeus, 1767 (the type species, under the *Règles*, of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767) is currently placed in the genus *Dictyophara* Germar, 1833, of which it is the type species. As used in this sense, the generic name *Dictyophara* Germar has formed the basis of the family name DICTYOPHARIDAE, which, like the family name FULGORIDAE, is now in general use (paragraph 13).

(6) The strict application of the *Règles* in the present case would thus (*a*) deprive the species universally known as *Fulgora* of the generic name which has been for so long applied to them, and (*b*) involve the confusing transfer of that generic name to the genus now known by the name *Dictyophara* Germar. A further result of the strict application of the *Règles* would be that the family now known by the name FULGORIDAE would need to be known by the name LATERNARIIDAE. while the family name FULGORIDAE would need to be transferred to the family now known by the name DICTYOPHARIDAE.

17. The question which it will, therefore, be necessary for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to consider is whether the undoubted *prima facie* case advanced by Mr. Fennah, with the support of Dr. China, is such that the use of the plenary powers would be justified in order to preserve the accustomed use of the generic name *Fulgora* Linnaeus and of the family name FULGORIDAE and to prevent those names from being transferred respectively to the genus now known by the name *Dictyophara* Germar and the family now known as DICTYOPHARIDAE.

18. In the event of the Commission deciding that this is certainly a case where the strict application of the *Règles* would give rise to quite unjustified confusion and therefore that the plenary powers should be used in the interests of nomenclatorial stability, the detailed action which the Commission would need to take would be the following :—

(1) use the plenary powers :—
  - (*a*) to suppress the generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
  - (*b*) to set aside all selections of type species for the nominal genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, made prior to the proposed decision ;
  - (*c*) to designate the nominal species *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the nominal genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767 ;

(2) declare the alleged generic name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn, 1766, to be a cheironym ;

(3) place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the type species severally specified below :—
  - (*a*) *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, as designated under the plenary powers under (1)(*c*) above : *Cicada laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
  - (*b*) *Dictyophara* Germar, 1833 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Desmarest (1845) : *Fulgora europaea* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic names and alleged generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*
  - (*a*) the generic name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, as suppressed under (1)(*a*) above) ;
  - (*b*) the alleged generic name *Noctiluca* Houttuyn, 1766, declared to be a cheironym under (2) above ;

(5) place the under-mentioned specific trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :—*
  - (*a*) *laternaria* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cicada laternaria*) ;
  - (*b*) *europaea* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Fulgora europaea*).

SUGGESTED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE MEANING OF RULE (f) IN ARTICLE 30 (RULE RELATING TO THE TYPE SPECIES OF A NOMINAL GENUS ESTABLISHED TO REPLACE AN EARLIER NOMINAL GENUS)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)539)

The application relating to the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Mr. R. G. Fennah (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad) raises in a direct manner a question relating to the interpretation of Rule (*f*) in Article 30 of the *Règles*. Any answer to the question submitted necessarily implies the giving of a ruling by the Commission on the interpretation of the foregoing Rule. Under the decisions on procedure taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held in Paris in 1948, interpretative decisions of this kind are in future to be recorded by the Commission in the series " Declarations," the series " Opinions " being reserved for decisions in regard to individual nomenclatorial problems not involving any new interpretation of the *Règles* (see, 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 132-137).

2. Under the procedural decision referred to above, it will therefore be necessary in future for the International Commission, when considering an application which is concerned primarily with obtaining a ruling in regard to some particular name, but which requires an interpretative decision on some aspect of the *Règles* as a condition precedent to the giving of a ruling on the individual case submitted, to deal first with the general question of principle involved, and, having done so, to deal with the individual problem of nomenclature submitted. In the present case, therefore, a " Declaration " will be needed on the interpretation of Rule (*f*) in Article 30, and also an " Opinion " on the type species of the genus *Fulgora* Linnaeus, that *Opinion* being based, so far as concerns the meaning to be attached to Rule (*f*), on the *Declaration* to be decided upon immediately previously.

3. *Rule* (*f*) *in Article* 30 : Rule (*f*) in Article 30 contains the following provision for determining (where applicable) the type species of a nominal genus, for which no such species was designated (Rule (*a*)) or indicated (Rules (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*)) by the author by whom the generic name in question was first published :—

> (*f*) In case a generic name without originally designated type species is proposed as a substitute for another generic name, with or without type species, the type species of either, when established, becomes *ipso facto* type species of the other.

4. *The twofold issue involved :* In this, as in similar cases, a twofold issue is involved : First, what is the meaning of the provision, as it actually stands in the *Règles* ? Second, is that meaning the one which it is desirable that the provision should have? Further, it is possible that, whatever answer is given to these questions, it may be considered desirable to amend or clarify the wording of the existing provision in the *Règles ;* an amendment of the wording would certainly be necessary if it were to be considered desirable to alter the meaning of the existing provision; a verbal change might be considered necessary, if it were to be considered that the meaning of the existing provision was the desirable meaning but that it was not expressed in an absolutely unambiguous manner. In the following paragraphs the main issues involved are considered in turn. Finally, consideration is given to the question whether any, and, if so, what changes in wording are required in the existing provision.

5. *The meaning of Rule* (*f*) *in Article* 30, *in its present form* : The key word in Rule (*f*) in Article 30, as it exists at present, is the word " proposed ", for the whole Rule is concerned to define the situation which arises when a new generic name " is proposed " as a substitute for another generic name. It is necessary therefore carefully to consider the meaning which properly attaches to the word " proposed ", as used in this Rule. When an author publishes a new generic name, he may adopt either of two courses : (1) he may state why he considers the new name to be necessary (e.g. because a name is needed for a previously unrecognised genus or for a genus, which, although already recognised, does not possess a nomenclatorially available name), or (2) the author concerned may simply publish the new generic name without any explanation as to why he does so or even without any indication that the name is a new name. Only in the case of names falling in the first of these classes is there any evidence as to the reason which led the author concerned to " propose " (i.e. to publish) the new generic name : where the author either (*a*) adopts a formula, or (*b*) uses words, which either clearly state or definitely imply that the new name so published is intended to be a substitute for some previously published name, then and then only can it be stated as an ascertained fact that new name was in fact " proposed " as a substitute for some other name. In the absence of such a formula or such words, it must always be a matter of subjective personal opinion whether or not the later name was intended by its author to be a substitute name or whether it was published inadvertently or through ignorance of the existence of the earlier name in question. Such a name may in particular cases, have been intended to be a substitute name and it is possible sometimes to guess why it was that the author concerned published it in preference to using the older name already available (e.g. in the case of xviiith century zoologists, from aversion from absolute tautonomy between generic names and specific trivial names), but even in such a case the lack of direct evidence as to the reasons which prompted the author concerned to publish the new generic name makes it impossible to establish as a fact why it was the the author concerned " proposed," that name. Accordingly, on any strict interpretation of the words used in Rule (*f*) in Article 30, it must be concluded that that Rule applies only to those cases, where an author, when publishing a new generic name, refers also to a previously published generic name and, either by the use of some formula or through explanatory words, indicates that the new name is a substitute (for whatever reason) for the older name in question.

6. *The bearing of* Opinion 10 *on the meaning of Rule* (*f*) *in Article* 30 : While for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, it is clear that the wording employed in Rule (*f*) in Article 30 is such as to bring within the scope of that Rule only generic names which, when first published, were accompanied by an express indication that they were substitutes for previously published generic names, there is fortunately direct evidence provided by the Commission itself very shortly after the enactment of Article 30 in its present form that the foregoing is not only the meaning which inevitably attaches to the words used in Rule (*f*) but is also the meaning which the Commission, as the body by which that Rule had been drafted and recommended to the Congress, intended that Rule to convey. This evidence is provided by the Commission's *Opinion* 10. The date on which this *Opinion* was adopted is not known but it was first published in July 1910 (*Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 15-16), together not only with the nine preceding *Opinions* (of which *Opinions* 6-9 were then published for the first time) but also with the next fifteen following *Opinions* (*Opinions* 11-25) : it is likely therefore that *Opinion* 10 was adopted not later than sometime in 1909 and possibly earlier, in any case within two years of the adoption of the present Article 30 by the Boston Congress in 1907. *Opinion* 10 is concerned to make clear what is (or may be) the type species of a genus established with limits identical with those of a previously established genus, if Rule (*f*) in Article 30 did not require that, in order to come within its scope, a generic name must be published with an express indication that it was intended to be a substitute for some previously published name, a name published for a genus with limits identical with those of a genus having previously published name would fall within the scope of Rule (*f*) and in consequence the selection of a type species for either of the nominal genera concerned would (under that Rule) automatically constitute also the selection of the same species to be the type species of the other genus. We see however from *Opinion* 10 that, where two nominal genera are established with identical limits, the type species of one is not automatically the type species of the other ; on the contrary, any author is free to select any of the originally included species to be the type species of either. Here therefore we have implicit evidence from the Commission itself to show that an express indication that a name is published as a substitute for another name is necessary, in order to bring the later published of the two names within the scope of Rule (*f*) in Article 30.

7. *Question whether the present meaning of Rule* (*f*) *in Article* 30 *is the desirable meaning* : Having now established, both by the normal method of interpretation and by reference to a governing decision already given by the Commission itself, what is the meaning properly attaching to Rule (*f*) in Article 30, as it at present stands, we may turn to consider whether that is the meaning which it is desirable that that Rule should bear. The choice is a simple one : Is it desirable (1) that (as at present) an author publishing a new generic name must expressly indicate (in some clear manner) that that name is a substitute for some specified earlier name, in order to bring the new name within the scope of Rule (*f*), or (2) that the wording of that Rule should be relaxed in such a way as to bring within the scope of that Rule not only any name expressly published as a substitute name, but also any name which, though not published with any such express indication, has the appearance of being intended to be a substitute name. It is only necessary to pose the question in order also to provide the answer. For a modification of Rule (*f*) in the sense indicated above would be to import into that Rule precisely that defect which it is the aim of draftsmen to avoid and which the Thirteenth International Congress at Paris in 1948 was at pains, as far as possible, to eradicate from the *Règles*, namely a provision which depends not upon some objective external fact, but on a subjective idea (in this case, an idea as to the intentions of a given author, when publishing a new name) to be formed by a person seeking to apply the provision in question. It is perfectly obvious that no provision that depends on a subjective criterion can ever lead to stability, for it is inevitable that some will apply that criterion in one way and others in the opposite way. It would therefore be a most retrograde step to substitute a subjective, for the present objective, basis for Rule (*f*) in Article 30.

8. *Question whether any verbal amendment of Rule* (*f*) *in Article* 30 *is desirable for the purpose of eliminating possible misunderstandings as to the meaning of that Rule*: Having now examined the question of the meaning properly applicable to Rule (*f*) in Article 30 and having concluded also that that meaning is greatly to be preferred to the only meaning that could be substituted for it, we must pause to consider whether any, and, if so, what verbal amendment of Rule (*f*) is desirable for the purpose of eliminating possible misunderstandings in the future as to the meaning of this Rule. On this question, there will, I think, be general agreement as to the need for a drafting amendment designed to clarify the meaning of this Rule, in order to save zoologists in future from becoming involved in discussions such as those which have occurred in the past on the question whether the name *Fulgora* Linnaeus, 1767, should be regarded as the name of a genus then independently established by Linnaeus or whether it should be regarded as no more than a substitute name for the earlier name *Laternaria* Linnaeus, 1764, a question which plays an essential part in the application in regard to those names now submitted to the Commission by Mr. R. G. Fennah.

9. *Recommendation submitted*: For the reasons set forth in the present note, I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should render a *Declaration* (1) ruling that Rule (*f*) in Article 30 is to be interpreted (a) as though the words " expressly published " were inserted after the word " is " in place of the word " proposed," and (b) as though the words " some specified generic name of older date " were substituted for the words " another generic name," and (2) recommending that the foregoing changes be made in Rule (*f*) in Article 30 by the next International Congress of Zoology.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS " GEOTRUPES " LATREILLE, 1796 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By ROBERT W. L. POTTS

(*California State Department of Agriculture, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)338)

In checking early references to the generic name *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (*Préc. Caract. gen. Ins.* : 6) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) for a proposed general paper on the genus, it became apparent that the current use of this name is not in accordance with the Rules and that the strict application of those Rules would do serious violence to our current concept of this genus. It is to avoid the confusion which would so result that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked to use its plenary powers to designate, as the type species of this important genus, a species in harmony with current nomenclatorial practice.

The early history of the generic name *Geotrupes* may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The generic name *Geotrupes* was first published in 1796 by Latreille. He gave a short generic diagnosis, but cited no nominal species as belonging to this genus, for which he designated no type species.

(2) The next author to use the generic name *Geotrupes* was Fabricius, who in 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : [1], 7-22) gave a description for the genus so named not at all parallel to that previously given by Latreille. Fabricius placed in this genus sixty-three species, most of which are now placed in the subfamily DYNASTINAE ; only five of the species included by Fabricius in this genus belong to the present subfamily GEOTRUPINAE, one of these being *Scarabaeus dispar* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **1** : 5). Elsewhere in the *Suppl. Ent. syst.* (: 2, 23-24) Fabricius listed under the generic name *Scarabaeus* species which are now treated as belonging to the genus *Geotrupes.*

(3) In 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* : 2-26) Fabricius added further species both to *Geotrupes* and *Scarabaeus*, still preserving his concept of the two genera.

(4) In 1802 (*Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.*) Latreille listed two species under the generic name *Geotrupes*, the first of these being *Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 349).

(5) In 1804 Latreille (*ibid.* **10** : 142-147) listed seven species in the genus *Geotrupes* ; of these the first was *dispar* Fabricius and the fourth *stercorarius* Linnaeus. In his introduction to the genus Latreille complained at the way in which Fabricius had transposed the use

> of the names *Geotrupes* and *Scarabaeus* as used in the *Précis des Caractères* of 1796, saying: "J'avois posé les bases de ce genre *Geotrupes* dans mon ouvrage intitulé 'Précis des Caractères génériques des Insectes,' ou, pour parler plus vrais, je n'avois fait que donner un denomination à la seconde coup des scarabées d'Olivier, car ce naturaliste avait exposé tous les caractères de ce genre avant moi. Fabricius, en adoptant ce travail, a fait malheuresement une transposition de noms; mes scarabées sont devenus des geotrupes, et mes geotrupes des scarabées. Ce changement n'étant pas fondé, on me permettre de n'y avoir pas égard."

The position is therefore that the name *Geotrupes* was published in 1796 for a genus for which a diagnosis was given, but for which no nominal species were cited. Accordingly, the type species of *Geotrupes* would until 1948, have had to be determined under the provisions of the Commission's *Opinion* 46, but now has to be determined under the amended and clarified provisions adopted by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 159-160, 346). Under those provisions the only species which are eligible for selection as the type species of a genus established without any nominal species referred thereto are those species cited by name as belonging to the genus in question on the first occasion on which any species are so cited.

In the present case therefore the only species eligible for selection as the type species of *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796, are those cited by Fabricius in 1798, unless it could be shown that Fabricius published the name *Geotrupes* in 1798 in ignorance of the fact that the same name had been published two years earlier by Latreille for what (at that time) was regarded a closely allied group of species. If it could be established this is what happened—and a ruling from the Commission would be needed to set this question at rest—the name *Geotrupes* Fabricius, 1798, would be a new name, quite independent of (though a junior homonym of) *Geotrupes* Latreille and the species cited by Fabricius for that genus would have no bearing on the question of the species which are to be regarded as the sole originally included species of *Geotrupes* Latreille. There is however no evidence which would support such a hypothesis and it must therefore be dismissed. Another possibility that has been considered is that it really was by accident and not by intention that Fabricius used the names *Geotrupes* and *Scarabaeus* in the opposite sense to that in which those names had been used by Latreille; here again there is no evidence to support such a contention. Moreover, if such evidence had been available, it would have been necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers to secure the necessary correction, for such an error, if it had been committed could not have been corrected automatically under Article 19, which is concerned only with the correction of the spelling of names.

Thus, under the Rules the only species eligible for selection as the type species of *Geotrupes* Latreille are those cited by Fabricius as belonging to that genus. As already explained *Scarabaeus dispar* Fabricius, 1781, is the only one of the species cited by Fabricius in 1798 which was also cited by Latreille in 1804. The selection of that species, as the type species, would alone secure that the genus *Geotrupes* remained in the subfamily GEOTRUPINAE as at present understood. The selection of that species would however be open to strong objection: First, it would involve the transfer of the name *Geotrupes* to the genus now known as *Ceratophyus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1824 (*Entomogr. Imp. russ.* **2**: 143), of which *Scarabaeus dispar* Fabricius is also the type species (by selection by Jekel (1866, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (4) **5**: 522, 535)). Second, such a transfer would do violence to the concept of the genus *Geotrupes* Latreille, which for nearly one hundred and fifty years has been based upon the belief that, under the selection made by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.*: 428), the type species of this genus was *Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linnaeus, 1758.

In these circumstances I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to prevent the confusion which would certainly arise if it were no longer possible to accept *Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linnaeus as the type species of *Geotrupes* Latreille. The specific request which I put forward is that the Commission should:—

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all type selections for the genus *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and to designate *Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*:—

  (*a*) *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796 (gender of generic name: feminine) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers: *Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linnaeus, 1758);

  (*b*) *Ceratophyus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1824 (gender of generic name: masculine) (type species, by selection by Jekel (1866): *Scarabaeus dispar* Fabricius, 1781);

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*:—

  (*a*) *stercorarius* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Scarabaeus dispar*) (trivial name of type species of *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796);

  (*b*) *dispar* Fabricius, 1781 (as published in the binominal combination *Scarabaeus dispar*) (trivial name of type species of *Ceratophyus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1824).

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE "RÈGLES" TO PROVIDE THAT SPELLED-OUT LETTERS OR NUMERALS ARE NOT TO BE ACCEPTED AS AVAILABLE TRIVIAL NAMES, WHEN THOSE LETTERS OR NUMERALS WERE ORIGINALLY EMPLOYED AS ORDINALS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF THE SPECIES, SUBSPECIES OR INFRA-SUBSPECIFIC FORMS CONCERNED

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.
(*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 371)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has already decided in 1914 that Serial Letters, such as *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., are not acceptable as specific names. (Summary to *Opinion* 64, *Smithson. miscell. Publ.* **2256** : 151.) It was decided at the recent Paris Congress that a provision to this effect should be incorporated in the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 140) and should be extended to cover the case of a serial letter used in conjunction with a trivial name like " var. g. *bruhni* " (1950, *ibid.* **4** : 348). It is clearly logical to consider that the decision of the Commission also covers the case of serial numerals used in the same way, but this is not actually stated and this ought to be done.

The case raised below is more difficult, since it is not clear whether or not the decision of the Congress covers it ; it is the case where an author applies serial letters to a number of organisms and a subsequent writer spells them out. There is an excellent example in the Mallophaga, where Piaget 1880 (*Pédiculines* : 21, 366 ; 1885, *Pédiculines Supplement :* 75) described a number of forms as (: 21) *Docophorus pachypus* var α *cornuta*, var. *angulata*, var. γ *rotundata*, and (1880 : 366 ; 1885 : 75) as *Lipeurus variabilis* vars. α, β γ, δ, ϵ and η. Kellogg (1908, *in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.*, **66**, *Mallophaga*) correctly ignored (: 14) the Greek letters preceding the names given by Piaget to the forms he described as varieties of *D. pachypus*, but (: 45) spelled out those attached to Piaget's varieties of *L. variabilis*, so that in Kellogg's work these appear as *L. variabilis*, vars. *alpha*, *beta*, *gamma*, *delta*, *epsilon* and *eta*, all attributed to Piaget and with valid " indications " in the form of references to the page of Piaget's work on which they were described. It seems to me to be clear that Kellogg did not intend to convert Piaget's Greek letters into names and that it is in accordance with the spirit of *Opinion* 64 that they should not be so regarded, but the Rules inevitably pay little heed to what an author intended to do but only to what he did. I think it almost equally clear that (as the Rules stand) Kellogg did give names to the forms that Piaget had carefully left nameless, though of course Kellogg himself, and not Piaget, is the author of them. Nearly all authors have disregarded vars. *alpha* Kellogg, *beta* Kellogg, and the rest, or have applied to them Piaget's Greek letters, but very recently at least one author has used " var. *delta* Piaget " as a name and has thus brought the matter to a head. A decision must now be reached, and at the same time a decision ought to be made on the question of numerals —if *alpha*, *beta*, *gamma* and *delta* used as a series are to be valid trivial names, then there is no logical reason why the same should not apply to *one*, *two*, *three* and *four* or to less well-known numerals such as *tasi*, *lua*, *tolu* and *fa*. If the decision is adverse to these spelled-out numerals and letters, it will have to be made clear that it does not affect the position of similar words when not used as part of a series, as in the case of so many species of Lepidoptera that have names such as *delta*, *ypsilon*, *c-album* or *comma*, which are not serial but refer to some characteristic of the insect.

I therefore suggest that the Commission should consider recommending the insertion into the Rules of a provision on the following lines : " Serial letters, such as *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., and serial numbers, such as 1, 2, 3, etc., whether used alone or in conjunction with a trivial name (e.g., var. g., *bruhni*) are not to be available as trivial names. And in instances in which serial letters of numerals were originally used merely as ordinals for the enumeration of species, varieties, etc., the fact that they may have been spelled out or transliterated by some later author does not confer on them any status of availability."

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENERA "LIPEURUS" NITZSCH, 1818, "COLPOCEPHALUM" NITZSCH 1818, AND "GYROPUS" NITZSCH, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER MALLOPHAGA) IN HARMONY WITH THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED USE OF THOSE NAMES

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum*, *Tring*, *Herts*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)343)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate as the type species of the genera *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818, *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, 1818, and *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818 (Class Insecta, Order Mallophaga) the species universally accepted as such, thereby avoiding the very serious confusion which would inevitably result from the strict application of the *Règles* in these cases. The foregoing names were published in a paper entitled " Die Familien und Gattungen der Thierinsekten . . . als ein Prodromus der Naturgeschichte derselben " which appeared in 1818 in volume 3 of Germar's *Mag. Ent.* for that year (*Lipeurus* on page 291 ; *Colpocephalum* on page 298 ; *Gyropus* on page 304).

Nitzsch (1818) published the descriptions of a number of genera and subgenera (the latter now all promoted to generic rank) of the Order Mallophaga (Class Insecta). In each instance he listed a number of names of included species, none of which was accompanied by descriptions though some of them had references to earlier descriptions under different names ; he did not designate a type species in any instance. Many of the species listed by Nitzsch were described by Burmeister (1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**), using Nitzsch's material but apparently writing independent descriptions ; the rest were described by Giebel in a series of works between 1861 and 1874 ; Giebel attributed the names to Nitzsch and apparently borrowed the descriptions from the latter's manuscript.

Subsequent authors, with the sole exception of Hopkins (1947, *Entomologist* **80** : 14-19) have either accepted all the trivial names published by Nitzsch in 1818 as being available from that date or have regarded all of them as *nomina nuda*, so far as the 1818 work is concerned. Actually, most of the names are *nomina nuda*, but those with references to previous descriptions are accompanied by an " indication " within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles*, though most of them were entirely unnecessary and have since been relegated to synonymy. Failure to differentiate between these two classes of trivial names in Nitzsch's 1818 work has led to invalid selections of type species for the three genera dealt with in the present application. In the remaining instances valid selections of type species either have been made or can still be made without any action on the part of the International Commission. In the case, however, of the names *Lipeurus*, *Colpocephalum* and *Gyropus* the subsequent selections of type species for these genera, though today universally accepted, are invalid under the *Règles*, and their rejection would inevitably involve serious changes in the nomenclature of the group, unless the International Commission sees fit to take action to avoid this.

(a) The type species of "Lipeurus" Nitzsch, 1818

Johnston and Harrison (1911, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 326) purported to select " *L. caponis* Linn. (syn. *L. variabilis* N.)" as the type species of *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818. Their action has been accepted by all subsequent authors, notably by Harrison (1916, *Parasitology* **9** : 22) and by Clay (1938 : 110) in her monograph of *Lipeurus* and related genera. Harrison's work of 1916 is the standard list of the Mallophaga and for all practical purposes the only one, since it is the most recent and also the only one in which any attempt is made to apply the principle of priority to the names. The selection made by Johnston and Harrison is invalid because Nitzsch (1818) did not mention *caponis* at all and mentioned *variabilis* (: 293) only as a *nomen nudum*, whereas other names listed by him in *Lipeurus* were accompanied by references to prior descriptions and are therefore available names. It is, of course, only from these available names that a type species for the genus can be selected without the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers. No valid type selection has as yet been made for this genus, but any such selection would inevitably result in the transfer of the name *Lipeurus* from the group that has always borne it since the original genus was divided by Harrison (1916 : 26) to a group that has never borne it since the same date, for none of the species with technically available names that were cited by Nitzsch in 1818, is congeneric with *Pediculus caponis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 614). Moreover, none of these species belongs to a group that is without a valid generic name. The change would be particularly unfortunate because *Lipeurus caponis* (Linnaeus) is a parasite of the domestic fowl and therefore is the subject, under that name, of a very extensive mass of economic literature.

The only means by which far-reaching confusion can be avoided is by the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to give valid force to the (at present) invalid action by Johnston and Harrison in 1911. What is required, therefore, is that the International Commission should use its plenary powers to designate *Pediculus caponis* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818. It would be well also if the International Commission, when taking this action, were expressly to define the species to which this name is applicable. There is no doubt as to the species to which Linnaeus applied the name *Pediculus caponis*, but some of the bibliographical references that he cited refer to other species. Schrank in 1803 (*Fauna boic.* : 193) was the first author to draw attention to these erroneous references. The best and most recent definition of *Pediculus caponis* is that published by Miss Theresa Clay in 1938 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* (B) **108** : 111-113, figs. 1, 2a, 2b, 3a). It is accordingly recommended that when this species is designated as the type species of *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, it should be defined by reference to Miss Clay's paper, that the generic name *Lipeurus* Nitzsch should then be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the above species, defined as suggested, as its type species ; and that the trivial name *caponis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus caponis*), defined as suggested, should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in*

Zoology. In order to avoid the risk of subsequent misunderstanding, it would be helpful if at the same time the International Commission were to place the invalid emendation *Liperus* Kellogg, 1902 (*J. N. Y. ent. Soc.* **10** : 22) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(b) The type species of " Colpocephalum " Nitzsch, 1818

Neumann (1906 : 58) selected *Colpocephalum zebra* Nitzsch, 1818, as the type species of the genus *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, 1818. This selection has been followed by all subsequent writers, including Harrison in his list of the Mallophaga, to which reference has already been made (1916 : 21) and Ferris (1924 *Parasitology* **16** : 59, fig. 2) in one of a series of papers in which he redistributed and figured the type species of some genera of the MENOPONIDAE. But Neumann's type selection for this genus is invalid, for Nitzsch cited *Colpocephalum zebra* (1818 : 298) only as a *nomen nudum* ; it was not until 1838 that this specific name was published with a description by Burmeister (*Handb. Ent.* **2** (2) ; 438). On the other hand, Nitzsch (1818 : 299) did cite under the genus *Colpocephalum* one nominal species, *Colpocephalum ochraceum* Nitzsch, for which he provided an " indication " for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*, by giving a reference to a previously published drawing. This species was the only one so cited by Nitzsch and is therefore the type species of *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch by monotypy. No subsequent writer has however so regarded this species. Nevertheless, a strict application of the *Règles* would result in the transfer of the name *Colpocephalum* from the group of species that includes *Colpocephalum zebra* Burmeister, 1838, to the genus now known by the name *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916 (*Canad, Ent.* **48** : 303), the type species of which, *Colpocephalum uniseriatum* Piaget, 1880 (*Pédiculines* : 562), is undoubtedly congeneric with *Colpocephalum ochraceum* Nitzsch, 1818. Not only have the *zebra*-group and the *ochraceum-uniseriatum* group borne the names *Colpocephalum* and *Actornithophilus* respectively without disturbance since 1916, but both are large groups (*Actornithophilus* containing about 40 named species and *Colpocephalum* in the accepted sense a great many more). The confusion that would be caused by the transfer of the name *Colpocephalum* from the one group to the other would therefore be very great. Moreover, the change so involved would leave five generic names compounded with the word " Colpocephalum " (namely *Eucolpocephalum* Bedford, 1930 (*Rep. vet. Res. S. Afr.* **16** : 161). *Neocolpocephalum* Ewing, 1933 (*J. Parasit.* **20** : 65). *Pseudocolpocephalum* Qadri, 1936 : *Z. Parasitenk.* **8** : 640). *Allocolpocephalum* Qadri, 1939 (*Indian J. Ent.* **1** : 66). *Corvocolpocephalum* Conci, 1942 (*Bull. Soc. ent. ital.* **74** : 30)) in a division of the family MENOPONIDAE to which the genus *Colpocephalum* would no longer belong.

The only way by which disastrous confusion can be avoided in this case is by the International Commission using its plenary powers to designate *Colpocephalum zebra* Burmeister, 1838, to be the type species of the genus *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, 1818. In addition to giving a firm legal foundation for the current use of the generic name *Colpocephalum*, such a course would remove the danger to which the name *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916, is at present exposed ; it would be desirable that this latter name should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that the name

Colpocephalum Nitzsch, 1818 (with the type species specified above) is stabilised in this way.

(c) The type species of " Gyropus " Nitzsch, 1818

When in 1818 (: 304) Nitzsch first published the generic name *Gyropus*, he cited under it only (1) *Gyropus ovalis* (a *nomen nudum* until first published twenty years later with a description by Burmeister in 1838) and (2) *Gyropus gracilis* (an unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Pediculus porcelli* Schrank, 1781 (*Enum. Ins. Austr. indig.* : 500, pl. 1, fig. 1). The nominal species *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, 1818, is thus the type species of this genus by monotypy.

Harrison (1916 : 22) selected *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1838, as the type species of *Gyropus* Nitzsch, but that action was *ultra vires*, since (as shown above) *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, 1818, has been the type species of this genus ever since the generic name *Gyropus* was first published in 1818. Nevertheless, Harrison's type selection has been universally accepted in all works published since 1916, including Ewing's monograph of the GYROPIDAE (1934) and Werneck's monograph of the Mallophaga of South American mammals (Werneck, 1936 : 419). The latter is a work of high quality which deals with almost all the then known species of GYROPIDAE, but it has recently been superseded by a monograph by the same author of the mammal-infesting Mallophaga of the world (" Os Malófagos de Mamíferos. Parte 1 : Amblycera c Ischnocera (Philopteridae e parte de Trichodectidae) " published at Rio de Janeiro in 1948 in which *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister is still regarded as the type species of *Gyropus* Nitzsch. Under a strict application of the *Règles*, the name *Gyropus* Nitzsch would, however, have to be transferred to the genus at present known as *Gliricola* Mjöberg, 1910 (*Zool. Anz.* **35** : 292) (type species, by original designation : *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, 1818), and which has been universally accepted ever since. It should be noted, in passing, that the name *Gliricola* appeared in the January issue of the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* (on the page noted above) but that later in the same year (11th June) another paper by Mjöberg was published (*Ark. Zool.* **6** (No. 13) : 18) in which the name *Gliricola* again appeared as a new name, once more with *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch as type species but this time by monotypy instead of (as in the earlier paper) by original designation. The *Gliricola* Mjöberg of the *Ark. Zool.* is both an objective synonym, and a junior homonym, of the *Gliricola* of the *Zool. Anz.* and, in accordance with the Commission's policy of disposing of invalid names, should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names*.

In addition to the arguments advanced in the preceding paragraph in favour of giving valid force to Harrison's selection of *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1838, as the type species of the genus *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818, it may be noted that since 1910 there have been erected six genera with names compounded of the word " Gyropus " (namely *Protogyropus* Ewing, 1924 (*Proc. U.S. nat. mus.* **63** (Art. 20) : 7). *Macrogyropus* Ewing, 1924 : 25. *Allogyropus* Ewing, 1924 : 20. *Heterogyropus* Ewing, 1924 : 27. *Monogyropus* Ewing, 1924 : 10. *Tetragyropus* Ewing, 1924 : 21), all of which would cease to be included in the subfamily GYROPINAE, if the change necessitated by the strict application of the *Règles* were to be made.

The foregoing changes in nomenclatorial usage would cause serious confusion, all the more so because both *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1838, and *Gliricola porcelli* (Schrank, 1781) are parasites of the guinea-pig and, in consequence, are frequently mentioned in the literature of applied entomology. The only way by which these serious results can be avoided is by the International Commission deciding to use its plenary powers to designate *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1838, to be the type species of the genus *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818, and to place *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1838, as type species. It would be desirable that at the same time the name *Gliricola* Mjöberg, 1910, which would thus be relieved of the danger which at present threatens it, should also be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

I further ask that, when the foregoing generic name *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names*, the trivial name of its type species, namely the trivial name *ovalis* Burmeister, 1838 (as published in the binominal combination *Gyropus ovalis*) should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names.* In the case of *Gliricola* Mjöberg, 1910, it would not be appropriate to place on the foregoing *Official List* the trivial name of its type species, for (as already explained) the trivial name *gracilis* Nitzsch, 1818 (as published in the binominal combination *Gyropus gracilis*) is a junior subjective synonym of the trivial name *porcelli* Schrank, 1781 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus porcelli*). It is therefore the latter trivial name which should be placed on the *Official List.* In this connection, it must be noted that the name of the species now universally known as *Gliricola porcelli* has been commonly, though incorrectly, attributed to Linnaeus, owing to the specific name *Pediculus porcelli* having been published as a *nomen nudum* by Linnaeus in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 611) and again in 1767 (*ibid* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 1017). What is required, therefore, is that the trivial name *porcelli* Schrank, 1781 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus porcelli*) should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* and that the *nomen nudum porcelli* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus porcelli*) should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.* The figure given by Schrank for his *Pediculus porcelli* is quite reasonably good but it would nevertheless be convenient, if, when citing the name *Pediculus porcelli* Schrank in the decision on this case, the International Commission were at the same time to state that the nominal species in question is to be interpreted by the description and figures published in 1936 (*Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz* **31** : 397-401, figs. 1-9), by Werneck (by whom however the name of this species was then attributed to Linnaeus), the interpretation so given being the best and most recent that has been published and in complete accord with universal nomenclatorial practice.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The considerations set forth in the preceding portions of the present application were put forward by the present applicant in a paper published in 1947, copies of which were distributed to all workers on Mallophaga with whom it was possible to establish contact, together with a request that the recipients should complete and return voting papers on the question whether application should be made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the use of the plenary powers to such extent as might be necessary to ensure the retention of the names *Lipeurus*, *Colpocephalum* and *Gyropus* in the sense in which they are currently used and have been used ever since the genera were divided.

J. Bequaert (*Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) and J. E. Webb (*Aberdeen University, Scotland*) voted against such application being made, both explaining in letters accompanying their voting papers, that they were opposed in principle to all suspensions of the Rules in such cases ; with one exception, they are the only workers, among those who replied, whose work on Mallophaga has lain wholly outside the field of systematics.

The following voted in favour of application being made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

W. Büttiker (Zurich, Switzerland)
T. Clay (London, England)
W. Eichler (Berlin, Germany)
K. C. Emerson (Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.)
L. R. Guimarães (São Paulo, Brazil)
G. H. E. Hopkins (Tring, England)
W. L. Jellison (Hamilton, Montana, U.S.A.)
S. v. Kéler (Berlin, Germany)
R. Meinertzhagen (London, England)
E. O'Mahony (Dublin, Eire)
G. B. Thompson (Kingston, Jamaica)
F. L. Werneck (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

It seems worth emphasing that it would be useless to attempt to give a comprehensive list of the works in which the generic names under consideration have been used in the sense in which it is sought to retain them, because such a list would include every occasion on which these names have been used since the invalid selections of type species for them were made. No author has ever used any of these names in a published work in the sense in which the strict application of the *Règles* would require that they should be used.

For the reasons set forth in the present application, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all indications or selections of type species for the under-mentioned nominal genera made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and, having done so, to designate as the type species of those genera the nominal species specified below :—

Name of genus (1)	*Species recommended to be designated as the type species of the genus specified in Col.* (1) (2)
Lipeurus Nitzsch, 1818	*Pediculus caponis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as defined by Clay, 1938)

Name of genus (1)	*Species recommended to be designated as the type species of the genus specified in Col.* (1) (2)
Colpocephalum Nitzsch, 1818	*Colpocephalum zebra* Burmeister, 1818
Gyropus Nitzsch, 1818	*Gyropus ovalis* Burmeister, 1818

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (*a*) the three generic names specified in (1) above, with the species there specified in Col. (2) as their respective type species ;
- (*b*) *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916 (type species, by original designation : *Colpocephalum uniseriatum* Piaget, 1880 (*Pédiculines* : 562, pl. 47, fig. 2) ;
- (*c*) *Gliricola* Mjöberg, 1910 (type species, by monotypy : *Gyropus gracilis* Nitzsch, 1818) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

- (*a*) *caponis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus caponis*), as defined in Col. (2) of (1) above (trivial name of type species of *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818) ;
- (*b*) *ovalis* Burmeister, 1838 (as published in the binominal combination *Gyropus ovalis*) (trivial name of type species of *Gyropus* Nitzsch, 1818) ;
- (*c*) *porcelli* Schrank, 1781 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus porcelli*) (as defined in 1936 by Werneck (by whom the name was attributed to Linnaeus)) ;
- (*d*) *uniseriatum* Piaget, 1880 (as published in the binominal combination *Colpocephalum uniseriatum*) (trivial name of type species of *Actornithophilus* Ferris, 1916) ;
- (*e*) *zebra* Burmeister, 1838 (as published in the binominal combination *Colpocephalum zebra*) (trivial name of type species of *Colpocephalum* Nitzsch, 1818.

(4) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (*a*) *Gliricola* Mjöberg, June 1910 (an objective synonym, and junior homonym, of *Gliricola* Mjöberg, January 1910) ;
- (*b*) *Liperus* Kellogg, 1902 (an invalid emendation of *Lipeurus* Nitzsch, 1818) ;

(5) to place the trivial name *porcelli* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Pediculus porcelli*) (a nomen nudum) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "EUREUM" NITZSCH, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER MALLOPHAGA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum*, *Tring*, *Herts*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 532)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give a ruling, if necessary under the plenary powers, that *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838 (*Handb. Ent.* **2** 441) is the type species of the genus *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818 (*in* Germar's *Mag. Ent.* **3** : 301), in order to prevent the serious confusion which would arise if, as has been argued by Eichler, it were necessary under the *Règles* to accept *Eureum malleum* Burmeister, 1838 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 441) as the type species of this genus. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

In 1818 (: 301) Nitzsch published the generic name *Eureum ;* he gave an indication for this name, thereby making it available under the Article 25, but he cited under it only two *nomina nuda*, namely *Eureum cimicoides* and *Eureum malleum*. This nominal genus is thus one established without any included nominal species. Accordingly, up to 1948 it would have been necessary to apply the ruling given in *Opinion* 46 in order to determine what is the type species of this genus. Fortunately, however it is no longer necessary to attempt this difficult operation, for in 1948 the International Congress of Zoology (on the advice of the International Commission) substituted clear and self-consistent provisions for the, in part, self-contradictory ruling given in the foregoing *Opinion* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159–160, 346). Under this ruling, we have first to ascertain when this generic name was first subsequently used by an author who cited under it nominal species, the names of which had been validly published with an indication, definition or description, the nominal species so cited being, under the foregoing ruling by the Congress the only species to be treated as being originally included species and therefore, where more than one such species is so cited, as the only species eligible to be selected by a later author as the type species of this genus.

The first occasion on which any validly described nominal species were clearly referred to the genus *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, was in 1838, when Burmeister (**2** : 441) published descriptions of two nominal species, *Eureum cimicoides* and *Eureum malleum* (using, it will be noted, the two specific names cited as *nomina nuda* in 1818 by Nitzsch, whose material was before Burmeister when he published these descriptions). Under the Paris decision quoted above, these two nominal species alone are eligible for selection as the type species of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818.

In 1911 Johnston & Harrison (*Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 321–328) selected type species for a number of genera of the Order Mallophaga ; in the list given in their paper they placed an asterisk against the name of each genus, the type species of which they regarded themselves as having selected on this occasion. Of the genus *Eureum*, against the name of which no asterisk was placed, these authors wrote :—" *Eureum* N. is included by Neumann in his list of genera, though Kellogg (1899, p. 133) has shown it to be based on immature forms of a *Menopon*. The latter author has studied *E. malleus* N. (=*E. malleum*) which, being the better known of Nitzsch's two species, may be taken as the type."

Five years later Harrison (1916, *Parasitology* **9** : 21) listed what he called " *Eureum cimicoides* Nitzsch " (i.e. *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838) as the type species of the genus *Eureum* Nitzsch ; in the body of the same paper (: 62) Harrison attributed this species to " Nitzsch in Burmeister ". In making the foregoing statement regarding the type species of this genus, Harrison must either have considered that he and Johnston had not selected *Eureum malleum* Burmeister as the type species in 1911 or have forgotten the action then taken or have decided to ignore it.

Subject to the single exception noted below, all subsequent authors have accepted *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister as having been validly selected as the type species of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, by Harrison in 1916. It may be noted also that all authors subsequent to Harrison have considered *E. cimicoides* Burmeister and *E. malleum* Burmeister as not being congeneric with one another.

On page 20 of an undated instalment (probably distributed in 1946) of his multigraphed paper " Phthiraptera Mundi Catalogus " (the status of which, from the point of view of qualifying as having been duly published within the meaning of Article 25 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 215–221) must at present be regarded as doubtful) Dr. Eichler took the view that the action taken by Johnston & Harrison in 1911 (in the passage already quoted) constitutes a valid selection by those authors of *Eureum malleum* Burmeister as the type species of the genus *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, and therefore that it was not open to Harrison in 1916 to select another species (*Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister) as the type species of this genus. Dr. Eichler accordingly transferred the name *Eureum* Nitzsch to the genus in which *Eureum malleum* Burmeister is now placed, sinking, as a synonym, the generic name *Hirundoecus* Ewing, 1930 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **77** (No. 20) : 12), by which that species is now habitually known. At the same time Dr. Eichler established a new nominal genus (: 5) to which he gave the name *Arndtiella* and for which he designated *Eureum cimicoides* " Ntz. i. Brm." (i.e. *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838) as the type species. About two years later—in 1948—Dr. Eichler again used the name *Arndtiella* (*Naturwissenschaftlichen Rundschau* **1948** (2) : 31), of which he then stated that the type species was " *Eureum cimicoides* Nitzsch in Burmeister ". Thus, according to Dr. Eichler's view, the generic name *Arndtiella* Eichler should in future be used for the genus universally known by the name *Eureum* Nitzsch.

Hitherto I have taken the view that, under Rule (*g*) in Article 30, " rigidly construed " (as required by that Article), Johnston & Harrison (1911) did not select *Eureum malleum* Burmeister as the type species of *Eureum* Nitzsch, and I have felt confirmed in this view by reason of the fact that in this paper Johnston

& Harrison did not place an asterisk against the name *Eureum* Nitzsch, as they did against the generic names included in that paper, for which on that occasion they selected type species. I have now seen the decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (on the recommendation of the International Commission) published last year (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 181–182) that " an author is to be treated as having selected a given originally included nominal species to be the type species of the nominal genus concerned . . . provided in such a case the author concerned makes it clear that he himself accepts, for whatever reason, the species in question as the type species of the genus concerned." I recognise that the object of the foregoing provision was to give valid force to the very large number of currently accepted type selections which rest (as the papers in which they were published show) not upon a definite act of selection by the author concerned but upon a definite statement by that author that the species in question is the type species of the genus under consideration. But this decision by the Paris Congress in no way affects my opinion that Johnston & Harrison (1911) did not make any selection of a type species for *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818. The phrase " may be taken as the type " to my mind definitely implies that it also may not be taken as the type, and is in no way the same as " is the type ", and there is nowhere in Johnston and Harrison's paper a definite statement that any nominal species " is the type " of the nominal genus *Eureum*. However, as others may take a different view (as, indeed, Dr. Eichler has done) I am assuming for the purpose of this application that Johnston and Harrison did make a valid selection of a type for *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818.

As already explained the acceptance of *E. malleum* Burmeister as the type species of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, would overthrow the universal practice of all specialists in this group (except Dr. Eichler) and would give rise to totally unnecessary confusion and name-changing, involving, as it would, the transfer of the generic name *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, from the genus containing the species *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838, to the genus to which the species *Eureum malleum* Burmeister, 1838, is referred by all authors, other than Dr. Eichler. In taking his action, Dr. Eichler applied to this latter genus the name *Hirundoecus* Ewing, 1930 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **77** (No. 2843) : 12)(type species, by original designation : *Hirundoecus americanus* Ewing, 1930, *ibid.* **77** (No. 2843) : 12). In connection with this genus, it may at this point be noted that many authors (of whom I am one) do not consider that on taxonomic grounds the nominal genus *Hirundoecus* Ewing, 1930, is separable from *Machaerilaemus* Harrison, 1915 (*Parasitology* **7** : 389), the type species of which is, by original designation, *Machaerilaemus latifrons* Harrison, 1915 (*ibid.* **7** : 390).

In order to avoid the serious consequences indicated above, I accordingly now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :—
  (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, made prior to the decision now proposed to be given ;
  (*b*) to designate *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the undermentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Eureum* Burmeister, 1818 (type species, by designation, as proposed under (1) (*a*) above, under the plenary powers: *Eureum cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838);

(*b*) *Hirundoecus* Ewing, 1930 (type species, by original designation: *Hirundoecus americanus* Ewing, 1930) (for use by those specialists who regard the type species of this genus as not being congeneric with *Machaerilaemus latifrons* Harrison, 1915, the type species of *Machaerilaemus* Harrison 1915);

(*c*) *Machaerilaemus* Harrison, 1915 (type species, by original designation: *Machaerilaemus latifrons* Harrison, 1915);

(3) to place the undermentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :

(*a*) *cimicoides* Burmeister, 1838 (as published in the binominal combination *Eureum cimicoides*) (trivial name of type species of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818);

(*b*) *malleum* Burmeister, 1838 (as published in the binominal combination *Eureum malleum*);

(*c*) *americanus* Ewing, 1930 (as published in the binominal combination *Hirundoecus americanus*) (trivial name of type species of *Hirundoecus* Ewing, 1930);

(*d*) *latifrons* Harrison, 1915 (as published in the binominal combination *Machaerilaemus latifrons*);

(4) to place the undermentioned generic names or reputed generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Arndtiella* Eichler, 1946 (a name which, if validly published, is an objective synonym of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, as proposed, under (1) (*b*) to be defined under the plenary powers);

(*b*) *Arndtiella* Eichler, 1948 (an objective synonym of *Eureum* Nitzsch, 1818, as proposed, under (1) (*b*) above, to be defined under the plenary powers);

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All inquiries regarding publications should be addressed to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, and all inquiries regarding the scientific work of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to the Secretary to the Commission at the following addresses :—

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature : 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, England.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 3) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission as quickly as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

1. Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799 (Class Pelecypoda), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)213).

(2) *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854 (Class Rotifera), proposed variation of type species of, and suppression of the trivial name *polyptera* Schmarda, 1854, published in combination with that generic name (Z.N.(S.)340).

(3) *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789 (Class Pelecypoda), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)499).

(4) trivial name *caesius* Cloquet, 1818 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber caesius*) (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), proposed suppression of (Z.N.(S.)531).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* ; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part, will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature,
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

28*th September* 1951.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "MODIOLUS" LAMARCK, 1799, BY SUPPRESSING THE GENERIC NAME "VOLSELLA" SCOPOLI, 1777 (CLASS PELECYPODA) AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.,
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)213)

1. The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777 (*Introd. Hist. nat.* : 397) (Class Pelecypoda) and thereby forestall the serious confusion which the resuscitation of this long-neglected name would inevitably cause. This confusion would be of a peculiarly aggravated character, for the acceptance of the name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, would not only lead to the disappearance into snynonymy of the well-known name *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris*, **1799** : 87) but would also make it necessary to employ in the Class Pelecypoda two generic names (*Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, and *Vulsella* Röding, 1798 (*Mus. bolten.* (2) : 156) so similar to one another that confusion would be quite unavoidable. This latter consideration is all the more important, in view of the fact that species of both these genera may occur in the same strata.

2. The genus *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799, has, as its type species, *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 706), by absolute tautonymy. The name *Modiolus* Lamarck has been in almost universal use for this genus for the past twenty-five years, while, prior to that, the same name in the invalid (because later published) variant form *Modiola* Lamarck, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 113) (with the same type species) had been in general use for upwards of a century. This name is therefore deeply entrenched in the literature and very well known to all students of this group. The abandonment of this name on no more than technical nomenclatorial grounds would therefore be open to very strong objection.

3. The name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, was published as the name of a genus to which three nominal species were assigned. The first of these species, *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758, was selected as the type species of this genus by Gray in 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** (178) : 198). The nominal genera *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, and *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1798, are thus objectively identical with one another, each having the same species as its type species. The name *Modiolus* Lamarck is accordingly invalid, being a junior objective synonym of *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777.

4. In spite of the undoubted priority which it possesses over the name *Modiolus* Lamarck (and its variant *Modiola* Lamarck), the name *Volsella* Scopoli never won any acceptance for itself, even after Gray (1847) had clearly defined the content of this genus by selecting a type species for it. Some authors rejected this name on the ground that in the *Introd. Hist. nat.*, in which it was first published Scopoli did not satisfy the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*, i.e. on the ground that in this work Scopoli did not apply the principles of (formerly " binary ", now) binominal nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 63-66) ; other authors have merely ignored the name *Volsella* Scopoli ; others again have argued that this generic name cannot properly be used for *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, since the shell of that species has an edentulous hinge, although Scopoli erected the genus *Volsella* for the denticulate species placed by Linnaeus in his genus *Mytilus*, while leaving in that genus the edentulous species. Those authors who have advanced this argument have concluded either that Scopoli, when introducing his new genus *Volsella*, misidentified some other species with *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, when he cited that species as belonging to his new genus or that, if Scopoli did not actually make a misidentification, he included the above species in *Volsella* in error through having misunderstood its characters.

5. Neither the foregoing argument against the acceptance of the generic name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, nor that against the acceptance of *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of that genus can be accepted as having any validity under the *Règles*. The first of these arguments is completely disposed of by the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948, with reference to Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta* of 1771 (a work which, like Scopoli's *Introductio*, was primarily concerned with classification down to the genus level but no further) that a generic name published in such a work is not to be rejected on the ground that in it the author did not comply with the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25, provided that it is evident (as it is in the case both of Brünnich's and Scopoli's books) that the author concerned would have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature if in the book concerned he had dealt with taxonomic units below the genus level (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 307-310). The second of the arguments discussed above is shown to be fallacious by the decision taken by the Congress that the original author of a genus is to be deemed to have correctly identified the species referred by him thereto, except where the International Commission is satisfied that an error of identification was committed by the original author of the genus and is of the opinion that greater confusion than uniformity would result if the species represented by the nominal species in question were to be accepted as the type species of the genus (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158-159).

6. It is clear therefore that, as argued by Dr. Ralph B. Stewart in 1939 (*Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. Spec. Publ.* **3** : 98), no technical objection can be established against the name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, and in consequence that, as that nominal genus has the same type species (*Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758) as the nominal genus *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1798, it must, under the *Reglès*, replace the name *Modiolus* Lamarck. It does not follow however from this conclusion that the use of the name *Modiolus* Lamarck must be abandoned in favour of the long-neglected and confusing name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, for ever since 1913 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been clothed by the International Congress of Zoology with plenary powers to suspend the operation of the normal Rules in case where it is satisfied that otherwise greater confusion than uniformity will result. For nearly forty years therefore there has been a means by which in cases of the foregoing type the strict application of the *Règles* may be officially waived. The position in this matter was emphasised in 1948 by the decision of the Congress to incorporate the provisions relating to the plenary powers into the *Règles* in the revision which it was then decided to make. For the reasons set out in the opening part of the present application the case now under consideration appears pre-eminently to be one which calls for action by the International Commission under its plenary powers, if far-reaching and, as regards the concurrent use of the names *Volsella* Scopoli and *Vulsella* Röding, permanent, confusion is to be avoided.

7. I accordingly ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers to validate the name *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799, by suppressing the earlier name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777. It is important that the suppression of the latter name should be limited to its status under the Law of Priority and should not extend to its status under the Law of Homonymy, since, if the name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, were to be suppressed for all purposes, the effect would be to render available as a generic name the word *Volsella* as from the next subsequent occasion on which it was published as the name of a new genus. It is particularly fortunate in the present case that the need for this distinction in those cases where the plenary powers are used solely for the purpose of validating some other name of later date has already been recognised by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 338-339), since otherwise the suppression of the name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, would have conferred availability upon the name *Volsella* Modeer, 1793 (*K. VetenskAkad. Nya. Handl.*, Stockholm **14** : 179), a name which is at present an invalid junior homonym the resuscitation of which would almost inevitably give rise to a fresh wave of confusion in some other direction.

8. Since part of the object of the present application is to protect the name *Vulsella* Röding, 1798 (a name commonly attributed to Bolten), from the confusion which would be inevitable if within the same Class there were to be also a valid generic name consisting of the word *Volsella* (*Volsella* Scopoli, 1777), it is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to place the name *Vulsella* Röding, 1798, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.* The type-species of this nominal genus is *Mya vulsella* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed.10) **1** : 671), by absolute tautonymy.

9. Under the procedural decisions taken by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 269-271), the trivial names of the species which are respectively the type species of the genera *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799, and of *Vulsella* Röding, 1798, should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, as each of these names is considered by specialists to be the oldest available name for the species in question.

10. Finally, the decision taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in 1948 that in future each *Opinion* rendered is to deal with all aspects of the problem submitted (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 355) will make it necessary that in the *Opinion* to be rendered in the present case certain names which are either junior homonyms of, or are junior objective synonyms of, names now proposed to be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* should be finally disposed of by being placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

11. The proposal which I now submit is therefore that the International on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy the generic name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, and

(*b*) to validate the name *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799 ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799, as proposed under (1)(*b*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(*b*) *Vulsella* Röding, 1798 (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Mya vulsella* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic, or reputed generic, names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Modiola* Lamarck, 1801 (a junior objective synonym of *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1798) ;

(*b*) *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777 (proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy) ;

(*c*) *Volsella* Modeer, 1793 (a junior homonym of *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777) ;

(*d*) *Vulsella* [Humphreys], 1797, *Mus. calonn.* : 44 (a name published in a book rejected for nomenclatorial purposes under *Opinion* 51) ;

(*e*) *Vulsella* Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1799** : 82 (a junior homonym of *Vulsella* Röding, 1798) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *modiolus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Mytilus modiolus*) (trivial name of the type species of *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799) ;

(*b*) *vulsella* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Mya vulsella*) (trivial name of the type species of *Vulsella* Röding, 1798).

12. I should like, if I may, to express the hope that it will be possible for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to reach a decision on the present application at a very early date, for the genera the names of which form the subject of this application will certainly appear in the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, which will inevitably be a standard work for many years to come and in which therefore it is particularly desirable that the nomenclature employed should be both correct under the *Règles* and also in harmony with established usage.

SUPPORT FOR MR. JOSHUA L. BAILY'S PROPOSAL THAT THE PLENARY POWERS SHOULD BE USED TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "VOLSELLA" SCOPOLI, 1777, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE GENERIC NAME "MODIOLUS" LAMARCK, 1799 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By L. R. COX, Sc.D., F.R.S.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)213)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 21st March 1951)

I strongly support Mr. Joshua L. Baily's application for the suppression of the generic name *Volsella* Scopoli, 1777, for the following reasons.

1. The name has been adopted by only a small handful of authors in comparison with the many who have employed the name *Modiola* Lamarck, 1801, or *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799, for the genus typified by the well-known living mussel *Mytilus modiolus* Linneaus, 1758. This is a most important group both for palaeontologists and neontologists and it is desirable that the name by which it has long been known (whether in the form *Modiola* or the slightly earlier form *Modiolus*) should be stabilized.

2. Scopoli referred three species to *Volsella* when founding the genus, but, of these, *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus was the only nominal species, the other two being cited by the pre-Linnean names " Gula Soricis Lister " and " Mytilus L. Aber Adans." *M. modiolus* is thus type species of *Volsella* by monotypy. It is, however, evident that Scopoli based his conception of this species on wrongly determined specimens.

Mytilus modiolus and all species which have been referred to *Modiolus* [vel *Modiola*] differ from *Mytilus* s.str. (type species *Mytilus edulis* Linnaeus, 1758) in the absence of hinge-teeth. Scopoli, however, divided his Gens Bivalvia into two groups. " Distributio I " and " Distributio II ", the former characterized as " cardine edentato " and the latter as " cardine dentato ". He included the genus *Mytilus* (of which he cited no species) in the former and *Volsella* in the latter. Moreover, the generic diagnosis of *Volsella* states " cardo . . . terminant denticuli exigui ", and *Mytilus modiolus* Linnaeus, is described by Scopoli as " dente unico ". Scopoli's whole treatment of these mussels is, therefore, most confused, and it seems obvious that he did not intend to apply the name *Volsella* to the group familiarly known as *Modiolus* or *Modiola*.

3. *Vulsella* is a very familiar name for a genus of Tertiary and living pelecypods and a family name VULSELLIDAE is derived from it; it is highly desirable that it should be stabilized and placed on the *Official List of Generic Names*.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAMES " CRANGON " FABRICIUS, 1798, " CARCINUS " LEACH, 1814, AND " SCYLLARIDES " GILL, 1898 (CLASS CRUSTACEA) SUBMITTED BY DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS

By RICARDO ZARIQUIEY
(*Enfermedades de la Infancia, Barcelona, Spain*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)231, 209, 473)

(Letter dated 25th July 1951)

Estudiadas detenidamente las propuestas Z.N.(S.)231 sobre el uso de los nombres genéricos *Crangon* Fabricius, 1798, y *Alpheus* Fabricius, 1798, la Z.N.(S.)209 sobre el uso del nombre genérico *Carcinus* Leach, 1814, y la Z.N.(S.) 473 sobre el nombre genérico *Scyllarides* Gill, 1898, debo manifestarle que estoy de acuerdo con las conclusiones de las mismas y que Voto " SI " a lo que propone el Dr. L. R. Holthuis, ponente de las mismas.

APPLICATION FOR THE STABILISATION OF THE NAME FOR THE GENUS OF THE CLASS ROTIFERA FORMERLY KNOWN AS "PEDALION" HUDSON, 1871, OR "PEDALIA" BARROIS, 1878, INCLUDING A REQUEST FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "HEXARTHRA" SCHMARDA, 1854, AND TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "POLYPTERA" SCHMARDA, 1854, PUBLISHED IN COMBINATION WITH THAT GENERIC NAME, AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By G. M. NEAL

(*Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, Canada*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)340)

1. The object of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to stabilise the name for the genus of the Class Rotifera formerly known as *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, or as *Pedalia* Barrois, 1878, by designating a recognisable species to be the type species of the genus *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854. The facts of this rather complicated case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The generic name *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871 (*Mon. microscop. J.* **6** : 121, pl. 94) was established for a monotypical genus for a new species then named *Pedalion mira.* The name *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, is invalid, because it is a junior homonym both of *Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817 (*Descr. Cat. Shells* : 282) and of *Pedalion* Swainson, 1838 (*Nat. Hist. Fishes* **1** : 199). It will be convenient if, before considering whether there is any subjectively identical nominal genus, the name of which should replace the invalid name *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, we examine briefly the subsequent history of Hudson's name *Pedalion.*

3. In 1877 Barrois gave a paper at the Sixth Session of the "Association française pour l'Advancement des Sciences" held at Le Havre, entitled: "Sur l'anatomie et le developpement du *Pedalia mira*". This paper was published in 1878. Although, as noted above, the generic name was written in the form *Pedalia* in the title of Barrois' paper, that name appeared in the form *Pedalion* at every point at which it appeared in the body of that paper. Rousselet in 1914 (*Association française pour l'Avancement des Sciences*, 43e *Session, Le Havre, C. R.* : 535-536) drew attention to this inconsistency and raised the question whether it was due to an editorial error or whether it should be explained on the ground that Barrois was aware of the fact that the name *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, was invalid and tried to get over this difficulty by substituting the variant form *Pedalia* in the title of his paper. It must be noted however that an abstract of this paper of Barrois' was published in the issue of the *Revue scientifique* of 29th September 1877, and that in this paper only the spelling *Pedalion* occurs. In this abstract no title was given for this paper and it possible that it is for this reason that the spelling *Pedalia* did not appear on this occasion, for (as noted above) it was only in the title of Barrois' paper that the spelling *Pedalia* was used. It may be noted incidentally at this point that the species dealt with by Barrois in the foregoing paper is not only not (as he supposed) the species which in 1871 Hudson had named *Pedalion mira*; it is not even referrable to the same genus; it is actually a marine species of the genus *Synchaeta* Ehrenberg, [1832] (*Abh. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* **1831** : 135).

4. Since 1913 the genus named *Pedalion* by Hudson has been called both by that name and by the reputed name *Pedalia* Barrois, 1878, the latter having even made its way into Neave's *Nomenclator zoologicus* (**3** : 632), where it is quoted as a substitute name for *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, the reference being given as " *Pedalia* Barrois, 1878, *C. R. Ass. Franc.* **6**(1877 Le Havre), 661 ".

5. I am bound to say that, in my view, it is impossible to accept, as a valid substitute name, a name (such as *Pedalia*) which appears only in the title of a paper, the correct spelling (in this case, *Pedalion*) occurring at every point in the body of the paper itself, where, if Barrois had intended to emend Hudson's name *Pedalion* in this way, he would certainly have used the spelling " *Pedalia* ". It is clear, however, that no progress can be made in the stabilisation of the name of this important genus until this preliminary question has been disposed of. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to give a ruling that the use of the word *Pedalia* in the title (but not in the text) of Barrois' paper does not constitute the publication of a generic name consisting of this word, the spelling " Pedalia " being due, it must be concluded, to some inadvertence on the part of the editor of Barrois' paper or on that of the printer.

6. It is necessary now to consider whether there is any nominal genus possessing a valid name, the type species of which can be regarded as belonging to the genus *Pedalion* (or *Pedalia*) as hitherto understood. An examination of the literature shows that there is such a nominal genus, which does, or may, satisfy this condition. This is the genus *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854 (*Denskr. Acad. Wiss. Wien* (Math.—natur. Kl.) **7** (No. 2) : 15). This genus in monotypical, its sole species being *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda, 1854, a then newly described (: 15) nominal species. This species is therefore the type species of the genus *Hexarthra* Schmarda by monotypy.

7. Our next step must be to consider the claims of the nominal species *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda to be regarded as representing a species of *Pedalion* (or *Pedalia*). The specimen upon which Schmarda based his description and figures of this nominal species, which was hardly visible to the naked eye, was discovered by him in a pool at El Kab in Egypt. At first Schmarda mistook this animal for a crustacean larva, but the " Raderorgan " and jaws showed that it was a Rotifer. The jaws had seven teeth on each side. Schmarda's type specimen is missing, and the species which he described has not been reported by any subsequent worker.

8. In drawing up his description and preparing his figures of this species, Schmarda was severely handicapped by reason of the fact that he was working under field conditions and had no opportunity for studying the animal at leisure. This stand is taken also by Daday, 1903 (Mikroskopische Süsswassertiere aus Kleinasien. *Wien. Sitzungsber.* (Math.-Natur. Kl.) **112** (Abth. 1) : 139-168). When after the publication of the name *Pedalion*, the view was advanced that the genus so named was indistinguishable taxonomically from the genus *Hexarthra* Schmarda, Hudson objected on the ground that Schmarda had described the six plumose appendages as originating from the ventral side, as in a nauplius larva, while in his genus *Pedalion* these appendages were arranged around the animal. Hudson admitted, however, the difficulty of studying the arrangement of the hairs on the appendages of *Pedalion* species, a difficulty which may be illustrated by the mistakes which he himself made in some of his own figures and descriptions.

9. Daday (1886, Morph. Physiolog. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda. *Termeszetraize Füzetek* **10** : 214-249, pls. VIII, IX) believed that, in representing the appendages of *Hexarthra polyptera* as arising from the ventral side of the animal, Schmarda had been influenced by the apparent similarity between members of the genus *Pedalion* and the nauplius larva of Crustacea, a resemblance which, though apparent at first glance, is found on closer examination to be entirely superficial in character.

10. Levander (1894, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der *Pedalion* Arten mit einer Tafel. *Soc. Faun. Flor. fenn.* **11** : 1-34, figs. 1, 2, 3) considered that, if one were to identify *Pedalion* with *Hexarthra*, it would be necessary to attribute to Schmarda a lack of observation which, in his view, there was no ground for assuming. Levander quoted the opinion of Plate—that, if Schmarda could show (as he did) the arrangement of the hairs on the appendages (which in *Pedalion* are found only on the ventral appendage) and the number of teeth in the jaws, he could not possibly have made the mistake of representing appendages as arising from the ventral side of the animal instead of being arranged in a circle around it. Plate concluded that, in view of these facts, the presence of hooks on appendages other than the ventral appendage, and the origin of the appendages from the ventral side of the animal, it was impossible to synonymise *Hexarthra* with *Pedalion*. As regards Plate's comment on these lateral hooks on the appendages, it is, however, worth noting that Daday recorded the presence of similar hooks on the dorsal appendage in his figure of his *Pedalion mucronatum* Daday, 1909 (*Trav. Soc. Nat. Petersb.* **39** : 9-38, pl. 1, figs. 2-6), a nominal species which has been identified with *Pedalion oxyure* Sernov, 1903 (*Turkestanskago Otd. imp. russ. georgr. Obsch.* **4** (Pt. 3) : 9, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3), in the figures of which no lateral hooks are shown on the dorsal appendage. This difference between the illustrations given by Sernov and Daday, to which attention has not so far been drawn, has not prevented authors from accepting *Pedalion mucronatum* Daday and *Pedalion oxyure* Sernov as being no more than different names for a single species. I have never noted lateral hooks on any but the ventral appendage. Daday's (1909) representation of hooks on the dorsal appendage may be due to incorrect interpretation. (See below).

11. Thus against the view that *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda is a species of the genus that Hudson named *Pedalion* is the observation by Schmarda that the appendages arise from the ventral surface and that there are lateral hooks on appendages other than the ventral appendage. As already noted however Daday himself showed incorrectly the presence of such hooks in his *P. mucronatum* (=*P. oxyure* Sernov). It must be noted also that at times the fold of the integument on the appendages can give a somewhat laddered appearance which under low magnifications may be mistaken for hooks. The presence of jaws in *H. polyptera* speaks for its being a rotifer. In view of the absence of posterior digitiform appendages posteriorly (such as are found in *Pedalion mira* Hudson), Schmarda's species might well belong to the *fennicum*-group of the genus *Pedalion.* The arrangement of the hairs on the appendages is very similar to that found in a species of *Pedalion* which occurs in the Saskatchewan lakes of Canada. The principal objection to the acceptance of Schmarda's species as belonging to the genus *Pedalion* is therefore his statement that the appendages come from the ventral side of the animal. As regards this, it must be noted, however, that a similar appearance can be obtained by placing a specimen of an undoubted species of *Pedalion* under a cover slip, the weight of which has flattened the animal (Schmarda's figure seems to have been drawn from a flattened specimen); unless one constantly alters the focus while drawing the animal as a whole or one of its appendages in order to obtain the correct relation, it is very easy to arrive at the same conclusion as that reached by Schmarda. An inaccuracy of this kind on the part of Schmarda would not be surprising if we recall the difficulties with which he was faced, by reason of having to examine his material in the field instead of in a laboratory.

12. The next point which it is important to note is that Schmarda found his species *Hexarthra polyptera* in abundance in the waters which he examined. This fact suggests that that species, whatever it was, would have been found again by subsequent workers. The species *Pedalia fennicum* Levander, 1892 (*Zool. Anz.* **15** : 403) has, in fact, been reported from North Africa, where it appears to be rather widely distributed. Recent observations show that this species shows considerable variation in the arrangement of the hairs and some variation in the tooth formula—a fact which may account, in part, for some of the special features shown in Schmarda's figures. Further, Bryce in his paper on the Rotifera of Devil and Stump Lakes (1924, *J. Quekett microscop. Club* **15** : 81-108) mentioned having examined a slide of *Pedalia* from El Kab (the type locality of Schmarda's species) that had been prepared by Rousselet. I have myself examined a slide of a specimen from this locality that was bought from Rousselet by the United States National Museum. The specimen mounted on this slide is a *Pedalion.*

13. The conclusion which I draw from an examination of Schmarda's (admittedly poor) description and figure is that the species which he described as *Hexarthra polyptera* belongs to Hudson's genus *Pedalion.* This conclusion becomes a virtual certainty, now that we have an actual specimen of a *Pedalion* from the very pond in which Schmarda took his *polyptera* but in spite of the abundance of that species noted by Schmarda no specimen of a species belonging to a separate genus recognisable from Schmarda's description as *Hexarthra* is known from that very restricted locality. Schmarda's description of the arrangement of the hairs on the ventral appendages, the number of hooks on the ventral appendage that he noted, as also the number of teeth (seven) in each uncus, all place the animal described by Schmarda in the *fennicum*-group of the genus *Pedalion.*

14. In the light of the foregoing considerations, I reach the conclusion that the nominal genera *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854, and *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, must, on taxonomic grounds, be regarded as subjectively identical with one another. Accordingly, the name which under the Code should be applied to this genus is *Hexarthra* Schmarda and, as it is the older of the two names, would still be the correct name for this genus, even if *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, were not an invalid homonym. In view of the considerable discussion that has taken place in regard to this question and also of the importance and interest of this genus, I think that it is important that this subject should now be closed by the name *Hexarthra* Schmarda being placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and the invalid name *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, together with the reputed, but non-existent, name *Pedalia* Barrois, 1878. It would be useful also if all other invalid uses of the name *Pedalion* subsequent to the name *Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817 (Class Pisces) were at the same time to be relegated to the *Official Index.*

15. At this point we encounter a difficulty of quite a different order. The nominal species *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda, though incorrectly and inadequately described, must be regarded as belonging to the highly variable group represented by *Pedalion fennicum* Levander, 1892. Accordingly, under the Code the trivial nome *polyptera* Schmarda, 1854, being much older than *fennicum* Levander, would replace the latter name. The trivial name *fennicum* Levander is however so deeply entrenched in the literature that its replacement by the hitherto contentious name *polyptera* Schmarda would certainly give rise to confusion and would be open to strong objection. In order to prevent this confusion, I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *polyptera* Schmarda, thereby validating the later name *fennicum* Levander for the same species. As part of this proposal, I ask the International Commission to use the same powers to designate *Pedalion fennicum* Levander, 1892, to be the type species of *Hexarthra* Schmarda, in place of the older nominal species *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda, the name of which it is now proposed should be suppressed. The trivial name *fennicum* Levander, 1892 as published in the binominal combination *Pedalion fennicum* should then be placed upon the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.* Incidentally, it would be helpful if at the same time the International Commission were to place on this *Official List* the trivial names, each an available name and the oldest name for the species concerned, of two other well-known species of this genus. These trivial names are : (1) the trivial name *mira* Hudson, 1871 (*Mon microscop. J.* **6** : 121) (as published in the binominal combination *Pedalion mira*) ; (2) the trivial name *intermedia* Wiszniewski, 1929 (*Bull. Acad. pol. Sci. Lettr.* (Cl Sci. math. nat.) (B) **1929** (2) : 137)) (as published in the binominal combination *Pedalia intermedia*).

16. The specific proposals which I now therefore lay before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the trivial name *polyptera* Schmarda, 1854 (as published in the binominal combination *Hexarthra polyptera*) ;

(*b*) to set aside the indication, by monotypy, of *Hexarthra polyptera* Schmarda, 1854, as the type species of the genus *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854, and having done so, to designate *Pedalion fennicum* Levander, 1892, to be the type species of that genus ;

(2) place the generic name *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854 (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) (*b*) above, under the plenary powers : *Pedalion fennicum* Levander, 1892) (gender of generic name: feminine) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic names or reputed generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :-

(*a*) *Pedalia* Barrois, 1878 (a reputed but non-existent name) ;

(*b*) *Pedalion* Swainson, 1838 (a junior homonym of *Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817) ;

(*c*) *Pedalion* Hudson, 1871 (a junior homonym of *Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817) ;

(*d*) *Pedalion* Buckton, 1903 (*Monogr. Membr.* **6** : 251) (a junior homonym of *Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *fennicum* Levander, 1892 (as published in the binominal combination *Pedalion fennicum*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (1) (*b*) above, to be designated as the type species of *Hexarthra* Schmarda, 1854) ;

(*b*) *intermedia* Wisniewski, 1929 (as published in the binominal combination *Pedalia intermedia*) ;

(*c*) *mira* Hudson, 1871 (as published in the binominal combination *Pedalion mira*) ;

(5) place the trivial name *polyptera* Schmarda, 1854 (as published in the binominal combination *Hexarthra polyptera*) (a name proposed, under (1) (*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "TRIGONIA" BRUGUIÈRE, 1789 (CLASS PELECYPODA, ORDER EULAMELLIBRANCHIATA)

By L. R. COX, Sc.D., F.R.S.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)499)

The object of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in securing, by the use of its plenary powers, that the type species of the important and well-known genus *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789 (*Ency. méth.* (Vers) **1** : xiv) shall be a clearly identifiable species of the genus universally known by that name. It is hoped that it will be possible for the International Commission to give an early decision on the present application, since that decision is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the relevant portion of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.*

In order to make clear the nature of the problem involved, I set out below particulars of the way in which the name *Trigonia* was used on each of the first five occasions on which that name appeared in print :—

(1) *Original publication by Bruguière in* 1789

A short generic diagnosis was given ; no bibliographical references were given ; no nominal species was cited as belonging to the genus.

(2) *As used by Bruguière in* 1797 (*Ency. méth.* (*Vers*) **2** : *pls.* 237, 238)

The name *Trigonia* appeared at the head of the foregoing plates, on which were figured several species of what are now known as *Trigonia.* No names were cited for those species.

(3) *As used by Lamarck*, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1799** : 86)

Lamarck gave a short diagnosis for the genus and in addition cited the following reference : " *Trigonia* . . . Encyl.t.237. Naturforsch. 15e livraison, t. iv."

At the time of the publication of the foregoing paper by Lamarck, the species figured on the plate in the *Encyclop. méth.* were still unnamed, but the second of the plates cited by Lamarck, belongs to a paper by Hermann (1781, " Brief über einige Petrefacten," *Naturforscher* **15** : 115-134, pls. 4, 5), who was an undoubtedly binominal author, which does contain binominal names for the species figured, namely :—(1) *Cardium tortuosum ;* (2) *Venus* oder *Donax sulcata ;* (3) *Venus* oder *Donax tuberculata ;* (4) *Venus* oder *Donax nodosa ;* (5) *Venus* oder *Donax dubia.*

(4) *As used by Lamarck*, 1801 (*Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* : 116)

On this occasion Lamarck gave a generic diagnosis, repeated the reference to " Naturf. 15e livraison t.4," and cited without specific diagnosis one nominal species, as follows :—" *Trigonia nodulosa* n. Knorr. Foss. p.11, t.17, f.8. Encyclop. t.237, f.4."

(5) *As used by Lamarck*, 1804 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **4** : 354)

Lamarck again gave a generic diagnosis. He cited one nominal species only, the Recent *T. margaritacea* Lamarck (then named for the first time—on page 355).

As the name *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789, was published prior to 1st January 1931, with a generic diagnosis, the fact that no nominal species was cited as belonging to this genus does not invalidate it. Accordingly this name is available as from Bruguière, 1789. In order to ascertain what nominal species is, under the *Règles*, the type species of *Trigonia* Bruguière, it is necessary to apply the rules laid down for determining the type species of a genus established without any nominal cited as belonging thereto. Until 1948, the only rules dealing with this subject were those laid down in the Commission's *Opinion* 46 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 104-107). At its Session held in Paris in July 1948, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, when drawing up, for submission to the International Congress of Zoology, proposals for the incorporation in the *Règles* of interpretative rulings given in previously published *Opinions*, gave special consideration to the problem dealt with in *Opinion* 46. The conclusions then reached by the Commission, which were approved by the Congress, involved both the amendment and clarification of the ruling previously given in the foregoing *Opinion.* The terms of the decision then taken have since been published in the *Official Record of the Proceedings* of the Commission at its Paris Session (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159-160, 346). It is therefore in the light of the foregoing decisions that the type species of *Trigonia* Bruguière must be determined.

In the first of the decisions cited above, it was provided that " where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established (a) with an indication, definition or description, (b) with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is to be deemed to have been an originally included species and that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus in question." At the same time *Opinion* 46 was cancelled. In the later of the decisions cited above, provision was made for the case where on the first occasion on which any nominal species was subsequently referred to such a genus, two or more such species were referred, it being then provided that in such a case all the nominal species so referred to the genus in question were to be treated as originally included species and that it was from those species alone that a subsequent author, acting under Rule (g) in Article 30, could validly select a type species for the genus.

Applying the foregoing decisions to the case of *Trigonia*, we see at once that the action by Bruguière in 1797 (case (2) above) in applying the name *Trigonia* to certain unnamed species figured on plates has no bearing on the present problem, for, as no names were applied to those species, Bruguière did not on that occasion " distinctly refer " any nominal species to this genus.

We have next to consider whether Lamarck's action in 1799 (case (3) above) has any bearing on the present problem. In this case, it will be recalled, Lamarck cited no nominal species as belonging to this genus but he did give a reference to a previously published paper in which certain nominal species were figured (by Hermann in 1781). Prior to the Paris Congress of 1948, it was held by some authors that the citation by Lamarck of Hermann's paper should be deemed to constitute the reference to the genus *Trigonia* of the nominal species figured by Hermann. Thus, in 1932 (*Amer. J. Sci.* (5) **24** : 449) Crickmay argued that the type species of this genus could be selected only from among the nominal species which (1) conformed with Bruguière's diagnosis and (2) had already been described by 1789 and that the only such species were those described by Hermann. Crickmay thereupon selected as the type species of *Trigonia* the second of the species cited by Hermann, namely " *Venus* oder *Donax sulcata* " Hermann, 1781 (*Naturforscher* **15** : 127) ; in 1936 this selection was accepted, though on slightly different grounds, by Rennie (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **31** : 331-332). This species is a Jurassic species of the Costatae group of the genus now known as *Trigonia*. In view, however, of the requirement laid down by the Paris Congress in 1948, that, in order to be available for selection as the type species of a genus established without nominal species, a nominal species must have been " distinctly " referred to the genus in question by the first subsequent author to place any nominal species in the genus in question, it does not appear that Lamarck's action in citing a reference to a plate by an earlier author without himself citing any nominal species can properly be held to amount to his having " distinctly referred " to *Trigonia* the species figured by Hermann. This is a question, however, on which it would be helpful if the International Commission, when dealing with the present application, would give an express ruling in a " Declaration " under the procedure prescribed by the Paris Congress (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 136-137).

If, as appears to be the case, Lamarck's action in 1799 did not amount to the " distinct " reference of any nominal species to the genus *Trigonia*, the next work to be considered is Lamarck's *Syst. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* of 1801 (case (4) above). On this occasion, Lamarck cited as belonging to this genus one nominal species—and one species only—namely the then new species *Trigonia nodulosa*. Accordingly, on the view advanced above, that species becomes the type species of *Trigonia* Bruguière, by monotopy. The interpretation of this nominal species rests exclusively upon the figures cited by Lamarck and does not depend upon the identity of any specimen preserved in the Lamarckian Collection. The reference given by Lamarck to Knorr is bibliographically incorrect, as Lamarck assigned his own numbers to Knorr's plates ; the plate intended by Lamarck, when he referred to " plate 17 " is apparently Knorr's plate " B.I.a". Figure 8 (the figure no. cited by Lamarck) represents a broken *Trigonia*. The species figured is however specifically indeterminable. The interpretation of the nominal species *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801, thus rests solely upon figure 4 on plate 237 of the *Encyclopédie méthodique*.

Unfortunately, however, it has to be noted at this point that in 1819

(*Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **6**(1) : 63, 64) Lamarck identified the species figured as fig. 4 on pl. 237 of the *Encyclop. méth.* as *Trigonia aspera* Lamarck, 1819 (*loc. cit.* **6**(1) : 63) and figure 2 on the same plate as *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801. The same interpretations were repeated by Lamarck in explanation of pl. 237 of the *Encyclop. méth.* We have therefore the difficulty of deciding whether the " f.4 " cited by Lamarck in 1801 was a misprint (or slip of the pen) for " f.2 " or whether in 1819 Lamarck transferred the identification from the one species to the other. It may be mentioned that a specimen in the Lamarckian Collection figured by Favre (J.) in 1914 (*Cat. illustr. Coll. Lamarck* (3) : pl. 35, figs. 253a, b) as *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck appears to be the species represented on fig. 2 of plate 237 rather than that represented on figure 4. This does not however establish the identity of the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801, which rests solely upon the bibliographical reference then cited. Accordingly, if we reject the suggestion that Lamarck's reference in 1801 to the *Encyclop. méth.* is a misprint (a suggestion which would require a ruling from the Commission to secure definitive acceptance), it appears that the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species (*Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801), which is the type species of the genus *Trigonia* Bruguière by monotypy, is the species usually known as *Trigonia aspera* Lamarck, 1819, to which the name *Trigonia nodulosa* should be transferred. This species is of Jurassic age and belongs to the Clavellatae group of the genus now known as *Trigonia*.

Reviewing the position as set out above, there are, it seems to me, strong objections to the acceptance, as the type species of *Trigonia* Bruguière, of the nominal species *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801. I hold this view for two reasons : (1) Crickmay's (1932) selection of *Venus sulcata* Hermann, 1781, as the type species of *Trigonia* Bruguière, though (as it appears) invalid, has been accepted by later workers, having been adopted by Rennie in 1936, by Shimer & Shrock, in 1944 (*Index Fossils of N. America* : 401), and by Cox and Arkell in 1948 (" Survey of the Mollusca of the British Great Oolite Series," *Mon. pal. Soc.* : 21). The interpretation of *Venus sulcata* Hermann is not in doubt, and by the acceptance of that species as the type species of *Trigonia*, this important genus of Mesozoic fossils is clearly defined. (2) The acceptance of *Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck as the type species of this genus would not only involve a confusing change in existing practice (including the acceptance, as the type species, of a species belonging to the Clavellatae group of the genus in place of a species belonging to the Costatae group) but would involve also the acceptance, as the type species, of a species (*Trigonia nodulosa* Lamarck) which at present is universally known by another name (*Trigonia aspera* Lamarck). In view of the importance of the genus *Trigonia* Bruguière and the confusion which, in this instance, would be involved by the strict application of the *Règles*, I consider that this is a case where it is desirable that the International Commission should use its plenary powers to designate *Venus sulcata* Hermann, 1781, as the type species of this genus, and, in order to avoid the confusing transfer of trivial names referred to above, also to suppress the trivial name *nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801 (as published in the combination *Trigonia nodulosa*). Further, in view of the fact that in 1804 Lamarck (case (5) in the second paragraph of the present application) applied the name *Trigonia* to a recent species (*Trigonia margaritacea* Lamarck, 1804) which has since become the type species of a separate genus, *Neotrigonia* Cossmann, 1912 (*Ann. Palaeont.* **7**(2) : 81), it would be desirable for the Commission to take the present opportunity to place the name *Neotrigonia* Cossmann on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time as the name *Trigonia* Bruguière, the trivial names of the type species of these genera, together with the trivial name *aspera* Lamarck, 1819 (as published in the combination *Trigonia aspera*) being simultaneously placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* and the trivial name *nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801 (as published in the combination *Trigonia nodulosa*), as proposed to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

There is one final point to which attention should be given ; this is in relation to the identity of the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species *Venus sulcata* Hermann, 1781. There is just the possibility that the specimens illustrated by Hermann may have belonged to two species, and it is accordingly desirable to place the identity of this species beyond doubt by selecting a lectotype under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology when in 1948 it revised the provisions of Article 31 of the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73-76). In a paper on the classification of the family TRIGONIDAE which will be published in the *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* in the course of 1950, I have therefore selected figures 9 and 10 (representing the same specimen) on Hermann's plate iv to represent the lectotype of this species. This specimen is from the Upper Lias of Gundershofen, Alsace. The larger specimen said to come from Champagne, which is represented in figs. 3 and 4 of the same plate and is also referred to *Venus sulcata*, may well belong to a different species and have come from a different formation. I have selected the Gundershofen specimen in preference to that from Champagne to represent the lectotype because in the description of this species Gundershofen is the only locality mentioned and figures 9 and 10 alone are cited. As it is possible that the paper containing the foregoing lectotype selection may not be published until after the appearance of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take note of the action proposed and, when placing the trivial name *sulcata* Hermann, 1781 (as published in the binominal combination *Venus sulcata*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, to add a note that the name so placed on the *Official List* is applicable to the species defined by the foregoing lectotype.

I accordingly recommend that, in addition to rendering a *Declaration* clarifying the position arising when, in the case of a genus established without any nominal species distinctly referred thereto, a subsequent author, without citing any such species, gives a bibliographical reference to an earlier publication containing the names of such species, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to set aside all type designations or selections made for the genus *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789, prior to the date of the proposed decision, and to designate *Venus sulcata* Hermann, 1781, to be the type species of that genus ;

(*b*) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the trivial name *nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801 (as published in the binominal combination *Trigonia nodulosa*) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers, as proposed under (1)(*a*) above : *Venus sulcata* Hermann, 1781) ;

(*b*) *Neotrigonia* Cossmann, 1912 (type species, by original designation : *Trigonia margaritacea* Lamarck, 1804) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *sulcata* Hermann, 1781 (as published in the binominal comination *Venus sulcata*), as defined by its lectotype, figs. 9 and 10 (representing the same specimen) on plate iv of Hermann's *Brief über einige Petrefacten of* 1781 ;

(*b*) *margaritacea* Lamarck, 1804 (as published in the binominal combination *Trigonia margaritacea*) ;

(*c*) *aspera* Lamarck, 1819 (as published in the binominal combination *Trigonia aspera*) ;

(4) place the trivial name *nodulosa* Lamarck, 1801 (as published in the binominal combination *Trigonia nodulosa*), as proposed in (1)(*b*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.*

ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAMES "TETTIGONIA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND "ACRIDA" LINNAEUS, 1758, IN THE ORDER ORTHOPTERA (CLASS INSECTA)

By KLAUS GÜNTHER

(*Institut für Genetik der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)328)

(Letter dated 5th July 1951)

I beg leave to state my decided support of the proposals submitted by Dr. Ashley B. Gurney (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 106-109) that the names *Tettigonia* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Acrida* Linnaeus, 1758, in the Order Orthoptera

(Class Insecta) should be validated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers with *Gryllus viridissimus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Gryllus turritus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the respective type species of these genera. This action appears to be the best and almost the only way to avoid further unbearable confusion in the nomenclature of the Orthoptera.

SUGGESTED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" RELATIVE TO THE NOMINAL SPECIES TO BE REGARDED AS ELIGIBLE FOR SELECTION AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF A GENUS ESTABLISHED WITHOUT CITED NOMINAL SPECIES, IN CASES WHERE A SUBSEQUENT AUTHOR WITHOUT CITING SUCH A SPECIES, GIVES A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE TO A WORK IN WHICH SUCH SPECIES ARE CITED

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)499)

1. In his application relating to the type species of the genus *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789 (Class Pelecypoda) Dr. L. R. Cox raises the question whether, in the case of a genus established without cited nominal species, a subsequent author who, while not citing any nominal species as being referable to the genus in question, gives a bibliographical reference to a previously published work or paper in which such species are cited by name is to be treated as having so referred the species in question and therefore as having created a situation in which those nominal species alone rank as originally included species and are accordingly alone eligible for selection as the type species of the genus by a subsequent author, acting under Rule (*g*) in Article 30.

2. Up to 1948, as Dr. Cox points out, the only ruling available regarding the species to be accepted as the type species of a nominal genus established without nominal species clearly referred thereto was that given in *Opinion* 46 (first published in the year 1912). That *Opinion*, as is well known, caused great difficulty (and much controversy), when attempts were made to apply its provisions in particular cases, owing partly to the mutually contradictory character of its component provisions and partly to the fact that those provisions rested not upon objective nomenclatorial facts but upon subjective (taxonomic) criteria and were therefore incapable of securing a result which would not be open to challenge by later authors holding different subjective (taxonomic) views. Having regard to these well-known defects in *Opinion* 46, the International Commission gave special consideration to the problem dealt with in it, when in 1948 at its Paris Session, it had under consideration the question of recommending to the International Congress of Zoology the incorporation, subject to any necessary amendments or clarifications, in the *Règles* of the interpretations of individual Articles given in *Opinions* already rendered. The terms of the conclusions reached by the Commission in this matter, which were subsequently endorsed by the Congress, are set forth in the *Official Record of Proceedings* of the Commission at its Paris Session (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159-160, 346).

3. The central feature of the decision referred to above is that, in the case of a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931 (*a*) with an indication, definition or description, (*b*) with no nominal species distinctly referred thereto, the first nominal species (whether one or more in number) to be distinctly referred to the genus by a subsequent author is, or are, to be treated as the sole originally included nominal species. Supplementary decisions flowing automatically from the foregoing decision were (1) that where only one nominal species was distinctly referred to such a genus on the first occasion on which any such species was so referred, that species automatically becomes the type species of that genus, by monotypy, and (2) that, where two or more such species were so referred, those nominal species alone are eligible for selection as the type species of the genus by some later author.

4. In the case cited by Dr. Cox, an author (Lamarck), when dealing (1799) with a genus previously established without any nominal species referred to it (*Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789), did not himself cite any nominal species as belonging to the genus in question but did give a bibliographical reference to a previously published paper (Hermann, 1781) in which nominal species had been cited. The question to be considered is whether action such as that described above creates a situation in which a nominal species has been " distinctly " referred to the genus in question. It seems to me that nothing less than the actual citation of the name of a nominal species as the name of a species belonging to the genus in question can properly be regarded as bringing a nominal species within the scope of the Paris decision, for, unless a nominal species is actually cited by name, it cannot be claimed to have been " distinctly " referred to the genus in question. I should accordingly conclude that the citation of a bibliographical reference to a book or paper containing the names of nominal species does not constitute a " distinct " reference of those species to the genus concerned.

5. Having reached this point, it is necessary to consider whether, if the foregoing is the correct interpretation of the decision taken by the Paris Congress, that decision is the one best calculated for the purpose in view. One of the great difficulties which arose in the application of *Opinion* 46 in individual cases was the constant doubt as to what species were to be regarded as originally included species. It was for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty and of providing a simple and readily applicable rule that in Paris the Commission recommended, and the Congress agreed, that, in the case of a nominal genus established without any species distinctly referred thereto, two criteria must be satisfied before any subsequent author can be accepted as having referred a species or two or more species to the genus in question. These criteria were: (1) that the species concerned must be cited by name (*i.e.* that nominal species must be cited), (2) that those species must be "distinctly referred" to the genus in question. It would certainly be possible to relax the second of these criteria in such a way as to render it permissible to treat as having been distinctly referred to such a genus a nominal species which, although nowhere mentioned by name by the author concerned, was nevertheless so mentioned in some book or paper to which that author gave a bibliographical reference. My own feeling is that this would be a retrograde step. I hold this view for the following reasons. First, it would, I think, be a mistake, now that at last, as the result of the Paris decision, we have got a simple and easily applicable rule, to complicate that rule by admitting, as having been referred to a genus of the kind which we are considering, nominal species which were not in fact mentioned by the author and which it is only possible to infer that the author in question regarded as belonging to the genus, by reason of his having cited a bibliographical reference to a book or paper in which the names of those species appeared. In some cases, no doubt, such an inference would be fully justified, but in others the validity of such an inference might be very doubtful, for an early author—and we are concerned here almost exclusively with early authors—might easily give such a reference for the purpose of drawing attention to (say) some observation made by the author quoted without necessarily intending to refer to the genus with which he was dealing all the nominal species cited by the earlier author. Second, there is always the possibility in such cases that a bibliographical reference so given may be incorrectly cited (as Dr. Cox has shown actually happened in the case of *Trigonia* when in similar circumstances Lamarck in 1801 gave one certainly erroneous bibliographical reference and a second probably erroneous reference). Third, the books or papers to which in such circumstances bibliographical references are likely to be made will in almost every case be old books, mainly books published in the XVIIIth century; descriptions and figures given in such books are, as is well known, often difficult to interpret and in consequence genera having as their type species originally described and/or figured in such works are frequently indeterminate or at best based upon an insecure foundation.

6. For the foregoing reasons, it seems to me that an undesirable element of instability and consequently of confusion would be introduced into nomenclature if the Paris decision in this matter were to be relaxed in such a way that a nominal species that is not cited by an author, when dealing with a genus established without any nominal species referred thereto, but is mentioned in a book or paper, to which a bibliographical reference is cited by that author were to be treated as an originally included species. Any hard case that might arise (as in the case of *Trigonia*) by the maintenance of the Paris decision could properly be dealt with under the Commission's plenary powers. Such cases would, I am convinced, be much less numerous and the problems at issue much less complicated than would be those which would arise if the reverse procedure were to be adopted. Accordingly, I would suggest that, in order to remove any doubts which may exist in regard to the present position in this matter, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, acting under the procedure prescribed in such cases by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 136-137), should render a " Declaration " stating that, in the case of a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931, with an indication, definition or description without citation of any nominal species, the citation by a later author in connection with the name of such a genus of a bibliographical reference to a book or paper containing the names of nominal species is not to be treated as constituting a distinct reference of the nominal species concerned to the genus in question, it being necessary for this purpose for an author explicitly to cite by name a nominal species as being referable to the genus in question.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME " CAESIUS " CLOQUET, 1818 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION " COLUBER CAESIUS ") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)531)

During the course of a revisionary study of the African Green snakes commonly referred to the genera *Chlorophis* Hallowell, 1857 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1857** : 53) and *Philothamnus* Smith, 1847 (*Ill. Zool. S. Afr.*) (Rept.) : pl. lix), I find that the trivial name (*irregularis*) of the commonest and most widely distributed member of the genus *Chlorophis* is antedated.

The trivial name *irregularis* Leach, 1819 (*in* Bowditch, *Miss. Ashanti* : 494 " Fantee, Gold Coast "), as published in the binominal combination *Coluber irregularis*, has been almost consistently applied (in combination either with the name *Ahaetulla* or the name *Chlorophis* or the name *Philothamnus*) to this common reptile since 1858 (Günther), occurring 113 times in the literature.

However, the stability of the name of this species is threatened by the trivial name *caesius* Cloquet, 1818 (*Dict. Sci. nat.*, Paris **11** : 201 " Region of Cape Verde "), as published in the binominal combination *Coluber caesius*, a name which has never been used by anyone, other than its original author Cloquet. The description of *caesius* conforms to that of *irregularis* in all respects, except that the number of its subcaudals is given as sixty-four, whereas the range for *irregularis* is from 97 to 121. I suggest that the tail of the type specimen of *caesius* was truncated, for quite a high percentage of these whip-tailed tree snakes lose the ends of their tails during life. When such a loss occurs early in life, the tail heals over and the terminal point is reproduced, so that the tail closely resembles its original condition.

In further support of the identification of *caesius* with *irregularis*, we have to note that, with the possible exception of *semivariegatus* Smith, 1847

(*Dendrophis* (*Philothamnus*) *semivariegata* Smith, 1847, *Ill. Zool. S. Afr.* (Rept.) : pls. lix, lx, lxiv, figs. 1*a*–*b* " Bushman Flat, Cape Province ") *irregularis* is the only species of the genus which extends so far west as the region of Cape Verde, the type locality of *caesius*.

In order to avoid the quite unnecessary confusion and instability which would result from the substitution of the entirely unknown name *caesius* Cloquet for the universally accepted name *irregularis* Leach, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *caesius* Cloquet, 1818 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber irregularis*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

   (*a*) *irregularis* Leach, 1819 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber irregularis*) ;

   (*b*) *semivariegata* Smith, 1847 (as published in the combination *Dendrophis* (*Philothamnus*) *semivariegata*), the type locality of the species so named to be interpreted as specified by Bogert, 1940 (*Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **77** : 56) (trivial name of type species of *Philothamnus* Smith, 1847) ;

(3) to place the generic name *Philothamnus* Smith, 1847 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dendrophis* (*Philothamnus*) *semivariegata* Smith, 1847) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(4) to place the trivial name *caesius* Cloquet, 1818 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber caesius*), as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAMES " RHINA " LATREILLE [1802-1803], AND " MAGDALIS " GERMAR, 1817, FOR USE RESPECTIVELY IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSE (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By KLAUS GÜNTHER
(*Institut für Genetik der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)202)

(Letter dated 5th July 1951)

In the light of the considerations set out in Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 202, I beg the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to rule the generic names *Rhina* Latreille, [1802-1803] and *Magdalis* Germar, 1817, to be valid names, each to be used in its accustomed sense. The International

Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should use its plenary powers for this purpose to such extent as may be necessary. The specific proposals to which I wish to give my entire support are those submitted by Professor J. Chester Bradley (Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.) as given by that scholar in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, volume 2, Part 2, of 20th April 1951, p. 53 seq., under Points (1), (2), (3) and (4).

ON THE QUESTION WHETHER ANY TWO GENERIC NAMES OR TRIVIAL NAMES, EACH BASED UPON THE SAME SURNAME OF A PERSON, WHOSE NAME IS NORMALLY WRITTEN IN SOME ALPHABET OTHER THAN THE LATIN ALPHABET, AND EACH HAVING THE SAME TERMINATION, BUT DIFFERING FROM ONE ANOTHER IN THE TRANSLITERATION OF THE PORTION REPRESENTING THE PERSON'S NAME, ARE TO BE REGARDED AS HOMONYMS OF ONE ANOTHER

By HELEN M. MUIR-WOOD, D.Sc.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)530)

1. In the course of recent work it has been necessary to consider whether the generic names *Jakowleffia* Puton, 1875 (*Pet. Nouv. ent.* **1** (No. 128) : 512) (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) and *Yakovlevia* Fredericks, 1925 (*Rec. geol. Comm. Russian Far East* **40** : 7) (Brachiopoda) (non *Yakovlevia* Vologdin, 1931 (*Archaeocyathinae Siber.* : 36) (Archaeocyathinae)), are homonyms of one another and whether the later published of these names is invalid under Article 34 of the *Règles* and should be replaced by a new name.

2. The above names differ from one another in spelling to a greater extent than that specified in the provision inserted in Article 34 by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 161-162) and accordingly, if no other factors were involved, these names would not be homonyms of one another. On the other hand, each of these generic names is based upon the same Russian surname and each has the same termination. It is therefore only the accident of the method of transcription from the Cyrillic alphabet used respectively by Puton in 1875 and Fredericks in 1925 that is responsible for these names not being identical with one another and therefore identical homonyms. The question thus arises whether a pair of generic names differing from one another only for the foregoing reason can properly be regarded as different names or whether they should be treated as homonyms of one another.

3. The Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held in Paris in 1948 agreed to include in one of the Schedules to the *Règles* rules for the transcription of words from the Cyrillic, to the Latin alphabet (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 228-229). These rules should be useful as a means for avoiding in future incorrect transliteration of words normally written in the Cyrillic alphabet, but the value of these rules is limited by reason of the fact that they are in the nature of recommendations to authors and are not mandatory provisions. A name incorrectly transliterated into the Latin alphabet will therefore not be subject to automatic emendation. Thus, even the new Schedule described above, though helpful as far as it goes, will provide no means for dealing with the problem which arises when two names (either generic names or trivial names) are published which through differences in the form of transliteration adopted are not homonyms of one another but which would be homonyms if there existed a prescribed method for transliterating into the Latin alphabet the word of which each of the two names is composed. Although the present case arises in connection with names based upon a word which, prior to Latinisation for the purposes of Article 13, were words belonging to a language using the Cyrillic alphabet, the problem involved is a general one and is liable to arise with names based upon words of any language that uses an alphabet other than the Latin alphabet.

4. It is accordingly suggested that, in view of the large number of scientific names for animals that are based upon the surnames of persons whose names, in their own country, would be written in the Cyrillic alphabet and the need for securing uniformity in the method of transliteration adopted and of providing also means for determining whether any given pair of such names should be regarded as homonyms of one another (under Article 34 or Article 35, as the case may be), it is desirable that early consideration should be given to the question of substituting mandatory provisions relating to the transliteration of such names in place of the permissive provisions annexed to the *Règles*, as a Schedule, by Paris Congress.

5. It is recognised that the foregoing suggestion may require some time for consideration, in view of the need for devising safeguards to prevent undesired changes in the spelling of well-established names. On the other hand, such considerations do not apply to the limited question relating to the interpretation of the Law of Homonymy with which the present application is primarily concerned. There is therefore no reason why an immediate decision should not be given on that particular question. Indeed, it is very desirable that a ruling should be given as quickly as possible, in order to dispel doubts which at present must attach to the status of a name such as that of the brachiopod genus *Yakovlevia* Fredericks.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested to dispose of this question by rendering a *Declaration* containing a ruling, with reference to the Law of Homonymy (Articles 34 and 35) that, where each member of any given pair of generic names (or, if in any given genus, of any pair of trivial names, whether, on the one hand, specific or subspecific trivial names, or, on the other hand, infra-subspecific trivial names) (1) is based upon the same surname and that surname is normally written in some alphabet other than the Latin alphabet, and (2) has the same termination and/or suffix, but the two names differ from one another in spelling only by reason of differences adopted in the transliteration of the surname comprised in the generic names (or trivial names) in question, the two generic names in question (or, as the case may be, the two trivial names in question) are to be treated as homonyms of one another.

REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE QUESTION WHETHER ANY TWO NAMES, EACH BASED UPON A MODERN PATRONYMIC, ARE TO BE REGARDED AS HOMONYMS OF ONE ANOTHER, WHEN THE PATRONYMICS IN QUESTION ARE IDENTICAL IN SPELLING BUT DIFFER THROUGH THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF AN UMLAUT OR OTHER DIACRITIC MARK

By HELEN M. MUIR-WOOD, D.Sc.

(*Department of Geology*, *British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

1. The object of the present application is to obtain from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a ruling on the question whether the members of any given pair of generic names (or trivial names), each based upon a modern patronymic are to be regarded as homonyms of one another when the names in question are identical with one another except for the fact that the patronymic on which one of the names is based is distinguished by an umlaut or other diacritic mark, while the patronymic on which the other name is based is not so distinguished or is distinguished by a different diacritic mark.

2. An actual case of the above kind has arisen in the course of recent work. The particulars are as follows :—

(1) *Törnquistia* Reed, 1896
The name *Törnquistia* Reed (F.R.C.), 1896 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **52** : 433) (Class Trilobita) was introduced as the name of a new subgenus of the genus *Cyphaspis* Burmeister, 1843 (Organ. Trilob. : 104). The nominal species *Cyphaspis* (*Törnquistia*) *nicholsoni*, then a new species, was designated as the type species of the new subgenus *Törnquistia* Reed. Reed referred in a footnote to Törnquist, 1884. *Undersökn. öfv Siljans. Trilobitenfauna ota Sver. geol. Undersökn, Lund.* **20** : No. 2. There is, therefore, no doubt that it was the Swedish palaeontologist Törnquist after whom the subgeneric name *Törnquistia* was given by Reed.

(2) *Tornquistia* Paeckelmann, 1930

The name *Tornquistia* Paeckelmann, 1930 (*Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst.* (n. s.) **122** : 218, 277) was published as the name of a new genus of Brachiopoda. The nominal species *Leptaena* (*Chonetes*) *polita* McCoy, 1852 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2)**10**: 421) was designated as the type species of this genus.

3. Reed's trilobite genus is named after Sven Leonhard Törnquist, the Swedish palaeontologist who published papers on Lower Palaeozoic rocks and fossils of Sweden. Paeckelmann's brachiopod genus was certainly named after A. J. H. Tornquist, a German palaeontologist who published on the Lower Carboniferous of the Vosges and on the Trias and Jurassic of Germany for, although Paeckelmann did not make any specific statement as to whom he was naming his genus after, it is not to be believed that he would have named his genus after a Swedish palaeonotologist who wrote exclusively on Swedish Lower Palaeozoic rocks and fossils.

4. The only author who, so far as I am aware, has considered the relative status of the foregoing pair of names is B. K. Licharew (1934, *in* Zittel, *Grundzüge der Paläontologie* **1** (Invert.) (Russian edition), Leningrad-Moscow : 509, footnote) who took the view that, in spite of the presence of an umlaut over the " o " in the name of the trilobite genus and the absence of an umlaut over the " o " in the name of the brachiopod genus, the two generic names should be regarded as homonyms of one another for the purposes of Article 34 ; he accordingly gave the substitute name *Paeckelmannia* to the brachiopod genus *Tornquistia* Paeckelmann.

5. After carefully considering this matter, I am of the opinion that the interpretation of Article 34 by Licharew is eminently reasonable, for it would certainly be most confusing if it were permissible under the *Règles* to have, as available generic names, names which differed from one another only in the presence or absence of diacritic marks. I realise however that the difference which distinguishes such names as *Törnquistia* and *Tornquistia* is not one of the differences specified by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 161-162) as a difference to be ignored in determining whether any two given names are homonyms of one another and therefore that, as the Congress expressly stipulated that the list of differences which it enumerated is to be treated as an exhaustive list, the differences with which we are here concerned cannot, in the absence of a special ruling by the International Commission, be ignored and therefore that, without such a ruling, names such as those specified above cannot be regarded as homonyms of one another. I accordingly now ask the International Commission to clarify the position by rendering a *Declaration* which would have the effect of making names such as those discussed homonyms of one another.

6. It is important that any ruling on this subject should be drawn in terms wide enough to cover not only the case immediately under consideration but also similar but slightly different cases where considerations of the same kind apply. Thus, I should hope that the ruling would not be confined to the case presented by scientific names based upon modern patronymics, although it is likely that it is in relation to this class of name that the present problem will most frequently arise. It might however arise in the case of scientific names based on the names of places or even upon words, other than patronymics or place names, drawn from languages other than Latin. It is desirable therefore that the ruling to be given should be so drawn as to cover all cases of this kind.

7. A somewhat similar problem arises when, for example, a name based upon a word containing a letter with (say) an umlaut over it is written not with an umlaut (as in the case of *Törnquistia*) but with an " e " inserted after the vowel concerned (as *Toernquistia*). It would be even more illogical and undesirable to accept as valid generic names both the name *Törnquistia* and *Toernquistia* than it would be to accept as such the names *Törnquistia* and *Tornquistia*. It is accordingly suggested that the ruling now to be given should cover this class of case also.

8. Finally, it is naturally essential that, whatever ruling is given in relation to generic names—the class of case with which the present application is immediately concerned—should apply equally to trivial names.

9. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to render a Declaration containing a ruling that, for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy in relation both to generic names (Article 34) and to trivial names (Article 35), (1) the presence or absence of a diacritic mark over one or more of the letters in a scientific name derived from a word belonging to some language other than Latin is to be ignored in determining whether that name is a homonym of some other name, and (2) that, where in the formation of a name, the presence of a diacritic mark over one of the letters in the word on which that name is based is indicated not by a diacritic mark but by the insertion of an additional vowel after the letter concerned, the name so transliterated is to be treated as a homonym of any other name based upon the same word and transliterated with a diacritic mark over the vowel in question.

ON AN AMBIGUITY IN ARTICLE 20 OF THE "RÈGLES" BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD'S APPLICATION FOR A RULING ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER NAMES BASED ON WORDS CONTAINING LETTERS HAVING A DIACRITIC MARK ARE TO BE REGARDED AS HOMONYMS WHEN ONE MEMBER OF A PAIR OF SUCH NAMES IS PRINTED WITH A DIACRITIC MARK AND IN THE OTHER AN ADDITIONAL VOWEL IS USED TO INDICATE WHERE THE DIACRITIC MARK APPEARED IN THE WORD ON WHICH THE NAME IS BASED : PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION"

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)540)

1. In the concluding portion of her application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for a ruling on the question whether such generic names as *Törnquistia* Reed, 1896 (a name given in honour of the Swedish palaeontologist Leonhard Törnquist) and *Tornquistia* Paeckelmann, 1930 (a name given in honour of the German palaeontologist A. J. H. Tornquist) are to be regarded as homonyms of one another (File Z.N.(S.)538) Dr. Helen Muir Wood raises the further question whether a generic (or trivial) name based upon a word containing a letter distinguished by a diacritic mark is to be regarded as a homonym of another generic name based upon the same word in which however the diacritic mark which appeared in the original word is reproduced in the generic or trivial name concerned by the insertion of an additional vowel.

2. Dr. Muir-Wood's second question, which is, in effect, whether, for example, if there were two generic names, each given for a zoologist named Hübner and for one of which the form of latinisation adopted under Article 3 led to the formation of a generic name *Hübneria* and for the other a generic name *Huebneria* the two names so formed are to be treated as homonyms of one another, is one on which there can, it seems to me, be no room for difference of opinion, since the use of a modified "u" on the one hand and the vowels " ue " on the other hand represent no more than different methods of transcribing a letter which did not appear in the Latin alphabet, when (as in forming a scientific name) it is necessary to Latinise such a word. It is evident, therefore, that two generic names such as those cited above are in every sense identical with one another. It follows automatically therefore that such names are homonyms of one another for the purposes of zoological nomenclature. Nevertheless, Dr. Muir-Wood's request for a ruling on this question is to be welcomed, for the provision of an answer to the question which she has raised will eliminate from the *Règles* an ambiguity which is undesirable in itself and one which is particularly unwelcome to those zoologists who hold that questions involving issues on etymological, grammatical or similar matters should arise as seldom as possible in the *Règles*.

3. The purpose of the present note is to suggest that, when the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature proceeds to consider Dr. Muir-Wood's application, it should consider also the relation of that application to the existing Article 20 in the *Règles*. That Article reads (in the substantive French text) : " Pour la formation de noms empruntés aux langues s'écrivant avec l'alphabet latin, on conserve l'orthographe originale, y compris les signes diacritiques ". Among the examples there given are the generic names *Köllikeria* and *Mülleria*. The above provision, which forms part of the original text of the *Règles* as adopted by the Fifth International Congress of Zoology at Berlin in 1901, was supplemented in 1907 (by a decision by the Seventh International Congress of Zoology, Boston, 1907) by the addition of a " Recommendation " (adopted in English and for which no substantive French text was ever prepared), which reads as follows :—" In proposing new names based on personal names, which are written sometimes with " ä ", " ö " or " ü ", at other times with " ae ", " oe " and " ue ", it is recommended that authors adopt " ae " " oe " and " ue." Apart from the value of the advice given, this " Recommendation " serves a useful purpose in making it clear that the sole subject matter of Articles 20 is the preservation of the distinction between such patronymics as

"Müller" and "Muller" and in consequence between generic names based upon such patronymics (e.g., *Mülleria* and *Mulleria*) and not with the method to be adopted in transliterating diacritic signs when a word, one of the letters of which has a diacritic mark above it, is latinised, on the word in question being used as part of a scientific name. We see therefore that, what Article 20 says is, in effect, that, where (for example) a generic name is given in honour of a man named "Müller", the diacritic mark over the second letter of the man's name is to be preserved, on the latinisation of the word, and that the resulting generic name is not to take the form "Muller". The mandatory portion of Article 20 contains no provisions at all as to the method to be adopted in preserving the diacritic mark, when such a patronymic as "Müller" is latinised on being embodied in a generic name. The Boston "Recommendation" of 1907 does, however, give advice on this subject, favouring the use of a second vowel rather than the perpetuation of the actual diacritic mark itself.

4. The Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 adopted a provision requiring, *inter alia*, that breaches of the provisions of Article 20 are automatically to be corrected by later authors (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 67-68). The suggestion now submitted is that, when taking a decision on the allied proposals submitted by Dr. Muir-Wood, the International Commission in Zoological Nomenclature should also give a ruling (through the adoption of a *Declaration*) that the breaches which are automatically to be corrected relate only to cases where (as in the case of a generic name based on the name "Müller" but published as *Mulleria*) a diacritic mark which appeared in the patronymic on which a name is based is incorrectly omitted altogether on the latinisation of the name for the purpose of forming a generic name. It would be helpful also if at the same time it were to be made clear in express terms that Article 20 does not prescribe any particular method of reproducing a diacritic mark, on a word containing a letter with such a mark above it being Latinised, this being a matter on which authors publishing new names are free to use their discretion, though (as agreed upon by the Boston Congress) they are advised, when Latinising a word containing a letter with an umlaut above it , to indicate that diacritic mark by inserting the letter "e" immediately after the vowel which, prior to the word being Latinised, was surmounted by an umlaut. The automatic correction prescribed by the Paris Congress does not, therefore, apply as between one method of indicating a diacritic mark and another, being concerned only to secure that, where, on a word being Latinised, a diacritic mark is improperly omitted, it shall automatically be restored by later authors.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol 6, Part 4) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission as quickly as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use of the plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 4) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831 (as published in the binominal combination *Asterias quinqueloba*) (Class Asteroidea), proposed designation of lectotype for (Z.N.(S.)514).

(2) *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, proposed validation of, and designation of type species for (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea) (Z.N.(S.)533).

(3) *Anquina* Scopoli, 1777 (Class Nematoda), possible suppression of (Z.N.(S.)588).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin;* other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part, will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals *Nature* and *Science.*

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature,
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

28th September, 1951.

ON THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE YELLOW RATTLESNAKE FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

By ANGUS M. WOODBURY (*University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.*)
and
HOBART M. SMITH (*University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)176)

1. In 1929 (*Bull. Univ. Utah*, **20** (6) : 3) Woodbury published the name *Crotalus concolor* and applied it to a race of rattlesnakes of the Colorado River Basin (type locality at the base of the Henry Mountains, Garfield County, Utah) now assigned to the species *Crotalus viridis*.

2. In 1930 (*Trans. San. Diego Soc. nat. Hist.* **6** : 111) Klauber published the name *Crotalus confluentus decolor* and applied it to a race of rattlesnakes of the Colorado River Basin (type locality at Grand Junction in western Colorado) now also assigned to the species *Crotalus viridis*.

3. In the present state of knowledge *Crotalus viridis concolor* Woodbury, 1929, and *Crotalus viridis decolor* Klauber, 1930, are regarded as applying to the same race, and *C. viridis concolor* Woodbury, by virtue of its priority, was universally regarded as the valid name for the race concerned until 1940.

4. In 1940 ("Genera *Sistruras* and *Crotalus*." *Spec. Publ. Chicago Acad. Sci.* **4** : 216–217) Gloyd applied the name *Crotalus viridis decolor* Klauber to the sub-species in question on the grounds that he regarded *concolor* Woodbury as " preoccupied by *concolor* Jan (1859 : 153), a *nomen nudum* which originally appeared as a variety of *C. durissus* (*horridus*), and was later placed in the synonymy of *C. horridus* by Garman (1883 : 175) and Stejneger (1895 : 427) . . . the association of Jan's name with *C. horridus* by subsequent reviewers of the genus gives it a status as a synonym of that species, and *concolor* Woodbury (1929) is therefore a homonym."

5. The facts about the alleged name *concolor* Jan are as follows :

(1) As stated by Gloyd in the passage quoted above, the name *Crotalus durissus* var. *concolor* Jan was published in 1859 (*Prodrome d'une iconographie descriptive des ophidiens et description sommarie de nouvelles espèces de serpents venimeux*, Paris : 153) as a *nomen nudum*.

(2) In 1883 Garman (*Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **8** : 175) cited *Crotalus durissus* var. *concolor* Jan as a questionable or possible synonym of *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus, 1758.

(3) In 1895 Stejneger (*Ann. Rept. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **1895** : 427) also cited *Crotalus durissus* var. *concolor* Jan as a questionable or possible *synonym* of *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus, 1758.

(4) Finally, Gloyd (1940 : 171) cited the name *Crotalus durissus* var. *concolor* Jan as a synonym of *Crotalus horridus horridus* Linnaeus without a question.

6. The question now arises as to which, if any, of the above actions conferred availability on the trivial name *concolor* Jan.

7. There can be no doubt that Gloyd conferred availability on the name *concolor* when he definitely synonymised it with the previously published name *Crotalus horridus horridus* Linnaeus, assuming it had not already acquired availability by any earlier action ; but it is clear from the decisions taken by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948, on the advice of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, that Gloyd's action in itself conferred availability on the name *concolor* only as from 1940, and that the name should be attributed not to Jan but to Gloyd himself. (cf. *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 145-146, 563). Thus, Gloyd's action in establishing the name *C. horridus concolor* Gloyd, 1940, could in no circumstances have had the effect of invalidating *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, since *concolor* Gloyd, 1940, is itself an invalid junior homonym of *concolor* Woodbury, 1929.

8. The only relevant issue, therefore, and the one which has been the subject of disagreement among specialists, is whether availability was conferred upon the trivial name *concolor* by Garman (1883) when he published that name (which had previously existed only as a *nomen nudum*) as a questionable synonym of *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus, 1758. Gloyd (loc. cit.) and Smith (*Copeia*, **1943** : 251) have argued that Garman's action in 1883 did confer availability on the trivial name *concolor*, while the Stejneger and Barbour checklist (*Bull.* M.C.Z., Harvard, Mass., 1943), Woodbury (*Copeia*, **1942** : 258) and Klauber (*Trans. San. Diego Soc. nat. Hist.* **6** : 242) have taken the opposite view.

9. The object of the present paper is a twofold one :

(1) to secure an authoritative ruling from the International Commission on the question whether the citation of a *nomen nudum* as a questionable or possible synonym of an available name confers availability upon the name so cited ; and

(2) to settle definitely the question of the correct name of the race of yellow rattlesnake from the Colorado River Basin.

10. On the second of these questions, in view of the difference of opinion which has arisen during the last ten years on this matter, the acceptance of either of the two alternative solutions would cause a certain amount of short-term disturbance and confusion. We should like to propose, therefore, that the matter be settled once and for all by the Commission placing on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* whichever of the two names *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, or *decolor* Klauber, 1930 turns out, in the light of the decision on the matter of principle raised in point (1) of the previous paragraph, to be the correct name under the *Règles* for the subspecies concerned.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE CORRECT TRIVIAL NAME FOR THE YELLOW OR MIDGET RATTLESNAKE OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

By LAURENCE M. KLAUBER (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)176)

(Extract from a letter dated 9th January, 1951)

I greatly appreciate the complete discussion contained in your letter of January 3rd (Z.N.S.)176). . . . I had not known that a ruling had been sought in the particular case of the yellow rattlesnake of the Colorado River Basin. The following has a bearing, for the name " *Crotalus durissus cincolor* [sic] J." was placed in the synonymy of *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus in a paper entitled " The Ophidia of Michigan with an Analytical Key " by F. N. Notestein, Seventh Report, Michigan Academy of Science, pp. 111–125, at page 123 (1905). Undoubtedly *cincolor* was a misprint for *concolor;* the paper is full of an almost unbelievable number of typographical errors, as witness *Candisona* for *Caudisona*, *articandatus* for *atricaudatus*, and *dorissus* for *durissus* among the rattlers alone. Among the many misspelled names of authorities cited in the abbreviation list beginning at the bottom of page 122, is that of the author himself. This possibly explains why " J." is stated to stand for " Jordan ", whereas " Jan " is intended.

May I say that, should the Commission, now having authority to conserve trivial names, desire to establish *C. v. concolor* Woodbury, 1929, as the proper name for the yellow or midget rattlesnake over *C. v. decolor* Klauber, 1930, I should not have the slightest objection. I believe the two names have been used with approximately equal frequency since their original publication. Gloyd mentions the problem in a footnote (Chicago Academy of Sciences, Special Publication No. 4, p. 216, 1940). I shall be pleased to see the question resolved, as I expect to publish a check list of the rattlers in a book now in course of preparation.

ON THE CORRECT TRIVIAL NAME OF THE YELLOW RATTLESNAKE OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN: SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

By ANGUS M. WOODBURY (*University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.*),

and

HOBART M. SMITH (*University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)176)

(Letter dated 10th April, 1951)

1. When we submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature our application for a ruling regarding the trivial name properly applicable to the Yellow Rattlesnake of the Colorado River Basin, our sole object was to obtain an authoritative pronouncement which would secure that for the future the same name was always applied to this snake. We ourselves had no special preference for either of the two possible names, viz., (1) *concolor* Woodbury, 1929 (as published as a subspecific trivial name in the combination *Crotalus viridis concolor*), (2) *decolor* Klauber, 1930 (as published as a subspecific trivial name in the combination *Crotalus confluentus decolor*).

2. The Secretary to the International Commission has informed us that, since our application was sent to the press, he has received a letter from Mr. Laurence M. Klauber (*San Diego*, *California*) drawing attention to the use of the trivial name *concolor* in the genus *Crotalus* prior to its use by Woodbury in 1929, namely by Notestein (F. N.) who in 1905 definitely synonymised what he called " *Crotalus durissus cincolor* [sic] J." with *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus. Mr. Hemming has furnished us with a copy of Mr. Klauber's letter and we agree that the information so brought forward introduces a radical change into the situation. It is true that in Notestein's paper Jan's manuscript name *concolor* was misspelt " *cincolor* ", but, in view (especially) of the large number of other misprints in Notestein's paper (of which Mr. Klauber gives a number of examples in his letter), this variant must certainly be regarded as falling within the scope of Article 19 and therefore as being the equivalent of *concolor*. In these circumstances, the subspecific trivial name *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, not only is possibly a junior homonym of *concolor* Garman, 1883 (the question on which we asked for a ruling from the International Commission), but is also an undoubted junior homonym of *concolor* (emend. of *cincolor*) Notestein, 1905 (a fact of which we were previously unaware).

3. In the light of the developments described above, there is no longer any doubt as to the correct name of the yellow rattlesnake of the Colorado River Basin, for the final elimination, as a homonym, of the name *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, leaves *decolor* Klauber, 1930, as indisputably the oldest available name for that snake. Accordingly, while we still ask the International Commission to give a ruling on the general question whether the qualified citation of a trivial name in a synonymy confers any availability upon that trivial name, we desire to substitute for the second of the proposals which we submitted (namely that set out in paragraph 10 of our application) a proposal that the trivial name *decolor* Klauber, 1930 (as published in the combination *Crotalus confluentus decolor*) be placed upon the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

SUGGESTED ADOPTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE OF A "DECLARATION" CLARIFYING THE QUESTION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF A TRIVIAL NAME HAVING AS ITS ONLY "INDICATION" A QUALIFIED REFERENCE TO A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED TRIVIAL NAME

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)349)

1. The application as originally submitted to the International Commission on Zoolgical Nomenclature by Dr. Angus M. Woodbury and Dr. Hobart M. Smith (University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.) asking for a ruling on the question of the oldest available trivial name for the race of yellow rattlesnakes of the Colorado River Basin raised a question of principle which, under the decisions regarding procedure taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 136–137) can be resolved by the Commission only by the adoption of a *Declaration* formally interpreting the provision of the *Règles* in question, the series " Opinions " being now reserved for decisions on individual nomenclatorial questions not involving any novel interpretation of the *Règles*.

2. *The question of principle at issue:* The question of principle raised by Dr. Angus M. Woodbury and Dr. Hobart M. Smith may be stated shortly as follows : Where a trivial name is published without any descriptive matter of any kind, the sole " indication " given being that the name in question is doubtfully or provisionally synonymized with another trivial name that has been duly published with a " description, definition or indication," is the trivial name so published (1) to be treated as having been published with an indication in virtue of the qualified synonymy given by its original author, or (2) is the name in question to be treated as having been published without an " indication " and therefore as a *nomen nudum* ?

3. *Restriction of question to status of trivial names published as questionable synonyms before* 1st *January*, 1931 : The provisions in Article 25 relating to what constitutes an " indication " for specific trivial names (either names for new species or substitute names to replace invalid specific trivial names) were (as is well known) considerably tightened up, with effect from 31st December, 1930 / 1st January, 1931, by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology, Budapest, 1927, by which a new proviso (Proviso (*c*)) was added to Article 25. Experience showed that this new proviso was in certain respects unduly restrictive in character, and, on the recommendation of the International Commission, the terms of this proviso were relaxed in various ways by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948. Neither under the Budapest Proviso nor under the modification of that Proviso, approved by the Paris Congress (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 68-71) could a trivial name possessing, as its sole " indication," a qualified (*i.e.*, a doubtful or provisional) synonymization with a previously published trivial name be regarded as having been published with an " indication." Thus, any trivial name published in the foregoing manner *on or after* 1*st January* 1931 is invalid (because it was published without an " indication ") and accordingly possesses the status only of a *nomen nudum*. The question of principle upon which an answer is required in the light of Dr. Angus M. Woodbury and Dr. Hobart M. Smith's application is therefore confined to trivial names published *on or before* 31*st December* 1930.

4. *Relevance of Article* 31 *of the " Règles " to the status of a trivial name published on or before* 31*st December*, 1930, *having as its sole " indication " a qualified synonymic reference to a previously published trivial name.* It is important at this point to recall that at their meetings held in Paris, in 1948, both the International Commission and the International Congress gave special consideration to Article 31 of the *Règles*, the Article which prescribes the manner in which, on the analogy of Article 30 (which provides means for ascertaining the type species of a genus), the type specimen of a species is to be determined. It was agreed on all hands that the text of Article 31, as it existed at the time of the opening of the Paris Congress, was inadequate and obscure and it was for this reason that great attention was given to the devising of a revised text which would be both comprehensive in scope and clear in meaning. The recommendations agreed upon by the International Commission and which were subsequently approved by the Congress are recorded in the 11th Conclusion of the 4th Meeting of the International Commission during its Paris Session (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73-76). As will be seen by reference to the foregoing Conclusion, the purpose of the amendment of Article 31, so undertaken, was to set out in express terms the provisions relating to the determination of the identity of the taxonomic species represented by a given nominal species previously prescribed only obliquely by reference to the not altogether comparable provisions in Article 30. Under the reformed Article 31 provision is made for the selection, where no one specimen was originally designated or indicated as the holotype, of one of the original specimens (i.e., one of the syntypes) to be the lectotype of the species concerned, or, in certain circumstances, of a figure, illustration or previously published description cited in the original description of the nominal species concerned, to represent the lectotype. Article 31, as so revised, now contains an express provision (as the earlier text included by inference) for the exclusion of specimens, figures, illustrations and descriptions of certain categories from eligibility for selection either to be, or to represent, the lectotype of the species in question (provision analogous to Rule (e) in Article 30). This provision in Article 31 will be found in Conclusion 11 (2) (d) at the top of page 76 in vol. 4 of the *Bulletin*. This provision expressly excludes from eligibility for selection (i) to be, or (ii) to represent, the lectotype of a nominal species, a " specimen, illustration, figure, or description " that was " only doubtfully referred to the nominal species by its original author."

5. *A trivial name published without any descriptive matter, other than a qualified synonymic reference, invalid, because published without an " indication "* : When we apply the provision set forth above to the case of a trivial name published without any descriptive matter other than a qualified synonymic reference, we see at once that there is no means of providing for a nominal species so named a description (or reference) to represent the lectotype of that nominal species, for the sole reference given by the original author was given in a manner which excludes it from eligibility to be selected to represent the lectotype. In other words there is no means by which such a nominal species can be identified, for its name was published without an " indication " and is therefore an invalid *nomen nudum.*

6. *Procedure recommended :* Since (as we have seen) a decision in the form of an interpretative *Declaration* in regard to the status of a trivial name, which, when first published, was accompanied only by a qualified synonymic reference, is expressly asked for in the application by Dr. Angus M. Woodbury and Dr. Hobart M. Smith, it is suggested that, in the light of the considerations set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should render a *Declaration* in the terms set out below :—

Suggested " Declaration "

A trivial name published without descriptive matter of any kind, except a qualified (i.e. doubtful or provisional) synonymic reference to an older trivial name that had been validly published with an indication, definition or description, is to be treated as having been published without an " indication " for the purposes of Proviso (*a*) to Article 25. A trivial name so published is to be treated as a *nomen nudum*, possessing no status in zoological nomenclature.

ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE TRIVIAL NAME " AJAX " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By WILLIAM D. FIELD

(*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)192)

(Memorandum received under cover of a letter dated 30th July, 1951)

After reviewing the problem under discussion (Corbet, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 26–29), I find my thoughts reduced to four beliefs :—

(A). It is clear that Linnaeus confused three species under the trivial name *ajax* (*Papilio ajax*): First, the species usually known as *Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus, which is the species described by Ray in the first reference listed by Linnaeus under *ajax* (Raj. ins. 111, n.2).

Second, the species usually known as *Iphiclides marcellus* (Cramer), which is the species illustrated by Edwards in the second reference listed by Linnaeus under *ajax* (Edw. av. 34). Third, the species described in the very brief Linnean description. Although much debate has centred upon what species best fits this brief description, it is undeniable that neither of the above-mentioned species applies to it.

(B). Although there has been no uniformity in applying the name *ajax*, it has most frequently been applied to the species commonly known as *Papilio polyxenes asterius* Stoll and *Iphiclides marcellus* (Cramer).

(C). The habitat cited by Linnaeus " Habitat in America boreali " does not necessarily throw light upon the correct application of the name *ajax*, as Linnaeus and other early workers were often led astray by false locality information.

(D). Corbet has shown that in the Linnean collection there is an undoubted Linnean specimen of the Oriental species generally known as *Papilio xuthus* Linnaeus, 1767, labelled " *ajax* " in Linnaeus' own handwriting. If this were regarded as a holotype (as it seems to be), then the name *ajax* would be transferred to a species not identified with this name for nearly the past 200 years.

Therefore I support the Corbet proposal and consider that it would be better to eliminate the name *Papilio ajax* Linnaeus, 1758, from zoological nomenclature.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A LECTOTYPE FOR THE NOMINAL SPECIES " ASTERIAS QUINQUELOBA " GOLDFUSS, 1831 (CLASS ASTEROIDEA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENTLY ACCEPTED NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE

By C. W. WRIGHT (*London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)514)

1. The object of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to designate a lectotype for the nominal species *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831 (Class Asteroidea), in order to avoid the serious confusion and disturbance in current nomenclatorial practice which would inevitably follow any attempt strictly to apply the normal provisions of the *Règles* in this case. It is hoped that it will be possible for the International Commission to give an early decision on the present application, since that decision is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the relevant portion of the forthcoming *Treatise on*

Invertebrate Paleontology. The details relating to this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The generic name *Metopaster* was published by Sladen in 1893 (*in* Sladen & Spencer *in* Wright, 1893, *Brit. foss. Echinod. cret. Formations* **2**(2) : 30). Sladen did not designate or indicate a type species for the genus so named, to which he assigned eight nominal species. In practice, the first of these species, *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848 (*Mem. geol. Survey Great Britain* **2** : 472) has been generally regarded by subsequent workers as typifying this genus, but neither it nor any other species was selected under Rule (*g*) in Article 30, until in 1950 Rasmussen (*Dansk. geol. Unders.* **2** (No. 77) : 16) selected this species to be the type species.

3. Spencer in 1913 (*Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (B) **204** : 120) published the generic name *Crateraster*. He assigned two nominal species to the genus so named and one of these, *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831, he designated as the type species.

4. At the time when the name *Asterias quinqueloba* was first published, Goldfuss (1831, *Petref. German.* **1** : 209 pl. 5) gave under his figure 5 reproductions of a considerable number of individual marginalia. Goldfuss' figures were examined in detail in 1907 by Spencer who came to the conclusion that three species were involved, namely : (1) *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848, to which he assigned sub-figures " a " to " p " of Goldfuss' figure 5 ; (2) *Oreaster ocellatus* Forbes, 1848, *Mem. geol. Survey Great Britain* **2** : 468, to which he assigned Goldfuss' sub-figures " q " to " r " ; (3) *Pentagonaster megaloplax* Sladen, 1891, to which he assigned Goldfuss' sub-figures " s " to " u." These three species were by this time regarded as belonging to three different genera, the first to *Metopaster* Sladen,. 1893, the second to *Stauranderaster* Spencer, 1907 (*in* Sladen & Spencer *in* Wright, *Brit. foss. Echinod. Cret. Formations* **2**(4) : 99, 125) (of which *Oreaster boysi* Forbes, 1848, *Mem. geol. Survey Great Britain* **2** : 468, is the type species, by original designation), the third to *Pentagonaster* Schulze, 1760 (*Verst. Seest.* : 51). At the conclusion of his review Sladen selected Goldfuss' sub-figures " t " and " u " to represent the lectotype of *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831. The effect of this action was to reduce the trivial name *megaloplax* Sladen to the status of a junior subjective synonym of the trivial name *quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831.

5. Unfortunately, in making the foregoing lectotype selection for *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, Spencer overlooked the fact that on page 209 of his work Goldfuss had added, with reference to sub-figures " s," " t " and " u " included in his figure 5, the words " Assulae marginales specierum affinium," thus indicating that the marginalia so figured were referable not to his *Asterias quinqueloba* but to allied but distinct species. Accordingly, under Rule (e) of Article 30, as applied to specific trivial names by Article 31, the above sub-figures are ineligible for selection to represent the lectotype of *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, the marginalia so figured not having been referred to this nominal species by Goldfuss when he first published the specific name

Asterias quinqueloba. Thus, Spencer's selection of these marginalia to represent the lectotype of this species is invalid under the *Règles*.

6. Spencer's lectotype selection has been followed by subsequent workers, no one subsequently having made any other such selection. Now that that selection is seen to be invalid, it is necessary to consider what would be the effect of making either of the two selections which alone are possible under Article 31—a provision which, it may usefully be recalled, was greatly clarified by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73-76). The possible choices are either (1) one of the marginalia figured by Goldfuss as sub-figures " a " to " p," or (2) the marginalia figured by that author as sub-figures " q " and " r." If the first course were to be adopted, the species represented by the nominal species *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss would become subjectively identical with that represented by the nominal species *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848, while if the second course were to be adopted, Goldfuss' species would become subjectively the same as *Oreaster ocellatus* Forbes, 1848 (now known as *Valettaster ocellatus* (Forbes, 1848)). Thus, at the species level the adoption of the first of these courses would be to make the trivial name *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848, a junior subjective synonym of the trivial name *quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831, while the adoption of the second of these courses would be to make the trivial name *ocellatus* Forbes, 1848, a junior subjective synonym of Goldfuss' *quinqueloba*. In either case, the species which for the last forty-four years has been known as *Crateraster quinqueloba* (Goldfuss, 1831) would be deprived of its accustomed trivial name and would have to bear the trivial name *megaloplax* Sladen, 1891, a name which (as already explained) has been treated as a synonym ever since the publication of Spencer's paper of 1907.

7. The effects of either of the foregoing lectotype selections for *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss would be equally disastrous at the genus level :—

(1) If the first of the foregoing courses were to be adopted and, in consequence, it were necessary subjectively to identify *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831 (the type species of *Crateraster* Spencer, 1913) with *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848 (the type species of *Metopaster* Sladen, 1893), the generic name *Crateraster* Spencer would become a subjective junior synonym of *Metopaster* Sladen.

(2) If the second of the foregoing courses were to be adopted and, in consequence, it were necessary subjectively to identify *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831 (the type species of *Crateraster* Spencer, 1913) with *Oreaster ocellatus* Forbes, 1848 the name *Crateraster* Spencer 1913, would become a subjective senior synonym of, and would replace, the name *Valettaster* Lambert, 1914 (*Rév. crit. Paléozool.* **1914** : 27) of which *Oreaster ocellatus* Forbes, 1848, is the type species. (The name *Valettaster* Lambert was published as a nom. nov. pro *Tholaster* Spencer, 1913 (*Phil. Trans. roy. Soc.* (B) **204** : 137), which is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of the

name *Tholaster* Seunes, 1891, *Bull. Soc. géol. France* (3)**19** : 23. The name *Tholasterina* Valette, 1915 (*Bull. Soc. Sci. hist. nat. Yonne* **68**(2) : 57), also proposed as a nom. nov. pro *Tholaster* Spencer, 1913, is invalid, being a junior objective synonym of *Valettaster* Lambert, 1914.)

8. It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that whatever lectotype were to be selected for *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, great confusion would necessarily ensue, for (1) in either case it would be necessary to transfer the trivial name *quinqueloba* Goldfuss from the species which has borne that name for the last forty-four years and to transfer it to a species belonging to a different genus, and (2) it would be necessary either to transfer the name *Metopaster* Sladen from the genus for which it has always been used to the genus known ever since 1913 as *Crateraster* Spencer, or to transfer the name *Crateraster* Spencer from the genus for which it has always been used to the genus known since 1914 as *Valettaster* Lambert. Either of these results would be open to very strong objection, all the more so because the species concerned are among the commonest species of the Cretaceous of North-Western Europe and have frequently been recorded in the literature of the Chalk.

9. For the foregoing reasons the present seems to be a pre-eminently suitable case for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers for the purpose of preventing confusing changes in nomenclature, having regard especially to the fact that the avoidance of transfers of names (either generic names or trivial names) from one taxonomic unit to another is specificially cited among the purposes for which the International Congress of Zoology conferred the plenary powers upon the International Commission (see *Declaration* 5, published in 1943, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* **1** : 31-40).

10. I accordingly request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all selections of lectotypes for the nominal species *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and (*b*) to designate sub-figures " t " and " u " of figure 5 on plate 63 in volmue 1 of Goldfuss (G. A.), *Petrefacta Germaniae* to represent the lectotype of the foregoing nominal species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (*a*) *Crateraster* Spencer, 1913 (type species, by original designation : *Asterias quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831, as proposed, under (1) (*b*) above, to be defined under the plenary powers) (gender of generic name : masculine)

  (*b*) *Metopaster* Sladen, 1893 (type species, by selection by Rasmussen, 1950 : *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848) (gender of generic name : masculine) (*c*) *Stauranderaster* Spencer, 1907 (type species, by original designation: *Oreaster boysi* Forbes, 1848) (gender of generic name: masculine)

(*d*) *Valettaster* Lambert, 1914 (type species, by selection, by Rasmussen, 1950: *Oreaster ocellatus* Forbes, 1848) (gender of generic name: masculine);

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Tholaster* Spencer, 1913 (a junior homonym of *Tholaster* Seunes, 1891)

(*b*) *Tholasterina* Valette, 1915 (a junior objective synonym of *Valettaster* Lambert, 1914);

(4) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *boysi* Forbes, 1848 (as published in the binominal combination *Oreaster boysi*) (trivial name of type species of *Stauranderaster* Spencer, 1907)

(*b*) *ocellatus* Forbes, 1848 (as published in the binominal combination *Oreaster ocellatus*) (trivial name of type species of *Valettaster* Lambert, 1914)

(*c*) *parkinsoni* Forbes, 1848 (as published in the combination *Goniaster* (*Goniodiscus*) *parkinsoni*) (trivial name of type species of *Metopaster* Sladen, 1893)

(*d*) *quinqueloba* Goldfuss, 1831 (as published in the binominal combination *Asterias quinqueloba*), as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be defined under the plenary powers (trivial name of type species of *Crateraster* Spencer, 1913).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " HOPLITES " NEUMAYR, 1875 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) AND TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THIS NOMINAL GENUS IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By C. W. WRIGHT (*London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)533)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers, first, to validate the well-known generic name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), and, second, to designate a type species for this genus in harmony with current nomenclatorial usage. It is hoped that it will be possible for the International Commission to reach an early decision on these questions, as such a decision is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming international *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. The facts relating to this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The generic name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875 (*Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien* (math. nat. Kl.) **71** (No. 1) : 681) was established for a large number of species of ammonites, ranging from Kimmeridgian PERISPHINCTIDAE to Campanian PLACENTICERATIDAE. Since the publication of the name *Hoplites* by Neumayr in 1875, separate names have been given by various authors to most of the distinguishable groups included by Neumayr in this genus, and for the last half century the name *Hoplites* Neumayr has been used solely or primarily for the Albian " dentati." The accepted current interpretation of this nominal genus is that by Spath, 1925 (*Ammonoidea of the Gault*, London, (*Pal. Soc. Monogr.*, 1922) **1** : 79).

3. Among the species of various ages included by Neumayr in his genus *Hoplites*, was *Ammonites interrupta* Bruguière, 1789 (*Ency. méth.* (Vers) (1) : 41) which was regarded as representative of the Albian group of the " dentati," a nominal species which can be clearly interpreted from the figures given by d'Orbigny in 1841 (*Pal. franç.*, Terr. crét. **1** : 211, pls. 31, 32) which were labelled " *interruptus*." As already explained, the nominal genus *Hoplites* Naumayr has always been regarded as being typified by the foregoing taxonomic group, which throughout most of the nineteenth century was identified with *Ammonites interrupta* Bruguière. In 1897, however, Parna & Bonarelli (*Pal. ital.* **2** : 91) demonstrated that Bruguière's nominal species *Ammonites interrupta* represents a Jurassic Parkinsoniid and not one of the Albian " dentati." This conclusion was later confirmed by Jacob in 1907 (*Trav. Lab. Geol. Grenoble* **8**(2) : 361) and by Spath in 1925 (: 80). The genus *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, as hitherto understood, rests, therefore, upon a misidentification.

4. The interpretation of *Ammonites interrupta* Bruguière by d'Orbigny in 1841 to which reference has already been made itself included what are now regarded as being several distinct species of the " dentati." Among these was the species represented by the nominal species *Ammonites dentatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (*Min. Conch.* **4** : 3. pl. 308), although none of the figures given by d'Orbigny represents that species as now restricted in the sense specified by Spath in 1925 (: 101-105).

5. Jacob in 1907 (*loc. cit.* : 369) selected *Ammonites dentatus* Sowerby, 1821, to be the type species of the nominal genus *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875. This selection has since been generally accepted (see Spath, 1925 : 100) by whom the species was interpreted in the sense indicated above ; Roman, 1938, *Amm. jur. crét.* : 364). Under the *Règles*, Spath's selection of this species as the type species of *Hoplites* Neumayr is invalid, for the nominal species *Ammonites dentatus* Sowerby, 1821, was not one of the nominal species originally included in this genus by Naumayr. That selection is however consistent with Neumayr's conception of his genus, so far as it is now possible to make out what that was.

6. The difficulties which have arisen in regard to the name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, are not confined, however, to doubts regarding its type species, for, in addition, this generic name is invalid as a junior homonym, the name *Hoplites* having been applied to no less than six other nominal genera, before it was published by Neumayr for the genus of ammonites under consideration. These nominal genera are :—

(1) *Hoplites* Dejean, 1833 (*Cat. Coléopt.* (ed. 2) : 150).
(2) *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846 (*Nomencl. zool.* Lep. : 36) (an emendation of the name *Hoplitis* Hübner [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (10) : 147);
(3) *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1848 (*Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* : 554) (an emendation of the name *Aplites* Rafinesque, 1820, *Western Review* **2**(1) : 50);
(4) *Hoplites* Philippi, 1857 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **23** (Abt. 1) : 320);
(5) *Hoplites* Theobald, 1864 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* (Pt. 1) **33** : 244);
(6) *Hoplites* Koch, 1869 (*Z. Ferd. Tyrol* (3)**14** : 155).

7. Of the foregoing names not one is in use today in the group concerned. *Hoplites* Dejean, 1833, applied to a group of beetles, is a *nomen nudum* (see Neave, 1939, *Nomencl. zool.* **2** : 691). The name *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846, published as an emendation of *Hoplites* Hübner [1819] (a genus of Lepidoptera) has not been adopted ; nor has the corresponding emendation made by Agassiz in 1848 for *Aplites* Rafinesque, 1820, a genus of fishes. The name *Hoplites* Philippi, 1857, applied by its author to a genus of Crustacea, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846 ; Miss I. Gordon (British Museum (Natural History)), whom I have consulted, has kindly informed me that the animal placed in this genus by Philippi is the larval form of a species belonging to a genus of Pentida, probably *Gennadas* Bate, 1881 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **8** : 191). The name *Hoplites* Theobald, 1864, applied by its author to a genus of slugs, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846. The nominal genus so named (as has been pointed out to me by Dr. L. R. Cox, F.R.S., of the British Museum (Natural History)) is treated by Theile (J.), 1931 (*Handb. syst. Weichtierkunde* **1** : 641) as identical with the nominal genus *Girasia* Gray, 1855 (*Cat. Pulmonata Coll. Brit. Mus.* : 51, 61), of which name Theile therefore treats *Hoplites* Theobald as a junior synonym. Finally, the name *Hoplites* Koch, 1869, which, like the two names discussed immediately above, is an invalid junior homonym of *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846, has been replaced on this account by the name *Astrobunus* Thorell, 1876 (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova* **8** : 466, 499).

8. In spite of the existence of the names listed above, the name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, was never challenged on the ground that it was an invalid junior homonym until 1947, when this view was put forward by Breistoffer (*Trav. Lab. Géol. Grenoble* **26** : 84), who considered that on this account the name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, should be rejected. He accordingly published the new generic name *Odonthoplites* (: 84), designating *Hoplites canavari*

Parona & Bonarelli, 1896, as its type species. Breistoffer called his new subgenus *Odonthoplites* a *nom. nov.* for *Hoplites* Neumayr, although, as will be seen, he designated a different species as its type species, thus in fact making the two genera (or subgenera) only subjectively identical with one another as the type species of the nominal genus so named are not the same. Breistoffer treated *Odonthoplites* Breistoffer as a subgenus of *Euhoplites* Spath, 1925 (*Ammonoidea Gault* (*Pal. Soc. Monogr.*, 1922) (2) : 82). At the same time he applied the new name ANAHOPLITIDAE to the family hitherto universally known as HOPLITIDAE. The result is great confusion in the nomenclature of this group of ammonites.

9. The position is therefore that none of the genera to which the name *Hoplites* was applied prior to the publication of Neumayr's paper in 1875 now bears that name but that, although an invalid name, the genus *Hoplites* Neumayr is an important genus in ammonites, having given its name not only (as mentioned above) to a family but also to a superfamily. The rejection of this name on the ground of homonymy would serve absolutely no useful purpose, since (as has been shown) none of the earlier names are in use in the groups concerned. Such rejection would, on the other hand, give rise to quite unnecessary confusion and instability in the nomenclature of the group concerned.

10. For the reasons set forth above, I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Hoplites*, as applied to any genus of the Order Coleoptera (Class Insecta) subsequent to the publication of the *nomen nudum Hoplites* Dejean, 1833, and prior to the publication of the name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875 ;

(ii) *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1846 (as published as an emendation of the name *Hoplitis* Hübner [1819];

(iii) *Hoplites* Agassiz, 1848 (as published as an emendation of *Aplites* Rafinesque, 1820) ;

(iv) *Hoplites* Philippi, 1857 ;

(v) *Hoplites* Theobald, 1864 ;

(vi) *Hoplites* Koch, 1869 ;

(*b*) to validate the generic name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875 ;

(*c*) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and to designate *Ammonites dentatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (as defined by Spath, 1925) to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875 (gender of name : masculine) (type species, by designation, as proposed under (1)(*c*) above, under the plenary powers and as there proposed to be interpreted : *Ammonites dentatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned reputed or invalid generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  (*a*) *Hoplites* Dejean, 1833 (a *nomen nudum*) ;
  (*b*) the six generic names proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(4) to place the trivial name *dentatus* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (as published in the binominal combination *Ammonites dentatus*) (the trivial name of the type species of *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

11. Dr. L. F. Spath, F.R.S. (British Museum (Natural History)), whom I have consulted in the course of the preparation of the present application, kindly allows me to state that he is in agreement with the recommendations now submitted.

ON THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD THAT A "DECLARATION" SHOULD BE RENDERED RULING THAT ANY TWO NAMES DIFFERING FROM ONE ANOTHER ONLY BY THE PRESENCE IN THE CASE OF ONE NAME AND THE ABSENCE IN THE OTHER, OF A DIACRITIC MARK OVER ONE OF THE LETTERS OF WHICH THE WORD IS COMPOSED, ARE REGARDED AS HOMONYMS OF ONE ANOTHER

By C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

(Letter dated 23rd July, 1951)

I send you herewith a note on the question of the relative status of such generic names as *Törnquistia* and *Tornquistia*, which I have prepared, after reading the application on this subject submitted by Dr. Helen Muir-Wood.[1]

1. Whilst agreeing that confusion may arise if a printer omits the diacritic mark from *Törnquistia*, the occasions for this confusion are likely to be few, since the animals whose names are involved belong to different Phyla and characterise strata widely different in age.

2. I recall the example recently quoted by Rud. Richter (1949, *Entom* **1** : 69) where the acoustically identical names *Caninia* Michelin, 1840 (in Gervais

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[1] See pp. 92-94.

Dict. Sci. nat., Suppl. **1** : 485) and *Kaninia* Walcott & Resser, 1928 (*Rep. sci. Res. Norw. Exped. Novaya Zemlya* **2** : 6), are nomenclatorially permissible, since they do not comply with clause (1) in *Opinion* 147 in being homonyms, for the first takes origin from *canis* (a dog) and the second from a place name. It seems clear that *Törnquistia* and *Tornquistia* not only take origin from different sources but are also acoustically different; I suggest that, before reaching a decision to make these names homonyms, it would be well to take opinions from relevant nationals, whose languages carry letters with diacritic marks.

3. If *Törnquistia* and *Tornquistia* are both held to be nomenclatorially available, it should however be borne in mind that at some future date each of these generic names is potentially the base of a family name; the names so formed would be TÖRNQUISTIDAE and TORNQUISTIDAE. A state of affairs such as already exists for the two families HARPIDAE and for the two other families named SCUTELLIDAE would then be approached, though in the present instance it would be a case of resemblance, not of identity in name. The case of the names HARPIDAE and SCUTELLIDAE is so confusing as to be undesirable, and as such is already under consideration by the International Commission (reference Z.N.(S.)357).

ON THE STATUS FOR THE PURPOSES OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE WORK ENTITLED "THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CORNWALL" BY WILLIAM BORLASE PUBLISHED IN 1758, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE GENERIC NAME "ASTACUS" BORLASE, 1758 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)543)

1. When during the late war (in 1944) I was engaged in checking the entries made in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with a view to its eventual publication in book form (in accordance with the decision announced in 1943 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : xxii-xxiv), I found, when I came to examine the entries in the *Official List* made in the Commission's *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 27) that there was a doubt as to the availability under the *Règles*, of the generic name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772 (*Spicil. zool.* **9** : 81) placed on the *Official List* under that *Opinion*.

2. The doubt in regard to the availability of the name *Astacus* as from Pallas, 1772 arose from the fact that on three occasions prior to the publication of volume 9 of the *Spicilegia zoologica* of Pallas, the name *Astacus* had been used—

or was alleged to have been used—as a generic name by other authors. These three earlier uses of the name *Astacus* were the following :—

(1) *Astacus* Borlase, 1758, *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* : 274.

(2) *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762, *Acta Helv.* **5** : 365 (not vol. 4, published in 1760, as frequently stated) ;

(3) *Astacus* Gronovius, 1764, *Zoophylac. gronov.* : 227.

3. Of the foregoing works, the *Zoophylacium gronovianum* of 1764, was a non-binominal work which in *Opinion* 20 (1910, *Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 48-50) the International Commission had ruled as a " binary " work. The (in 1944) still unsettled controversy as to the validity of the ruling in regard to the status of generic names published by authors, who, though non-binominal, were allegedly " binary " would thus have complicated the issue of the availability of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, through the competition of the earlier name *Astacus* Gronovius, 1764, if it had not been for the fact that, without prejudice to the validity of its decision in *Opinion* 20, the Commission in *Opinion* 89 (1925, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 3) : 27-33) had used its plenary powers to suppress the *Zoophylacium gronovianum* for nomenclatorial purposes. Thus, already by 1944, the name *Astacus* Gronovius, 1764, was seen to be invalid.

4. The unsettled question of " binary " versus " binominal " nomenclature did however arise in connection with the name *Astacus* as published by Gronovius in 1762 (*see* paragraph 2 (2) above), for Gronovius was never a binominalist and the sole claim that could be advanced in favour of the name *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762, being accepted as an available name is that it was published by a " binary ", though not binominal, author. Dr. Karl Jordan, then President of the International Commission, kindly examined this article by Gronovius and reported (*in litt.* 20th January 1944) : " The nomenclature of this publication of Gronow's on the animals of Belgium is of the pre-Linnaean type : generic names generally as the first word of a description ; no trivial names, except occasionally in the literature cited, but names given in the Flemish vernacular. Six species of *Astacus* are described, Nos. 450 to 455. The paper is written in Latin." In 1944, therefore, it was only possible to note that the question of the availability of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, in relation to the name *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762, was one which must await decision, until at the next (Thirteenth) International Congress of Zoology a final ruling was given on the question of the meaning of the expression " nomenclature binaire " under the procedure laid down by the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology, Lisbon, 1935 (*see* 1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 45, 55). In Paris in 1948 the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology accepted the conclusion unanimously reached by the International Commission that the expression " nomenclature binaire " possessed, and, as used in the *Règles*, always had possessed a meaning identical with that of the expression " nomenclature binominale " and decided to substitute the latter expression for the expression " nomenclature binaire ", wherever that expression had till then appeared in the *Règles* (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 63-66). The effect of this decision is to show that the name *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762, possesses no rights under the Law of Priority.

5. In the light of the foregoing decision, the only possible competitor of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, is the name *Astacus* Borlase, 1758. During the war it was not possible for me to examine a copy of Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall*, and, from this point of view also, the status of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, had then to be left in doubt. I have now had an opportunity of examining the copy of Borlase's book in the library of the Zoological Society of London, and have prepared the following Report :—

The Natural History of Cornwall by William Borlase, [1695-1772], was published at Oxford in 1758. Neither the title page nor the preface contains any information throwing light upon the exact date of publication in that year. The book is a small folio (pp. xix, 326, 28 pls., 1 map).

2. Although the title implies that the subject matter of this book is the natural history of the county of Cornwall, a considerable part of it is concerned either with matters of antiquarian interest or a description of the mineral wealth of the county. The remainder consists of a discursive account of the animals and plants recorded as having been observed in the county or on its shores or in its neighbouring waters. The arrangement of the book is in no sense systematic. The species mentioned are referred to usually under their vernacular English names ; after these there are usually added the Latin names used for those species by some established author. The type of nomenclature employed in this book may be judged by the following quotations taken from page 264, relating respectively to the porpoise and the dolphin :-

(1) " The porpesse [sic] *Porcus marinus* seu *Phocaena* vel *Tursio* ; *Delphinus corpore fere coniformi, dorso lato, rostro subacuto* Artedi."

(2) " The Dolphin, the *Delphinus* of the ancients and moderns (Ray, p. 12). *Delphinus corpore oblongo subtereti, rostro longo, acuto* of Artedi, p. 105 ".

3. The foregoing examples show at once that no attempt was made in this book to apply the principles of binominal nomenclature instituted by Linnaeus in 1758. There is, indeed, so far as I can see, no reference at all to Linnaeus throughout the book. Certainly, there is no reference to the system of binominal nomenclature inaugurated in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*. The total absence of any reference to that work makes it virtually certain either that Borlase's *Natural History* was published before the 10th edition of Linnaeus' great work or that, if the latter was the first to have been published, its existence was unknown to Borlase, who, it may incidentally be noted, complained in his preface of the isolation of Cornwall at that time from the general world of learning.

4. It is perfectly clear from the evidence summarised above that in his *Natural History of Cornwall* Borlase did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, of the existence of which, as enunciated by Linnaeus in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* published in the same year, he was indeed probably unaware.

5. As regards the name *Astacus*, the alleged use of which by Borlase led to the present inquiry, it may be noted that this occurs only once—on page 274—where it was used parenthetically in the expression " the lobster, or *Astacus verus* ". No description was given either of the genus or the species. Accordingly, since it has been ruled in *Opinion* 1 (1910, *Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 5) in a provision that it was decided by the Thirteenth International Congress of

Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 148-149) to incorporate in the *Règles*, that the citation of a vernacular name (such as " the lobster ") does not constitute an " indication " for the purposes of Proviso (*a*) to Article 25, both the generic name *Astacus* and the specific name *Astacus verus*, as published by Borlase in 1758, would have been *nomina nuda*, even if (contrary to what we have seen to be the case) new names in Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall* had satisfied the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25.

6. Old books of doubtful nomenclatorial standing, such as Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall*, constitute a perpetual menace to stability in nomenclature and it is extremely desirable that the status of such books should be clarified as rapidly as possible, In the present case, it is essential that there should be such a clarification, in order that the doubts in regard to the availability of the name *Astacus* Pallas, placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 104 should be dispelled with as little further delay as possible. In the light of the foregoing Report it is recommended that the International Commission should now issue a ruling that Borlase's book is not an available book for nomenclatorial purposes. In order further to clarify the position as regards the availability of the generic name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, it is suggested that the older, but invalid, uses of this generic name should be disposed of by their being placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. The specific recommendations now submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are therefore that it should :—

(1) rule that in the work entitled *The Natural History of Cornwall*, published in 1758, William Borlase did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that new names published in that work do not satisfy the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*, and accordingly possess no rights under the Law of Priority in virtue of having been so published ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (*a*) *Astacus* Borlase, 1758 (a name published in a book in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature) ;
- (*b*) *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762 (a name published in a paper in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature) ;
- (*c*) *Astacus* Gronovius, 1764 (a name published in a book in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY MR. FRANCIS HEMMING THAT A RULING SHOULD BE GIVEN THAT THE WORK ENTITLED "THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CORNWALL" BY WILLIAM BORLASE, PUBLISHED IN 1758, DOES NOT SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 25 OF THE "RÈGLES"

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)543)

(Letter dated 13th June, 1951)

W. Borlase's (1758) "The Natural History of Cornwall" has been considered by various carcinologists (among whom K. H. Barnard, 1950, in his important and recent monograph of the South African Decapoda *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **38** : 525, 526) to constitute the first publication in which the generic name *Astacus* has been validly employed. These carcinologists therefore are of the opinion that *Astacus verus* Borlase, 1758 (= *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758) should be the type species by monotypy of the genus *Astacus*. This, of course, is contrary to *Opinion* 104 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in which *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus is specified as the type species of the genus *Astacus*. The fact that Borlase's book is rare and therefore not accessible to most carcinologists, made it extremely hard for most workers in this group to form a correct opinion on this case. It is very fortunate therefore that, through Mr. Hemming's careful examination of Borlase's work and his conclusion that it contains no valid names, the question at last has been settled. Since the majority of carcinologists did not accept Borlase's name *Astacus*, the stability of carcinological nomenclature will be furthered by the suppression of the book in question.

ON THE QUESTION WHETHER IT IS DESIRABLE THAT WORDS SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE "RÈGLES" EXPRESSLY PROVIDING THAT FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING A CONDITION OF SECONDARY HOMONYMY BETWEEN TWO SPECIFIC NAMES IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT AN AUTHOR SHOULD EXPRESSLY CITE THE NAMES IN HOMONYMOUS COMBINATIONS BEFORE REJECTING AND REPLACING THE LATER PUBLISHED OF THE TWO TRIVIAL NAMES INVOLVED

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)586)

1. In an application (Z.N.(S.)188) relating to the question of the correct trivial name of the Kidney Worm of Swine (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2**: 282-291), Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty alludes to, and rejects, the argument which, prior to the revision of the provisions (Articles 35 and 36) of the *Règles* relating to specific homonymy, was sometimes advanced to the effect that, in order to establish a condition of secondary homonymy, it is not sufficient that an author should place in a single genus two species, each having the same word as its trivial name, and should reject and replace the later published of the two trivial names in question. According to the argument referred to by Dr. Dougherty, it is—or should be—necessary for such an author actually to apply to each of the two species concerned the same homonymous specific name (combination of generic name and specific trivial name) as a preliminary to the rejection of the later published trivial name on grounds of secondary homonymy and to its replacement by some other trivial name applicable, either objectively or subjectively, to the species bearing the invalid trivial name so rejected. It will be appreciated that the object of the argument described above is to provide a justification for the revival of a trivial name that formed part of a specific name which had at one time been rejected as a secondary homonym, in cases where (as has almost invariably been the case) the author rejecting the trivial name in question did not, in so doing, apply the special procedure described above. In other words, the object of this argument is to provide a legal means for avoiding giving effect to the provision that a name, once rejected on grounds of homonymy, is to be regarded as having been permanently so rejected and accordingly as incapable of being brought back into use by any later author who may himself hold the taxonomic (and therefore subjective) view that the two species concerned are not congeneric with one another.

2. In a supplementary note to Dr. Dougherty's application (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2**: 291-293) I appealed to interested specialists to inform the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature whether, in their opinion, the replacement of the trivial name *dentatus* Diesing, 1839) by the trivial name *pinguicola* Verrill, 1870, as the trivial name of the Kidney Worm of Swine would be likely to give rise to confusion, and, in doing so, I commented (: 292) on the contention regarding the Law of Homonymy as applied to secondary homonyms set out above. I recalled that, when at Paris in 1948 the Law of Homonymy was subjected to careful and prolonged consideration (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 97-105, 107-125) no voice was raised in favour of the incorporation in Articles 35 and 36 of a special limiting provision of the kind referred to above. As I there pointed out : " Not only was no such argument advanced, but, on the contrary, the view was strongly expressed that great care must be taken in the revision of Article 35 to avoid the inclusion of formal provisions of a ' ritualistic ' character of the kind which (as had previously been pointed out by Dr. J. Brookes Knight (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.)) had marred the amendment to Article 25 made by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology at Budapest in 1927). For this reason therefore it was expressly agreed that no definition of the procedure to be adopted by an author in rejecting one name as a secondary homonym of another should be inserted in the new rule."

3. In my view, the criticism of the Budapest amendment of Article 25 advanced by Dr. Brookes Knight is well founded and the Paris Congress (and the International Commission as its adviser) took the only right decision in insisting upon the omission from the revised version of the Law of Homonymy of " ritualistic " provisions. In the particular case under consideration the insertion of a provision such as that discussed in paragraph 1 of the present note would not only have complicated and rendered less effective the provisions relating to secondary homonymy as regards all future cases but also, as regards rejections of names as secondary homonyms made prior to the introduction of the new rules, would have rendered virtually inoperative the provision which occupies the central position in Article 36 (as also in the Paris revision), namely that a name once rejected as a homonym is to be permanently rejected and therefore to be incapable of being brought back into use at some later date by specialists who take a different view as to the generic relationship to one another of the two species concerned, from the view on this subject taken by the author rejecting the name of one of those species as a secondary homonym of the name of the other. It is evident therefore that, so long as it is the general wish of zoologists to maintain in the *Règles* the foregoing cardinal principle, it would be entirely inappropriate to include in the *Règles* a provision of the kind described in paragraph 1 above, for such a provision would be open to strong objection both on general grounds because of its " ritualistic " character but also on the specific ground that it would largely stultify the provision that a rejected homonym is never to be brought back into use, by very greatly restricting the number of cases where, for the purposes of the *Règles*, as contrasted with actual fact, one name had been rejected as a secondary homonym of another.

4. In general, it is, as is well known, a sign of bad drafting for a code, in addition to including provisions defining how a given condition or process (in this instance, the condition of secondary homonymy and the process of rejecting secondary homonyms) is to be recognised or effected, to include also provisions specifying one or more conditions or processes which do not comply with the substantive provision laid down. In the case of the rules of zoological nomenclature, such considerations may perhaps be of less force than in cases where any question of interpretation which may arise is subjected to expert scrutiny by persons trained in interpretative technique, whereas the object of the *Règles* must be to provide clear guidance to persons whose special expertise lies in other fields. For this reason it may be felt that, notwithstanding the general objection to which negative, as contrasted with positive, provisions must always be open, it would be to the general convenience that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should render a " Declaration" stating that : " For the purposes of the provision relating to the rejection of secondary homonyms, an author rejecting one name as a secondary homonym of another name is required to make it clear that he considers that the species bearing the trivial name so rejected is congeneric with another species bearing a previously published identical trivial name but is free to indicate his view on this subject in whatever way he may consider appropriate, provided that the method so adopted leaves no reasonable doubt that he considers the two species concerned to be congeneric with one another."

5. It would be of assistance to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature if any specialist interested in the problems raised by the Law of Homonymy would be so good as to send to the Secretary to the Commission (address : 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, N.W.1, London, England) a statement of his views on the issue raised in the present note for consideration by the International Commission.

ON THE NOMENCLATORIAL STATUS OF NAMES PUBLISHED IN 1777 IN THE " INTRODUCTIO AD HISTORIAM NATURALEM " OF GIOVANNI ANTONIO SCOPOLI

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)587)

1. At its Session held in Lisbon in September 1935 (Lisbon Session, 4th Meeting Conclusion 11) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had under consideration an application submitted by Dr. B. G. Chitwood (Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.) jointly with four other specialists (all of the U.S. Department of Agriculture), the central feature of this application being the question whether the generic name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, published in the foregoing work, was or was not an available name. The point at issue was whether in the *Introductio* Scopoli had applied the " principes de la nomenclature binaire," as then required by Article 25 of the *Règles*. At that time the meaning to be attached to the foregoing expression was the subject of keen debate, some authors claiming that it was identical in meaning with the expression " nomenclature binominale," others that it had a wider meaning. Pending a decision by the International Congress of Zoology on the question of principle involved, all that it was possible for the Commission to do in regard to the application submitted by Dr. Chitwood and his colleagues was to rule that " for so long as names published by authors using a binary, though not binominal system of nomenclature were recognised as complying with the requirements of Article 25 of the International Code, the generic names published in . . . the *Introductio* . . . should be accepted as available nomenclatorially, but that the position should be re-examined if later it were decided to reject generic names published by authors not applying the binominal system " (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 37-38). In 1943 the foregoing decision was formally embodied in an *Opinion* (*Opinion* 160) which was published two years later (1945, *Opin. Decl. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 291-306).

2. The next event bearing on the present problem occurred in 1943 when the late Mr. R. Winckworth submitted an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, asking for a ruling on the question whether the work by Martin Thrane Brünnich entitled *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, then believed to have been published in 1772 (but later found to have been published in 1771), satisfied the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*. Mr. Winckworth pointed out in his application that Brünnich's *Fundamenta* was (as its title indicated) an introduction to zoology, that it dealt with taxonomic categories down to, and including, the genus level, but out of considerations of time and space did not attempt to list the species referable to the genera recognised (" Enumeratio specierum nimis foret prolixa."). The only point raised was whether the failure by an author to deal with species, brought his work outside the scope of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 (the proviso which then made the availability of a name depend upon the application by its author of the " principes de la nomenclature binaire ") ; for there was nothing to suggest that, if Brünnich's *Fundamenta* had been designed to deal with species as well as higher taxonomic categories, he would not have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature. It was immediately evident that the problem presented by Brünnich's *Fundamenta* was identical with that raised by Scopoli's *Introductio*, for each of these works was a general textbook of (or introduction to) zoology and in each the author dealt with the various taxonomic categories down to the species level but no further, Brünnich citing no species, Scopoli only occasionally citing species, employing when he cited a specific name, otherwise than in a quotation, a strictly binominal system of nomenclature.

3. At its Session held in Paris the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 63-66) proposed, and the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology agreed, that the expression " nomenclature binaire " as hitherto used in the *Règles* had the same meaning as the expression " nomenclature binominale " and substituted the latter expression for the former, wherever it had till then occurred in the *Règles* (i.e. in Articles 25 and 26). This decision cleared up one of the questions which were doubtful at the time when the International Commission rendered its *Opinion* 160 (in regard to the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777). As we have seen however (paragraph 2) a decision on this question of principle was not itself sufficient to provide an answer to the problem raised by Scopoli's *Introductio* of 1777 and by Brünnich's *Fundamenta*, for that problem was not whether Scopoli and

Brünnich were binominal authors—there was never any doubt on that score—but whether a binominal author should be held to have complied with the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25, i.e. whether he was to be regarded as having " appliqué les principes de la nomenclature binominale " (formerly " binaire ") if in the work in question he dealt with zoological systematic categories, down to, but not including, the species level.

4. At its Paris Session also, the International Commission dealt with the application submitted by the late Mr. Winckworth in regard to the status of new names as published in Brünnich's *Fundamenta* of 1771 (Paris Session, 12th Meeting, Conclusion 2). In accordance with the principle laid down at Lisbon in 1935 (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 40) the International Commission decided first the question of principle involved and, having done so, applied the decision so reached to the particular case of Brünnich's *Fundamenta.* On the question of principle, the International Commission agreed (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 309) " that, where, prior to 1st January, 1931, an author had published a new generic name in a work dealing with classification down to the generic level but no further, it was not necessary for the purpose of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 that in the work concerned the author in question should have cited trivial names of species under that genus or other genera discussed in the book concerned, provided that it was evident that the author concerned would have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature for species if in the book concerned he had dealt with taxonomic units below the genus level." In the light of the foregoing decision the International Commission agreed (1950, *ibid* **4** : 309-310) " to render an *Opinion* stating that, for the reasons given above, the generic names published in Brünnich, 1771, *Zoologiae Fundamenta* complied with the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles.*"

5. The decision taken by the International Commission in regard to the status of new generic names in Brünnich's *Fundamenta* provides a clear guide for settling the problem of the availability of new generic names in Scopoli's *Introductio* of 1777, for the features presented by that work are indistinguishable from those presented by Brünnich's *Fundamenta.* The stage has therefore now been reached when the Commission is in a position, in accordance with its announced intention, to complete the consideration of the questions raised, but (at that time, unavoidably) left unanswered in its *Opinion* 160 regarding the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, and associated problems. It is accordingly recommended that, in pursuance of the decision on procedure announced in *Opinion* 160 and in the light of the decision of principle taken at the time when the status of the names in Brünnich's *Fundamenta* was settled, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should now give a ruling that in the *Introductio ad Historiam naturalem* of 1777 Scopoli complied with the requirements of Article 25 and therefore that new names published in the above work, if not homonyms or synonyms of older names, are themselves available names.

6. The need for a decision in regard to this matter is extremely urgent, for over the nomenclature of wide areas of the Animal Kingdom the generic names first published in 1777 in Scopoli's *Introductio* are in current use, but, pending the completion of *Opinion* 160, are liable to challenge with a consequent risk of confusion and unnecessary name-changing. The nomenclature used in Scopoli's *Introductio* is of direct concern, not merely to specialists in one particular Order (where the specialists concerned are at least aware of the nomenclatorial practice in regard to that book adopted by other specialists in that group), but also to specialists in widely separated groups. It may be found, therefore, that in some groups generic names first published in the *Introductio* are not currently in use, specialists in the groups concerned having proceeded on the assumption that the names in question were not available under Article 25 of the *Règles*. In so far as this may prove to be the case, it would clearly be appropriate to apply the general principle laid down by the International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 65) that special consideration should be given to any cases where, as the result of the decision clarifying the meaning of the expression " nomenclature binaire " then taken, a well-known and well-established name was found to be invalid. It is accordingly recommended that, when taking the decision suggested at the end of paragraph 5 of the present application, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should indicate its willingness to give sympathetic consideration to any application which may be submitted to it for the validation of a well-established generic name now found to be either an objective or subjective junior synonym of a generic name published in 1777 in Scopoli's *Introductio* but not currently in use.

7. A decision on the question now submitted to the International Commission will not finally dispose of the matters left undecided in *Opinion* 160 ; since for this purpose it will be necessary for the Commission to decide whether the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, is to be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* or whether some other name should be accepted for the genus concerned. The views of specialists in the Nematoda are being sought on this question, which, when sufficient information has been collected, will be submitted to the International Commission for decision.

ON THE QUESTION WHETHER IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE NAME " ANGUINA " SCOPOLI, 1777 (CLASS NEMATODA) SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " IN PREFERENCE TO SUCH NAMES AS " ANGUILLULINA " GERVAIS & BENEDEN, 1859, OR " TYLENCHUS " BASTIAN, 1865 (A CASE POSSIBLY INVOLVING THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS) : APPEAL TO SPECIALISTS FOR ADVICE

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)588)

1. At its Session held in Lisbon in 1935 (Lisbon Session, 4th Meeting, Conclusion 11) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had under consideration an application submitted by Dr. H. G. Chitwood and other specialists on the staff of the United States Department of Agriculture for the official recognition of the generic name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, for the Nematode species then (as the applicants stated) " known as *Tylenchus tritici* (=*Anguillulina tritici*) ", together with comments received from various specialists, either for or against the application submitted (1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 37-38).

2. The problem so submitted raised two issues, the first, general in character (namely, the meaning to be attached to Proviso (*b*) to Article 25) and, second, the question of the name which it was desirable should be accepted for the Namatode genus in question. The discussion of this latter question was obscured in the papers then before the Commission by reason of the divergent views expressed not on that issue but on the acceptability under Article 25 of names in Scopoli's *Introductio* of 1777 and therefore on the availability of the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777. Accordingly, the International Commission did not feel able at that time to do more than to rule that, pending a decision by the Congress as to the Interpretation of the expression " nomenclature binaire," the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, must be accepted as complying with the requirements of Article 25 ; the Commission added that " no case had been established " for the use of the plenary powers to validate the name *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865. These decisions were later embodied in the Commission's *Opinion* 160 (1945, *Op. Decl. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 291-306). The Commission recognised that the foregoing decisions were both incomplete and provisional in character and expressly placed on record its view that it would be necessary to review the position if later the Congress were to reject the then current ruling (i.e. the ruling in *Opinion* 20) regarding the availability of names published by authors who adopted a so-called " binary " but not a binominal system of nomenclature.

3. At its meeting held in Paris in 1948 the International Congress of Zoology approved a proposal that the expression " nomenclature binominale " should be substituted for the expression " nomenclature binaire " in Article 25 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 63-66), thereby eliminating one of the factors which at Lisbon had made it impossible to reach a final conclusion in regard to the status of the name *Anguina* Scopoli. At the same time the International Commission gave a ruling (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 309-310) that the names published in Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta* of 1771 (a work indistinguishable in character from Scopoli's *Introductio* of 1777, both being books concerned with zoological classification down to, but not including, the species level) are available names. In the same Session the International Commission put on record its intention of completing previously rendered *Opinions* where those *Opinions* did not cover the whole field involved (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 355). Finally, the Congress directed the Commission in future to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* every available generic name (with a note of the type species of the genus concerned) on which a decision of any kind was given by the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 268), and on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, the trivial name of the type species of every genus placed on the *Official List of Generic Names*, except where that trivial name was not the oldest available such name for the species concerned, in which case the oldest available trivial name was to be stabilised in this way (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 270).

4. In the light of the decision taken in 1948 on the status of new generic names published in 1771 in Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now being asked to give a ruling that new generic names published in 1777 in Scopoli's *Introductio* are available names under Article 25 (Application Z.N.(S.)587), it being understood that the Commission will give sympathetic consideration to applications for the suppression of individual names published in the *Introductio*, where those names are not in current use and where the enforced resurrection of such names would lead to confusion by upsetting well-established names of later date.

5. Immediately a decision is taken by the International Commission on the foregoing question, it will be possible for it to take decisions also on the other matters left unsettled in *Opinion* 160. If the International Commission approve the recommendation submitted to it in regard to the status of names in Scopoli's *Introductio*, it will be necessary, either :—

(1) to place (*a*) the generic name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777 (with a note of its type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, and (*b*) the trivial name of the type species of that genus, if that name is the oldest available trivial name for that species, on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ; or

(2) to take a substantive decision on the question (on which it was considered in 1935 that no case had then been established), whether it is desirable that the name *Anguina* Scopoli, 1777, should be suppressed under the plenary powers for the purpose of validating *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865 or whatever other name is currently used for the genus in question.

6. Before taking into consideration the relative merits of the alternative courses outlined above, the International Commission will need to be furnished by specialists in the Nematoda with information regarding the name currently used for the genus concerned and, if there is still diversity of practice, the proportions in which the names concerned are used both by specialists in the Nematoda and also generally in biological, non-taxonomic literature. In this connection, the Commission will take full account of the views by leading specialists recorded in *Opinion* 160, but, as it is now over fifteen years since those comments were written, it will be necessary to ascertain whether, during the interval that has since elapsed, the position has changed in any, and, if so, in what way. It will be very helpful if at the same time specialists will be so good as to inform the Commission whether they are of the opinion that the strict application of the normal Rules in this case would lead to no unsatisfactory results or, alternatively, whether they are of the opinion that confusion would result from the strict application of the Rules and, in the latter event, to indicate what action is recommended.

7. It is desired to reach a final decision on this long-outstanding case with as little further delay as possible. It will be particularly appreciated, therefore, if specialists will be so good as to furnish the Commission as soon as possible with their advice on the relative merits of the alternative courses set out in paragraph 5 above. All such comments should be marked " Z.N.(S.)588 " and addressed to the Secretary to the Commission (28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England).

ON THE OBJECTION, FROM THE CARCINOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, OF ACCEPTING THE NAME "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) AND THE CONSEQUENT REJECTION OF THE NAME "TYLOS" (LATREILLE MS.) AUDOUIN, 1826 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER ISOPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)

(Letter dated 27th July, 1951)

Though I am not too well acquainted with Southern European and extra-European Isopods, I am glad to give you my views on the *Tylos* problem (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 156-160), raised in the letter which Professor Albert Vandel of Toulouse has written to you on this subject.

The species of the Isopod *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin, 1826, inhabit the sandy sea shores at or slightly above high-water mark. The genus has a wide distribution in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world, Atlantic coast of Europe, south of Brittany, France ; shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea ; West African coast from Senegambia northwards, including the Cape Verde and Canary Islands, the Azores and Madeira ; Atlantic coast of America from Florida to Colombia, and also from the Bermudas and the East Indies ; Pacific coast of America from California to Patagonia, also from the Galapagos Islands ; Indo-West-Pacific region from the Red Sea and South Africa to Japan and New Zealand.

So far as I am aware, the generic name *Tylos* Audouin (often attributed to Latreille) is at present used for this genus of Isopods by all carcinologists. Van Name (1936, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **71**) used this name in his monograph " The American Land and Fresh-water Isopod Crustacea " ; so also did Barnard (1932, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **30** : 179) in his treatment of the South African terrestrial Isopoda, and Jackson (1941, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **99** (No. 8)) in his " Check-list of the terrestrial and fresh-water Isopoda of Oceania." Further, the foremost European isopodologists such as A. Vandel, K. Verhoeff, H. Stroubal and A. Arcangeli use the name *Tylos* for this well-known genus of Isopods. I am unable to find in the literature any proposal to replace the name *Tylos* Audouin on the ground that it is nomenclatorially invalid.

The genus *Tylos* Audouin is the type genus of the family TYLIDAE, which is recognised by all isopodologists.

The foregoing evidence, in my opinion, clearly shows that from the carcinological point of view, it is highly desirable that the generic name *Tylos* Audouin should be preserved for the genus of Isopoda now known by that name.

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Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

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Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (Brazil) (*Vice-President*) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. R. Dymond (Canada) (1st January 1944)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.) (28th March 1944)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (U.S.A.) (23rd April 1944)
Dr. William Thomas Calman (United Kingdom) (1st January 1947)
Professor Bela Hankó (Hungary) (1st January 1947)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (U.S.A.) (1st January 1947)
Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands) (1st January 1947)
Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (Argentina) (27th July 1948)
Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (*Secretary*) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Joseph Pearson (Australia) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark) (27th July 1948)
Professor Teiso Esaki (Japan) (17th April 1950)
Professor Pierre Bonnet (France) (9th June 1950)
Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (United Kingdom) (9th June 1950)
Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski (Poland) (15th June 1950)
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Professor Erich Martin Hering (Germany) (5th July 1950)

C. The Staff of the Secretariat of the Commission

Honorary Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Honorary Personal Assistant to the Secretary : Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming

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D. The Staff of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

Honorary Secretary and Managing Director : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Honorary Registrar : Mr. A. S. Pankhurst

Publications Officer : Mrs. C. Rosner

E. The Addresses of the Commission and the Trust

Secretariat of the Commission : 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Offices of the Trust : 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7

NATURAL HISTORY

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 5 (pp. 129-160, 1 pl.) 15th April, 1952

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle, Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*, proposed suppression of (Z.N.(S.)191).

(2) *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858 (Cl. Crustacea) ,proposed suppression of, to validate *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (Cl. Polychaeta) (Z.N.(S.)373).

(3) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)409).

(4) *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed validation of, by suppression of *Polytomurus* Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Z.N.(S.)605).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

15*th April*, 1952.

MEIGEN, 1800: A PROPOSAL FOR STABILITY AND UNIFORMITY*

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY

(*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,
Agricultural Research Administration,
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)

The conflict in the Diptera between advocates of the generic names of Meigen (1800) and those of Meigen (1803) is a longstanding controversy that has divided the dipterists of the world for over forty years. It is unnecessary to review the extensive literature of this well-known dispute, which has been admirably summarized in an annotated bibliography by Smart (1944, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **11** : 261-272). It may be remarked, however, that Meigen's 1800 paper was not actually " lost " for a century, for it was known to several leading entomologists and was cited at least twelve times between 1802 and 1908. The controversy dates from its so-called rediscovery by Hendel (1908) and his application of the Law of Priority.

The problem was twice submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and both times it was decided that the 1800 names were published and available (*Opinions* 28, 152). *Opinion* 28 was issued promptly, in October, 1910, and no charge of delay can be laid to the Commission.

The problem could have been solved long ago in either of two ways :—

(1) Suppression of the 1800 paper as soon as the Commission received the power to suspend the Rules (1913). Such action would unquestionably have been widely supported and would have avoided these four decades of friction and conflicting usage. It is indeed regrettable that no one promptly appealed to the Commission to suppress the 1800 paper.

(2) Acceptance of *Opinion* 28, and prompt determination of the correct use of the names. If dipterists had followed the Rules and *Opinions* and accepted the names, as did Hendel, Kertesz, Coquillett, and others, we should now have had forty years of usage based on the 1800 names, and the present generation would have known the problem only as a historical curiosity.

The period from 1908 to the present marks virtually the entire active careers of many leading dipterists who used the 1803 names exclusively, or almost so—such authors as Malloch, Curran, Aldrich, Alexander, Melander, Hull, Johannsen, Edwards, Collin, Austen, Macfie, Wainwright, Villeneuve,

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*This paper is the result of a survey which covered available publications using disputed Meigen 1800 names or their 1803 counterparts. Principal attention was given to those published within the last twenty years, except for a few important ones that have had no recent successors. Citations are given here by author, date, and latest available edition, except where it is desirable to be more explicit. A complete bibliography of the hundreds of publications consulted for this paper seems unnecessary for present purposes.

Enderlein, Thienemann, Goetghebuer, Frey, Ringdahl, G. H. Hardy, Brunetti, de Meillon, and others. This group includes a number of the most prolific writers ever to publish on the Diptera. In the same period, there have been distinguished authors who used the 1800 names for at least a large part of the time, such as Hendel, Felt, Hennig, Lindner, Kröber, Speiser, Lengersdorf, and others, but the total of their contributions, though considerable and important, will fall far short of matching the great bulk of literature produced by the former group. As late as 1932, F. W. Edwards' questionnaire showed that only 11 dipterists (13 per cent.) of 85 replying were in favour of accepting the 1800 names.

What is the modern usage of the names ? Let us review (1) the specialized literature of the Diptera, (2) the general field of entomology, (3) general zoology, and (4) recent usage.

(1) The literature of the Order Diptera

Among the major publications (books, catalogues, etc.) in the Diptera, relatively few have used the 1800 names :—

1800 usage

Catalogues ; None.

Manuals and *Separate Works ;* Dahl, " Die Tierwelt Deutschlands " (Hendel, 1928 ; Szilady, Kröber, Engel, 1932 ; Sack, 1930 ; Landrock, 1940) ; the series " Fauna SSSR " (Faune de l'URSS) ; Felt, " Plant Galls and Gall Makers " (1940) ; Hendel (1938), general volume on Diptera in Krumbach's edition of Kükenthal's " Handbuch der Zoologie " ; Hennig, " Die Larvenformen der Dipteren " (2 parts to date, 1948, 1950) ; James, " The Flies that Cause Myiasis in Man " (1948) ; Lindner's great series, " Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region " (1923 to date) ; Stackelberg, " Les mouches de la partie européenne de l'URSS " (1933).

Faunal Lists ; Hennig, " Verzeichnis der Dipteren von Formosa " (1941).

Mixed usage

Catalogues ; " Catalogus Dipterorum " of Kertesz (vols. 1-2, 1902, used 1803 names ; vols. 3-7, 1908-1910, used 1800 names) ; " Genera Insectorum " (2 fascicles, by Kröber 1914 and Surcouf 1921, used 1800 names ; 1803 names were used in 7 fascicles, by Kieffer 1906 and 1913, Johannsen 1909, Pierre 1926, Melander 1927, Alexander 1927, Edwards 1928).

Manuals, etc. : Efflatoun, Monographs of Egyptian Diptera (1922, 1930) ; the " Faune de France " series (1800 names used in 3 vols. by Séguy 1926, 1934, 1940 ; 1803 names used in 6 vols. by Pierre 1924, Kieffer 1925, Séguy 1925, Goetghebuer 1927, 1928, 1932) ; " Exploration du Parc National Albert " (1937 to date) ; " Ruwenzori Expedition " (1939 to date).

Faunal Lists ; Kloet and Hincks, " Check List of British Insects " (1945) ; Lindroth, " Die Insektenfauna Islands " (1931) ; " List of Egyptian Insects in the Collection of the Entomological Section " of the Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt (1949).

1803 usage

Catalogues ; Aldrich on North American Diptera (1905) ; Becker *et al.* on Palaearctic Diptera (4 vols., 1903-1907) ; Brunetti, " Catalogue of Oriental and South Asiatic Nemocera " (1920) ; Miller on Diptera of New Zealand (1950) ; Senior-White's parts of the Catalogue of Indian Insects (1927, 1928) ; Stuardo on the Diptera of Chile (1946)* ; W. R. Thompson, " Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests " (1943 to date).

Manuals, etc. : Baer, " Die Tachinen als Schmarotzer der schädlichen Insekten " (1921) ; H. F. Barnes' series on " Gall Midges of Economic Importance " (1946 to date) ; the publications of the Bishop Museum (Hawaii) on the insects of the Marquesas (1932-5), of the Society Islands (1935), and of Guam (1942-6) ; the several great series, under various authors, of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) on the " Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile " (1929-37, 1948), Samoa (1928-35), and the Fiji Islands (Bezzi, 1928) ; the fascicles to date of " The Diptera or True Flies of Connecticut " (Curran *et al.*, 1942 ; Bromley, 1946 ; Fairchild, 1950) ; Curran, " The Families and Genera of North American Diptera " (1934) ; Curran, Diptera of " Insects of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands " (1928, 1931) ; Day, " British Tachinid Flies " (1948) ; Edwards, Oldroyd and Smart, " British Blood-sucking Flies " (1939) ; Enderlein, Diptera in " Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas " (1936) ; Enderlein, Diptera in Brohmer's " Fauna von Deutschland " (1944) ; " Fauna of British India " by Brunetti and others (1912-34) ; Fullaway and Krauss, " Common Insects of Hawaii " (1945) ; Henriksen, on Danish galls (1944) ; Houard's volumes on " Les Zoocécidies des Plantes " (1922-23, 1933, 1940) ; Johannsen, " Aquatic Diptera " (1934-37) ; Lundbeck, " Diptera Danica " (7 vols., 1908-27) ; Malloch, " Preliminary Classification of Diptera " (1917) ; Malloch's series of 39 papers on " Notes on Australian Diptera " (1923-1941) and his series on New Zealand Diptera (1926-35) ; Oldroyd (1949) and Coe, Freeman and Mattingly (1950), the first two volumes on Diptera of " Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects " (Royal Ent. Soc. London) ; Pearce, " Typical Flies " (1928) ; Rübsaamen and Hedicke, " Die Zoocecidien, etc." (1926) ; Séguy, " La vie des mouches et des moustiques " (1947, 2nd ed.) ; Séguy, " La Biologie des Diptères " (1950) ; Séguy, Diptères, in Grassé's " Traite de Zoologie," Tome X (1951) ; Stein, " Die verbreitetsten Tachiniden Mitteleuropas " (1924) ; Townsend, " Manual of Myiology " (12 parts, 1934-42) ; Tuxen, " Danske Dipterer. Bestemmelsestabeller til Familie " (1943)* ; West, " The Housefly " (1951).

Faunal Lists ; For the Azores (Frey, 1945), Bermuda (Ogilvie, 1928, 1940), Brazil (Costa Lima, 1936), Canary Islands (Frey, 1936), Finland (Frey *et al.*, 1941), Greenland (Henriksen and Lundbeck, 1917, and Henriksen, 1939), Hawaii (Bryan, 1934), Jamaica (Gowdey, 1926, 1928), Mauritius (Moutia and Mamet, 1947), Palestine (Bodenheimer, 1937), Puerto Rico (Wolcott, 1924, 1936, 1941), in Canada in the lists for Alberta (Strickland, 1938, 1946), and Quebec (Winn and Beaulieu, 1932), and in the United States, in the state lists for Connecticut (Britton, 1920, 1938)*, Kansas (Smith *et al.*, 1943), Mt.

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*In 11 publications listed under 1803 usage, and marked with an asterisk(*), there is a lone exception of a family name based on 1800 usage (Itonididae in 4, Fungivoridae in 3, Omphralidae in 2, Tendipedidae and Tylidae in 1 each).

Desert Island in Maine (Johnson, 1927, Procter, 1938, 1946), New England (Johnson, 1925), New York (Leonard, 1928), North Carolina (Brimley, 1938, and supplements 1942, 1950), Oregon (Cole and Lovett, 1921), and Utah (Knowlton *et al.*, 1939-49).

In the periodical literature of Diptera, it is undoubtedly true that the modern specialized literature in certain families is predominantly based on 1800 names. This is true of TYLIDAE or MICROPEZIDAE and DORILAIDAE or PIPUNCULIDAE. It may be noted, however, that these are relatively small and minor families, with a small total amount of literature, and the current predominance of the 1800 names is due to the recent activity of a few specialists (Hennig and Aczél in TYLIDAE, Aczél and D. E. Hardy in DORILAIDAE). Even so, textbooks and other general works perpetuate the 1803 usage. In the major families, such as the CHIRONOMIDAE or TENDIPEDIDAE, CERATOPOGONIDAE or HELEIDAE, and TACHINIDAE or LARVAEVORIDAE, the 1803 names are decidedly more common. Such major families are those most often cited in general entomology, and in fields like cytology, limnology, parasitology, and ecology.

(2) The literature of general entomology

Textbooks

Out of 76 available textbooks of entomology, either general or applied, four use 1800 names, and 72 use 1803 names.

1800 *usage* (4): Balachowsky, " La lutte contre les insectes " (1951); Karny, " Biologie der Wasserinsekten " (1934); Kemper, " Die Haus- und Gesundheitsschädlinge und ihre Bekämpfung " (1943); Koegel, " Nutztierparasitologie " (1950, Band I).

1803 *usage* (72, in 23 countries): Alvarado (1939), Ramakrishna Ayyar (1940), Baerg (1948, 3rd ed.), Balfour-Browne (1932), Beeson (1941)*, Berlese (1925, vol. 2), Bodenheimer (1930), Bogdanov-Kat'kov (1931), Brain (1929), Chrystal (1937, re-published 1948), Comstock (1940, 9th ed. of his well-known " Introduction to Entomology "), Comstock and Herrick (1938, 22nd ed. of Comstock's " Manual for the Study of Insects "), Dammerman (1929), Doane, Van Dyke, Chamberlain and Burke (1936), Ebeling (1950), Escherich (1941), Essig (1942), Evans (1943), Fernald and Shepard (1942, 4th ed. of Fernald's " Applied Entomology ")*, Folsom and Wardle (1934, 4th ed. of Folsom's " Entomology with Special Reference to its Ecological Aspects "), Fox (1925), Frickhinger (1946), Frost (1942), Graham (1939, 2nd ed.), Grandori (1945), Guénaux (1943, 2nd Spanish ed.), Guillaume (1938), Handlirsch (1925, in Schröder's " Handbuch der Entomologie "), Herms (1950, 4th ed.), Herrick (1935), Imms (1948, 7th ed. of his famed " General Textbook of Entomology "), Imms (1949, 4th ed. of his " Outlines of Entomology "), Li (1940), McKeown (1944, 2nd ed.), Martini (1946), Matheson (1944, " Entomology for Introductory Courses "), Matheson (1950, " Medical Entomology," 2nd ed.), Maxwell-Lefroy (1923), Metcalf and Flint (1932, " Fundamentals of Insect Life "), Metcalf and Flint (1951, " Destructive and Useful Insects," 3rd ed.), Molinari (1942), Mönnig (1938, 2nd ed.), Neveu-Lamaire (1938), Nüsslin (1927, 4th ed.), Paoli (1931-33), Patton and Evans (1929, 1931), Peairs (1948, 4th ed.), Riley and Johannsen (1938, 2nd ed.), Robinson and Jary (1929), H. H. Ross (1948), Roy (1946), Russo (1949), Saalas (1933), Schimitschek (1944), Schmidt (1949), Shvanich (1949), Smart (1948, 2nd ed.), K. M. Smith (1948, 2nd ed.), Speyer (1937), Stapley (1949), Stellwaag (1928), Step (1929), Tillyard (1926), Tokunaga (1944)*, Trägårdh (1939, 2nd ed.), Wardle (1929, " The Principles of Applied Entomology "), Wardle (1936, " General Entomology "), Weber (1933, " Lehrbuch der Entomologie ")*, Weber (1949, " Grundriss der Insektenkunde." 2nd ed.), Willcocks (1916-1937), Wille (1943), and Yu (1935).

" Zoological Record "

In this great work, which must stand in a class by itself, family names based on 1803 usage have prevailed throughout its existence.

Guides and Handbooks

1800 *usage* (2) : Swain (1946), " The Insect Guide " ; Tarenskov and Plavelshchekov (1948), " A Guide to the Insects of European U.S.S.R."

1803 *usage* (18) : Abderhalden, " Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden " (Abteilung IX, parts in 1925, 1928) ; Brues and Melander's widely known " Classification of Insects " (1932) with key to the families of insects for the entire world ; books on immature insects by Chu (1949) and Peterson (1951)* in the United States ; Matsumura's famous " 6,000 Illustrated Insects of Japan-Empire " (1931) ; and guides and handbooks by Geyskens (1945) in Belgium, Urquhart (1949) in Canada, Moreton (1950) and Sandars (1946) in England, Colas (1948) and Portevin (1942)* in France, Döderlein (1932) in Germany, Fletcher (1926) in India, Esaki and others (1932)* in Japan, Filipev (1928) in Russia, and in the United States by Jacques (1947, 2nd ed.), Lutz (1948, the last of many editions), and Palmer (1949).

Non-taxonomic fields of entomology

All books examined followed the 1803 usage, including those on morphology by MacGillivray (1923), Snodgrass (1935), Comstock (1918, " The Wings of Insects "), and Richards (1951, " The Integument of Arthropods ") ; on embryology by Johannsen and Butt (1941), Dawydoff (1928), and Hagan (1951) ; on physiology by Chauvin (1949) and Wigglesworth (two books, 1950, 4th editions) ; on biological control by Clausen (1940), Sweetman (1936), and Thompson (1930) ; on insect microbiology and pathology by Steinhaus (1947 and 1949) ; and on biology by Carpenter (1928), Brewster *et al.* (1946), Hermann Ross (1932), Wesenberg-Lund (1943), and W. M. Wheeler (1928).

Miscellaneous books (some technical, some popular)

1800 *usage* (3) : Jeannel on cavernicolous faunas (1926, 1943) ; Lepesme, " Les Insectes des Palmiers " (1947).

Mixed usage (3) : Balachowsky and Mesnil, " Les Insectes Nuisibles aux Plantes Cultivées " (1935-6) ; Bodenheimer, " Animal Life in Palestine " (1935) ; Craighead, " Insect Enemies of Eastern Forests " (1950).

1803 *usage* (25) : Böhner's two-volume " Geschichte der Cecidologie " (1933-5) ; Brues, " Insect Dietary " (1946) ; Brues, " Insects and Human Welfare " (1947) ; Essig, " Insects of Western North America " (1926) ;

Imms, " Recent Advances in Entomology " (1937, 2nd ed.); Kalshoeven, " De Plagen van de Cultuur-gewassen in Indonesia " (1951)*; Needham, Frost and Tothill, " Leaf-mining Insects " (1928); Robertson, " Flowers and Insects " (1928); Schwerdtfeger, " Grundriss der Forstpathologie " (1950); Séguy, " Les Insectes Parasites de l'Homme et des Animaux Domestiques " (1924), and the second edition of Dongé et Estiot's " Les Insectes et leur Dégâts " (1931); Sharp, Insects, in Cambridge Natural History (1922); West and Campbell, " D.D.T. and newer persistent insecticides " (1950, 2nd ed.); F. X. Williams on insects of Hawaiian sugar cane fields (1931); Wolcott, " Entomologie d'Haiti " (1927) and " An Economic Entomology of the West Indies " (1933); Zimmerman, vol. 1 (Introduction) of " Insects of Hawaii " (1948); and popular to semi-popular books by Curran (1945), Duncan and Pickwell (1939) and Lutz (1941) in the United States, Imms (1947, in the New Naturalist Series) and Burr (1939) in England, and Chauvin (1943), Darcy (1944) and Robert (1937, in " Les Beautés de la Nature " series) in France.

(3) The literature of general zoology

A few zoology texts list some family names of insects, and insect genera are often used to illustrate parthenogenesis, paedogenesis and similar subjects The survey was not as extensive as that for entomology, but all 34 volumes which used some Meigen names followed the 1803 usage. These include such famous works as Allee, " Animal Aggregations " (1931); Borradaile and Potts, " The Invertebrata " (1938, 2nd ed.); Brehm's Tierleben, vol. 1 by Rammner (1941); Dobzhansky, " Genetics and the Origin of Species " (1941); Galtsoff *et al.*, " Culture Methods for Invertebrate Animals " (1937); Huxley, " Evolution: The Modern Synthesis " (1943); and Wolf, " Animalium Cavernarum Catalogus " (1934-8); textbooks of general zoology by Chidester (1932), Cockerell (1927), Hegner (1942, 5th ed.), Krecker (1934), Parker and Haswell (1949 ed.), Potter (1947), Storer (1951, 2nd ed.), Whitfield and Wood (1935); parasitologies by Baer (1946), Brumpt (1949, 6th ed.), Chandler (1949, 8th ed.), Culbertson (1942), Mackie, Hunter and Worth (1945), and Verdun and Mandoul (1950, 5th ed.); ecologies by Allee *et al.* (1949), Bodenheimer (1938), Chapman (1931), Clements and Shelford (1949, 4th printing), Hesse, Allee and Schmidt (1949, 4th printing), and Shelford (1929); aquatic biologies by Hausman (1950), Mellanby (1938), Morgan (1949, 12th printing of " Field Book of Ponds and Streams "), Pearse (1950), Tuxen (1944) and Ward and Whipple (1918, 1945, " Fresh-Water Biology "); and limnology by Welch (1935).

It is clear from this survey that the major publications both in Diptera and in general fields show overwhelmingly predominant usage of the 1803 names. A great many of these works will be important references for years to come. In addition, general sources of information, such as the Encyclopedia Britannica (1950 ed.), Dorland's " American Illustrated Medical Dictionary (1944, 12th ed.), and Webster's New International Dictionary (1950), also use the 1803 names.

An interesting and significant point revealed by the survey is the lack of citation of the opposite usage of disputed Meigen names. Of the 263 major publications, only 29 consistently list the opposite usage. Sixteen of these are in Diptera, thirteen in general entomology, and none in general zoology. Of the 76 textbooks of entomology, only six (two in English, four in German) make it possible for a student to find the meaning of family names based on the opposite usage. Inasmuch as 88 per cent. of the major publications use the 1803 names, their usage is further emphasised by the lack of mention of the 1800 names.

Table 1

Summary of usage in major publications

	1800 Usage	Mixed Usage	1803 Usage
Diptera			
Catalogues	—	2	7
Manuals, etc.	8	4	35
Faunal Lists	1	3	21
General Entomology			
Textbooks	4	0	72
Zoological Record	—	—	1
Guides and Handbooks ..	2	—	18
Others	3	3	45
General Zoology			34
Totals (263)	18	12	233
Proportion of Total Usage ..	6.8%	4.6%	88.6%

(4) Recent usage

As a sample of recent usage, a survey was made of publications on Diptera listed in the last large pre-war volume of Zoological Record (1939), in the last two volumes of the Record (1947, 1948), and in the last volume (1950) of the Bibliography of Agriculture (Library, U.S. Dept of Agriculture). Of those which involved the disputed genera, the following totals were found.*

These figures show that between three-fourths and four-fifths of recent publications and of recent authors still used the 1803 names, three and four decades after the 1800 paper was revived. Of the taxonomic papers, approximately 70 per cent. used the 1803 names ; of the non-taxonomic papers, nine-tenths or more used them (95 per cent. of the four-year total of 149 papers). Taking the four years together, 34 countries were represented by authors using 1803 names, compared with 19 countries by authors using 1800 names.

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*In compiling the tables the few papers with mixed usage were not counted, joint authorship papers were credited to the senior author, papers using Chloropidae were not counted as 1803 usage because *Titania* 1800 has always been rejected by specialists in that family as a *genus dubium* incorrectly associated with *Chlorops*, and, because authors are divided on whether *Trypeta* 1803 and *Euribia* 1800 are synonyms, papers using the name Trypetidae were not counted as 1803 usage unless the author specifically mentioned that he did not accept *Euribia*. On each point except the first, the opposite decision would have increased the percentage of 1803 usage shown in the table. In each volume, only the publications of that year and the one immediately preceding were counted.

Table 2

*Summary of Recent Usage**

	Type of Publication						Authors		Countries represented	
	Taxonomic		Non-taxonomic		Totals					
	Number of papers	Per cent. using 1803	Number of papers	Per cent. using 1803	Number of papers	Per cent. using 1803	Number	Per cent. using 1803	1800 usage	1803 usage
Zool. Record										
1939	107	71	59	98	166	81	111	83	9	24
1947	83	76	22	95	105	80	78	77	10	24
1948	72	68	32	97	104	76	79	75	10	22
Bibliog. Agr. 1950	66	70	36	86	102	75	82	74	6	16

*In all, 37 papers were inaccessible and could not be checked for usage: 11 of 1939, 7 of 1947, 15 of 1948, 4 of 1950.

As a further sample of usage, a survey was made of two great journals of economic entomology, the *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (England) and the *Journal of Economic Entomology* (United States). Nine-tenths or more of the papers that involved any disputed Meigen genera used the 1803 names, as follows :

	1911-1930		1931-1950	
	Number of papers	Per cent. using 1803	Number of papers	Per cent. using 1803
Bull. Ent. Research	75	95%	34	97%
Jour. Econ. Ent.	73	89%	51	90%

Discussion

Regardless of the history of the case, and the merits of past arguments, the vital questions today are those of stability and uniformity. How long will dipterists continue to contribute to confusion throughout entomology and zoology with two sets of names for so many families and important genera ? If we are really interested in stability and uniformity, we should settle the Meigen names as soon as possible and make a definite contribution toward attaining those goals.

There is considerable usage on both sides, but the survey shows that predominant usage in specialized literature and overwhelming usage in general entomology and zoology are based on Meigen 1803 names. This is especially true for textbooks, so the next generation of entomologists is also being trained in the 1803 names. Further, the lack of cross-references in those works means that students and general workers will have difficulty in finding the meaning of 1800 names when they encounter them.

The point may be raised that if all specialists now turned to the 1800 names—if we may imagine such a change !—would not the general usage change accordingly ? Perhaps it would, eventually, but how long would it take ? How many years to change even the general entomology texts ? And how many more to change the general zoologies ? And how many, many more for the change to be felt in all the ramifications of zoology, in zoogeography, cytology, ecology, etc., and in dictionaries and encyclopedias, where now the 1803 names are used almost exclusively ?

A splendid example of the difficulty is available. In the gall midges (CECIDOMYIIDAE or ITONIDIDAE), the distinguished American specialist and virtually the only American worker on the family until recent years was E. P. Felt. Dr. Felt early (1911) adopted the 1800 name *Itonida* and used ITONIDIDAE (or ITONIDAE) for the family. In spite of the fact, however, that practically all American taxonomic literature in the family since 1911 has been under the name ITONIDIDAE, and that Dr. Felt was widely known and respected both as dipterist and economic entomologist, that family name has not been adopted in any American textbook of entomology* and in only a single American faunal list (Britton, 1938).

It may also be noted here that while a number of taxonomists changed from 1803 to 1800 usage, there are and have been some prominent authors who adopted 1800 names for a time and then returned to 1803 usage. C. H. T. Townsend used 1803 names until about 1910 or 1911, and then 1800 names for about twenty years, but he changed back to the 1803 names early in the 1930's, so that his monumental " Manual of Myiology " (12 parts, 1934-1942) employed the 1803 names. The distinguished specialist on CHIRONOMIDAE, J. J. Kieffer, used the 1800 names in a number of papers from about 1911 to 1917, and then changed back to 1803 names for his remaining ten to twelve years of publishing. Bezzi followed 1800 usage until about 1920, but returned to 1803 names for his last eight years. An example among contemporary authors is E. Séguy of Paris, who used the 1800 names for some years but who has returned to the 1803 names in his latest major work, " La Biologie de Diptères " (1950), and in several other recent publications.

Assuming that uniformity is possible, how long will it take to achieve it by rule ? How long to change the predominant 1803 usage to agree with the minority 1800 usage ? Would it not be quicker and easier for the minority to change to the majority view ? Specialists in Diptera, who are the main users of the 1800 names, are necessarily acquainted with both 1800 and 1803 names and could make any change relatively easily. The general and applied entomologists and zoologists, on the other hand, generally know and recognise only one set of names, which is almost always the 1803 set because they were so taught, and because their current textbooks and references are for the most part based on those names.

All things considered, it seems hopeless to expect uniformity under the 1800 names for many years, perhaps not for centuries, perhaps never. Piecemeal one-by-one consideration of the disputed names, as now under way by the International Commission, will prolong the agony, and in the end may not gain uniformity, however good the intentions. Finally, then, although I have been using the 1800 names myself for some years, I have come to the belief that stability and uniformity could be more quickly achieved by adoption of the 1803 names and the family names based upon them.

This is a position at which I have arrived as a practical solution, regardless of theoretical considerations. Lest my position be misunderstood, I wish to make it clear that, following the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I believe that the 1800 names are available and should have been used. In spite of the harsh things said in recent years about the Law of Priority, the fact remains that the real fault lies with taxonomists themselves. No principle can be effective, whether it be called a Law of Priority, a Law of Prescription, or any other, unless action by taxonomists is reasonably prompt, completely co-operative and virtually unanimous.

If we cannot—as we have not thus far with Meigen 1800—achieve stability and uniformity by rule or principle, let us try it by agreement, or, to be formal

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*Fernald and Shepard (1942) might be counted as adopting it, but they seem non-committal, " Itonididae or Cecidomyiidae."

about it, by suspending a rule. Late as it is, I believe that the *complete elimination* of Meigen's 1800 paper would be a distinct step forward in straightening out the nomenclature of the order Diptera, and would be a real contribution to stability and uniformity.

I therefore propose that the publication by Meigen (1800) be suppressed.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL BY DR. CURTIS W. SABROSKY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAMES OF MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By WILLI HENNIG,
(*Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)

(Enclosure to letter dated 25th October, 1951)

Die von Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky vorgebrachten Gründe gegen die Beibehaltung der Namen von Meigen 1800 sind durchweg einleuchtend und einzeln kaum zu widerlegen. Noch wichtiger scheinen mir aber grundsätzliche Erwägungen, die Dr. Sabrosky ausdrücklich beiseite lässt, die mir aber doch *ausschlaggebend* zu sein scheinen :

(1) Nomenklatur und Systematik sind zwar an sich verschiedene Gebiete. Es hat aber seinen guten Grund, wenn die Klärung nomenklatorischer Fragen und die Anwendung der Internationalen Regeln bei der Feststellung eines gültigen Namens ausschliesslich in systematischen Arbeiten durchgeführt wird. Daher haben systematische Arbeiten und solche allgemein- und angewandt-zoologischen Inhalts bei der Beurteilung nomenklatorischer Notwendigkeiten auch nicht das gleiche Gewicht.

(2) Die von Dr. Sabrosky angeführten Arbeiten und Handbücher allgemeineren Inhalts wenden sich meist keineswegs allein gegen die immerhin wenigen wichtigen Namen von Meigen 1800, sondern gegen die konsequente Anwendung der Internationalen Nomenklaturregeln überhaupt. Es bedarf kaum der Anführung von Beispielen, um zu zeigen, dass viele der in diesen Arbeiten bewusst gebrauchten Namen *nicht* den Internationalen Regeln entsprechen. Auch in der von Sabrosky angeführten Arbeit von Séguy (La Biologie des Diptères), der wegen des Namens ihres Autors besonderes Gewicht zuzukommen scheint, sind keineswegs nur die Namen von Meigen 1803 an Stelle der Namen von Meigen 1800 gebraucht. Vielmehr sind offenbar bewusst auch viele der " gebräuchlichen " an Stelle

der einwandfrei gültigen Namen bevorzugt (z.B. *Stegomyia fasciata* für *Aedes aegypti*, etc., etc.). Auch ist mit Sicherheit vorauszusehen, dass z.B. die gültigen Namen *Sylvicola* und *Sylvicolidae* noch sehr lange von der Literatur über allgemeine und praktische Entomologie aus den gleichen Gründen unbeachtet bleiben werden.

(3) Auch für den Systematiker ist es nicht dasselbe, ob er bestimmte Namen oder ein bestimmtes nomenklatorisches Prinzip in Einzelarbeiten vertritt, oder ob er an einem umfassenden Sammelwerk mitarbeitet, das für lange Zeit und für ein grösseres Faunengebiet die Grundlage aller künftigen Arbeit bilden soll. Die in solchen Sammelwerken verantwortungsbewusst getroffenen Entscheidungen haben ein gegenüber anderen Arbeiten überwiegendes Gewicht zu beanspruchen. Von den bei Sabrosky angeführten Werken sind hier nur zu nennen: (a) Lindner, Die Fliegen der paläarktischen Region; (b) Fauna UdSSR. (Beide haben sich für Meigen 1800 entschieden); (c) Fauna of British India (Entscheidung für Meigen 1803). Es besteht aber kein Zweifel, dass die Kontroverse Meigen 1800 gegen Meigen 1803 für die paläarktische Region wichtiger ist als für andere Faunengebiete.

(4) Es ist für den Systematiker keine angenehme Aufgabe, Namensänderungen durchzuführen, die nach den Internationalen Regeln notwendig sind, und sie gegen Einwendungen zu verteidigen. Dies geschient allein auf Grund der Überzeugung, dass die Internationalen Nomenklaturregeln und die strikte Beachtung aller einmal getroffenen Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkammission die einzige Garantie für die Aufrechterhaltung einer international gültigen zoologischen Nomenklatur und die Feststellbarkeit der Gültigkeit eines Namens bilden können.

(5) Wenn nun im Falle der Namen von Meigen 1800 frühere Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission aufgehoben werden und dadurch alle die Autoren und Herausgeber von Sammelwerken nachträglich ins Unrecht gesetzt werden, die sich streng auf den Boden der zur gegebenen Zeit gültigen Regeln und Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission gestellt haben, ensteht die grosse Gefahr, dass ein strenges Festhalten an den Internationalen Regeln und an den Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission in Zukunft nicht mehr wirksam verteidigt werden kann. Es könnte dann jederzeit der Einwand erhoben und nicht widerlegt werden, dass ein beharrliches Ignorieren der Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission schliesslich in jedem Falle zu einer Aufhebung dieser Entscheidung führen kann.

(6) Obwohl ich es ausserordentlich bedauere, dass die Namen von Meigen 1800 nicht *rechtzeitig*, d.h. vor etwa 40 Jahren, unterdrückt worden sind, halte ich es aus den vorstehend angeführten Gründen, für richtiger, die früheren Entscheidungen der Nomenklaturkommission über die Namen von Meigen 1800 *nicht* aufzuheben und diesen Namen ihre Gültigkeit zu belassen. Sollte das nicht geschehen, dann wäre eine allgemeine Revision des Prioritätsprinzips oder die Aufstellung und Anerkennung einer umfassenden Liste von *Nomina conservanda* die einzige Alternative, die mit Rücksicht auf die Zukunft der zoologischen Nomenklatur verantwortet werden könnte.

ON DR. W. HENNIG'S COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL THAT THE "MEIGEN (1800)" NAMES SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES

By CURTIS W. SABROSKY

(*United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)

(Enclosure to letter dated 10th January, 1952)

There is certainly much to be said for the philosophical arguments advanced by Dr. Hennig, and ordinarily I should agree. But the apparent endlessness of the 1800 controversy, and the persistence and vitality of the 1803 names, both in the literature of Diptera and in other fields of entomology and zoology which taxonomy is supposed to serve rather than to confuse, make the practical aspects of the problem uppermost in importance in my opinion.

It is, of course, quite understandable that workers who have always, or for a long time, applied the Rules and *Opinions* in good faith and used the 1800 names should not wish to change to the 1803 names. But given the existing circumstance of two opposing sets of wishes and practices, may we not justly inquire into the proportionate sizes of the two groups ? On which side lies the greatest amount of changing ? If the two groups were equal, or not far apart, then it would be reasonable to insist upon the Rules and urge dissenters to change in that direction. But when the evidence indicates that after four decades of trial, one side is overwhelmingly predominant, is it not then reasonable to suggest that the best, quickest and least confusing way to reach stability and uniformity, is for the minority to join with the large majority in striving toward those goals ? That is my practical approach to the problem of Meigen, 1800.

As an additional comment, though its inclusion here does not refer to Dr. Hennig, I doubt that absolute unanimity on the Meigen names will ever be possible, for there will undoubtedly be independents who will refuse to change for any consideration, either of rule or of usage. Such irreconcilables can only be disregarded if their position blocks the attainment, by an overwhelming majority of co-operative workers, of a stable and uniform nomenclature based on the greatest good for the greatest number.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS," LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA, SUB-ORDER OPHIDIA)

By HERNDON G. DOWLING

(*University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann. Arbor., Michigan, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

A solution to the present confusion in nomenclature caused by dual usage of the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has recently been proposed by Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **2** (3) : 67–69). However, due to the time elapsed and the resulting confusion which would ensue with a re-reversal of the names *T. sirtalis* and *T. sauritus*, an alternative solution is herein proposed.

Historical Summary

In the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus (1758 : 222) gave the name *Coluber sirtalis* to a snake collected in Canada by Peter Kalm. This snake was described as having 150 ventrals and 114 caudals, and thus, as pointed out by Klauber (*Copeia*, **1948** : 8–10), certainly refers to the Ribbonsnake of North America.

In the Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus again described this species (not an unusual occurrence), this time as *Coluber saurita* (1766 : 385), based upon a specimen collected by Alexander Garden in " Carolina ". Another specimen collected by him in " Carolina " was the basis for the name *Coluber ordinatus* Linnaeus (1766 : 379) ; this species was early recognised as a non-striped gartersnake (since shown to be a colour phase of the Common Gartersnake).

However, Harlan (1827, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 352, and 1835, *Medical and Physical Researches.* Philadelphia : 116) tentatively (and mistakenly) applied the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus to the striped phase of the Common Gartersnake, saying that it had been " Hitherto not accurately described ", and retained the name *Coluber ordinatus* for another colour phase. The application of the trivial name *sirtalis* to the Common Gartersnake (striped phase) was questioned by Holbrook in 1840 in his *North American Herpetology*, Philadelphia (**4** : 91) [Klauber, not seen], and in 1842 (**4** : 43–44) but he used it, nevertheless, believing that Linnaeus would not have first described the Ribbonsnake as *C. sirtalis* and later as *C. saurita*, and since the latter name definitely referred to this snake, that the former, therefore, must refer to the Common Gartersnake. The lingering doubts of this application were dispelled by continued usage through the years, everyone apparently basing his work upon that just previous, rather than upon the original descriptions.

Thus, through many years of usage, the trivial name *saurita* (now used in the combination *Thamnophis sauritus*) has become the accepted name for the

Ribbonsnake. The Common Gartersnake, however, has had *two* names applied to it for most of this time (this was not pointed out by Schmidt and Conant). The trivial name *ordinatus* was correctly applied, but restricted to the non-striped colour phase, until Ruthven (1907, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, **61** : 176) synonymised it with *Thamnophis sirtalis* (*auct.*) ; the latter name, previously restricted to the striped phase, then became (erronously) the only one recognised for this species. It retained this position until the appearance of Klauber's work in 1948.

In the interval between the appearance of Klauber's work (April 22, 1948) and the present date, the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) has been used by different authors to refer to both the Ribbonsnake and the Common Gartersnake. A census of the two American herpetological journals since 1948 is sufficient to demonstrate the present confusion. In the journal of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* has been applied to the Common Gartersnake in one paper (*Copeia* **1950** : 233–234), to the Ribbonsnake in one (*Copeia* **1951** : 79), and in one the intended species cannot be determined from the text (*Copeia* **1950** : 229). In the other journal the name is more frequently used, and thus more confused ; *Thamnophis sirtalis* was applied to the Common Gartersnake in three cases (*Herpetologica* **5** : 86 ; **6** : 71–4, 97–100), to the Ribbonsnake in two (*op. cit.* **5** : 17, 89) and one usage is indeterminate (*op. cit.* **5** : 119).

The name *Thamnophis ordinatus* has been adopted recently for the Common Gartersnake in both journals (*Copeia* **1951** : 54, and *Herpetologica* **5** : 49–50 ; **6** : 87, 88, 121, 145, and subsequently) as well as in Perkins' recent *Key to the Snakes of the United States* (*Bull. zool. Soc. San Diego* **24**) which has wide distribution. To revive the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* for this snake now will merely cause further confusion.

Recommendation

Therefore, it is herein proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ;

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (described in the combination *Coluber sirtalis*), which was originally applied to the Ribbonsnake (as shown by Klauber, *Copeia* **1948** : 8–10), but which was mistakenly applied to the Common Gartersnake for a long period of time, and further, to place it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*) ;

(2) place the trivial names *ordinatus* Linnaeus, 1766, and *saurita* Linnaeus, 1766 (originally published respectively in the binominal combinations *Coluber ordinatus* and *Coluber saurita*) (both now recognised as belonging to the genus *Thamnophis* Fitzinger) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

Summary and Conclusions

It should be pointed out that if the proposal of Schmidt and Conant is followed, it will necessitate the artificial linking of the name of one animal with the original description of another. This would mean that workers could not base their idea of this species upon the original description, thus putting our system of nomenclature into an awkward position. Furthermore, it would prolong the present confusion over the name *Thamnophis sirtalis.* If the present proposal is followed, on the other hand, only the suppression of a single name is necessary, an action for which there is ample precedent.

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUEST SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION LAID BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA)

By KARL P. SCHMIDT
(*Chief Curator of Zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.*)
and
ROGER CONANT
(*Philadelphia Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 23rd October, 1951)

Supplemental to our recommendation regarding stablization of the name *Coluber sirtalis* for the common garter snake of North America, and at the suggestion of Dr. J. Chester Bradley, a member of the Commission, we add the following :—

> We request the Commission, under their plenary powers if need be, to direct that the specific name *Coluber saurita* Linnaeus, 1766 shall apply to the form described by Blanchard, F. M. (1924, *Papers Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters*, **4** : 18) as the subspecies *sauritus* of *Thamnophis sauritus.* This is the sense of the several editions of the *Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles* by Leonhard Stejneger and Thomas Barbour, 1933 (Third edition) : 124.

A SUPPLEMENTARY POINT ON THE NAME " MAGDALIS " GERMAR, 1817 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By J. CHESTER BRADLEY
(*Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)202)

(Enclosure to letter dated 23rd October, 1951)

In rewriting the case of *Rhina* and *Magdalis* (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 47-55) to bring it into conformity with acts taken at Paris in 1948, the fact was overlooked that Pierce (1918, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.*, **20** : 72) did reject the name *Rhina barbicornis* Latreille, 1804 on the grounds that it is preoccupied (by *R. barbicornis* (Fabricius), Latr.). Therefore, the conclusion (at the bottom of p. 49) that *Rhina barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, a secondary homonym of *R. barbicornis* (Fabricius, 1775) Latreille [1802-03], is an available name, is not fully correct. At least it requires further consideration. Since Pierce's rejection was made prior to 1951 it makes no difference that he did not regard the two as congeneric. (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 121, para. 8.)

I have demonstrated (*loc. cit.* **4** : 47-48) that Latreille ([1802-03]) transferred *Curculio barbicornis* Fabricius to *Rhina* only by some sort of *lapsus calami*, that he wrote *barbicornis* F., when he meant to write *barbirostris* F. Had it not been for this unintentional use of the wrong word, *barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, would never have been a secondary synonym of *barbirostris* (Fabricius) Latreille.

While technically it cannot be argued that homonymy did not exist, under the circumstances it would be a feeble reason (even though the later name was rejected by Pierce) for now rejecting the universally used trivial name of this economic species.

I therefore propose as necessary one further action by the Commission, to be added to those previously submitted (*loc. cit.* **4** : 53). This is, that the Commission should :

(1) Use their plenary powers

. . . .

(d) to suppress for purposes of the Law of Homonymy the reference to *Curculio barbicornis* Fabricius, 1775) under the genus *Rhina*, made by Latreille [1802-1803] *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 198.

Although the paper and an earlier one by W. D. Pierce dealing with the subject were used by me in preparing my original proposal, I am indebted to Mr. Elwood C. Zimmerman for calling my attention to them again, and thus enabling me to note that Pierce had actually rejected the trivial name *barbicornis* Latreille, 1804, as preoccupied.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "LYSIPPE" KINAHAN, 1858 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) AND TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "LYSIPPE" MALMGREN, 1865 (CLASS POLYCHAETA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)373)

The object of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to validate the name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 by suppressing the older name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, under its plenary powers.

In 1858 J. R. Kinahan in a paper entitled "Natural History Notes in Devon and Cornwall" (*Nat. Hist. Rev.*, Dublin, **5** : 266-271) mentioned a species of shrimp as *Hippolyte* (*Lysippe*) *Cranchii* (p. 266). In 1859 the same paper was published in *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool.-bot. Ass.*, **1** : 141-148, the name *Hippolyte* (*Lysippe*) *Cranchii* being mentioned there on page 142.

The name *Lysippe* Kinahan (1858) for a Decapod Crustacean is valid as Kinahan used a binominal nomenclature, for the name was not preoccupied, and it was provided with an indication (the subgeneric name *Lysippe* was used by Kinahan for the species *Hippolyte Cranchii* Leach only, so that that species becomes the type species of the subgenus). Thus, all the requirements specified in Article 25 of the *Règles* were duly fulfilled.

As far as I am able to ascertain the name *Lysippe* Kinahan has been overlooked by all subsequent authors ; it is not even included in Neave's *Nomenclator zoologicus*. The only name *Lysippe* mentioned by Neave (1939, *Nomencl. zool.*, **2** : 1024) is *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865, for a genus of Polychaeta. Kinahan's name *Lysippe* is older, however, than that of Malmgren, so that under the normal operation of the *Règles* the latter would have to be rejected as a junior homonym.

On my request Dr. Pierre Fauvel, Professor at the Faculty of Sciences of the Université Catholique at Angers, France, and one of the foremost specialists of Polychaeta, kindly provided me with the following informations : "Depuis 1865, le nom de *Lysippe labiata* a été employé, sans discussion, par tous les spécialistes : a l'exception de Grube et de Théel, qui ne le distinguaient pas du genre *Amphicteis*. En 1936, je l'ai employé également pour une espèce nouvelle du Maroc : *Lysippe vanelli*. Changer ainsi un nom de genre aussi longtemps employé sans discussion et correspondant à une description détaillé et précise, accompagneé de bonnes figures, parceque ce nom a été employé quelques années auparavant pour un Crustacé, et alors que ce nom était resté à peu près inconnu des Carcinologues, me paraît être une de ces déplorables aberrations de l'emploi trop strict de la loi de priorité. C'est ainsi qu'on arrive à rendre inintelligible la nomenclature pour les non-spécialistes, et cela sans aucune utilité et, en outre, ces changements de noms sont rarement définitifs, car on est encore à la merci d'une découverte d'un nom encore plus ancien ou d'une synonymie plus ou moins discutable. Je serais donc d'avis de conserver le nom de *Lysippe* pour les Polychètes et, si besoin est, d'en créer un autre pour *l'Hippolyte cranchii.*"

Judged solely from the standpoint of carcinologists, the acceptance of the name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, would not be open to any strong objection for the only result would be that it would replace the generic name *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947 (*Siboga Exped. Mon.* **39**(A)(8) : 45, type species, by original designation : *Hippolyte cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, [1817], *Malac. Podophth. Brit.* (16) : pl. 38, figs. 17-21), a name published for the genus having the above species as its type species, at a time prior to the rediscovery of the name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858. I entirely agree, however, with Professor Fauvel that it is not from the foregoing point of view that this case should be judged. What is important and relevant in this case is the strong objection that there would be to the suppression, as a homonym, of the well known generic name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 in the Polychaeta, for the benefit of the earlier name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, in the Class Crustacea, a name which, as already explained, has never been used by carcinologists.

I accordingly now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :—

  (*a*) to suppress the generic name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

  (*b*) to validate the generic name *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (*a*) *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Lysippe labiata* Malmgren, 1865), as proposed, under (1) (*b*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers ;

  (*b*) *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Hippolyte cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, 1817) ;

(3) to place the generic name *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858, as proposed, under (1) (*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

  (*a*) *labiata* Malmgren, 1865 (as published in the binominal combination *Lysippe labiata*) (trivial name of type species of *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865) ;

  (*b*) *cranchi* (emend. of *cranchii*) Leach, 1817 (as published in the binominal combination *Hippolyte cranchii*) (trivial name of type species of *Thoralus* Holthuis, 1947).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "CUMMINGELLA" REED, 1942 (CLASS TRILOBITA) (CARBONIFEROUS)

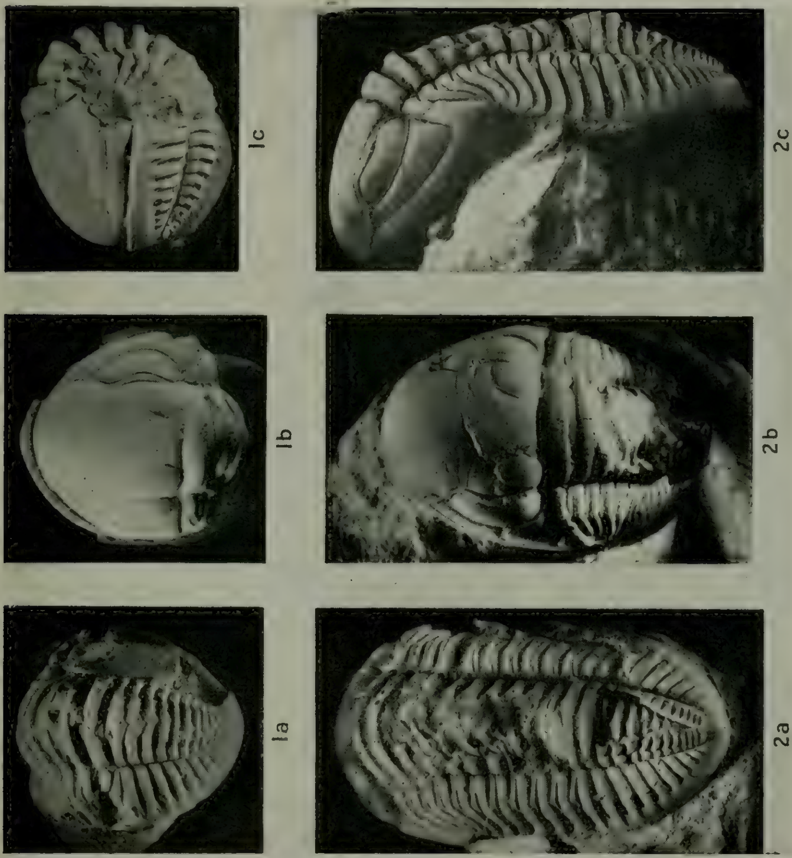
By C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)409)

The present application for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers to designate, as the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **9** : 653) (Class Trilobita), a species, other than that which would be the type species under the *Règles*, is submitted under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158-159) as that to be followed in the case of genera based upon misidentified type species.

2. The facts of this case are simple. Reed, when first publishing the generic name *Cummingella*, designated, as the type species of the genus so named, the nominal species *Entomolithus* (*Oniscites*) *derbiensis* Martin. This name, in the form *Entomolithus Onicites* (*Derbyensis*), was published by Martin in 1809 (*Petrific. derbiensia* : Signature Sheets X and Y pl. 45, figs. 1, 2; pl. 45*, fig. 1.)

3. The specimens on which Martin's figures were based have not been traced and it is necessary therefore to rely exclusively upon his figures for the purpose of determining the species to which the names which he published are applicable. In a paper entitled "The genotype of *Cummingella* Reed" published in 1946 (*Geol. Mag.* **83** : 186-191), I discussed at length the figures given by Martin for his *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbiensis*) and for the reasons there given came to the conclusion that all except one of Martin's illustrations were unrecognisable at the species level without additional evidence obtainable only from an examination of the missing original specimens. The one exception is figure 1 on Martin's plate 45*. The specimen so figured was used by Martin himself as a standard for comparing his species *derbyensis* with a "very perfect specimen of the *Entomolithus paradoxus* from Dudley". Moreover, this is the only one of the four figures given by Martin which show the following features noted in his description of his *derbyensis* : (1) the "striated margin" of the head ; (2) the "single minute point or tubercle" on the occipital ring ; (3) the post-cephalic segments "each marked with a line of minute tubercles". Workers closely succeeding Martin, such as Phillips (1836, *Ill. Geol. Yorks.* **2** : 240) and Portlock (1843, *Rep. Geol. Londonderry* : 312), interpreted Martin's species on the basis of this figure. Martin, as was inevitable, having regard to the period in which he wrote, did not designate a holotype for his species. Neither has any subsequent writer selected a lectotype from among the specimens figured by Martin, although in my paper of 1946 I made it clear that the specimen shown as figure 1 on Martin's plate 45* was the only one, for which it was possible definitely to identify the species figured and suggested that this might appropriately serve as lectotype. Since the publication of that


1c
2c
1b
2b
1a
2a

For the explanation to this Plate see overleaf

EXPLANATION TO PLATE 1

Illustrations of the type species of "Cummingella" Reed, 1942 (species proposed to be so designated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers)

(Note : All the illustrations are three times natural size)

Fig. 1a, 1b, 1c. *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843 : specimen selected as the lectotype by Stubblefield (C. J.) in present application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. This is the specimen illustrated by Portlock as figure 3a on plate xi in his *Report on the Geology of Londonderry.* The locality of this specimen is " Clonfeacle, Co. Tyrone " and the horizon Carboniferous Limestone. This specimen is preserved in the Geological Survey Museum as Specimen No. 63031.

Fig. a. View of pygidium and part of thorax.

Fig. b. View of cephalon.

Fig. c. Side view of entire fossil.

Fig. 2a, 2b, 2c. *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock. Original of specimen illustrated by Portlock as *Phillipsia jonesii* var. *seminifera* ? Phillips. In addition to being illustrated by Portlock as figs. 5a and 5b on pl. xi (*op. cit.*) in 1843, this specimen was illustrated by Woodward (1883 : pl. i, figs. 2a, 2b, 6) under the name *Phillipsia derbiensis* Martin, 1809 from " Longnor, Staffordshire." The horizon and locality of this specimen, however, are the same as that for the specimen here illustrated as fig. 1. This specimen is preserved in the Geological Survey Museum as Specimen No. 63037.

Fig. a. View of thorax and pygidium.

Fig. b. View of cephalon and part of thorax.

Fig. c. Side view of entire fossil.

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paper, the International Congress of Zoology has provided precise means (through its revision of Article 31) for selecting a lectotype from a series of syntypes (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73-77) and has defined, and incorporated in the *Règles*, the term " lectotype " (1950, *ibid.* **4** : 184-188). In these circumstances it is essential that a lectotype should be selected for the nominal species *Entomolithus Onicites derbyensis* Martin, 1809, this being the only means by which to determine with precision the identity of the species which, under a strict application of the *Règles*, is the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed. In order to put this matter beyond reach of further argument, I accordingly hereby select the specimen shown as figure 1 on plate 45* of Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* to be the lectotype of the foregoing species. The species *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbyensis*) Martin, 1809, as defined by the foregoing lectotype selection is congeneric with *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844 (*Syn. Char. carb. Limest. Foss. Ireland* : 162, pl. iv, fig. 8), the type species, by original designation of the genus *Weberides* Reed, 1942 (*Ann.Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **9** : 653).

4. The generic diagnosis given by Reed for his genus *Cummingella* was founded upon the descriptions and illustrations of *Phillipsia derbyensis* (Martin) published by various authors from the time of H. Woodward's account of that species published in 1883 (*Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Trilobites* (**1**) : 14-15) and not upon the original material described and illustrated by Martin (1809). As I have explained in some detail in my paper (1946) to which reference has already been made, de Koninck in 1844 (*Descr. Anim. foss. Terr. carbonif. Belg.*: 601) and Woodward in 1883 (*op. cit.* : 14) both misinterpreted Martin's species *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbyensis*). Woodward's account of that species was particularly misleading, since the fossil on which he principally relied as the basis of his restoration of its structure was stated by him to have come from the Carboniferous Limestone of Longnor in Staffordshire, whereas it really came from Clonfeacle, Co. Tyrone. That specimen, which is still extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63037) had moreover previously been figured by Portlock as one of the syntypes of *Phillipsia jonesii* (recte *jonesi*) Portlock, 1843 (*Rep. Geol. Londonderry* : 308, pl. xi, fig. 5).

5. Under the *Règles*, as clarified by the last International Congress of Zoology (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158-159) the author of a generic name is to be deemed correctly to have identified the species placed by him in the genus so named. It follows therefore that it is the true *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbyensis*) Martin, 1809, and not the species misidentified therewith by Reed (following Woodward, 1883) which, in the absence of special action taken by the International Commission, is the type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942. That species, as has already been noted, is referable to the genus *Weberides* Reed, 1942. The latter name was published on the same page as the name *Cummingella* Reed, and, under the page and line precedence rule introduced by the International Congress of Zoology in 1948 (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 328-331), has priority over the name *Cummingella*. Accordingly, under the normal application of the *Règles*, the name *Cummingella* Reed sinks as a subjective synonym of the name *Weberides* Reed. On the other hand, the species which Reed intended to designate as the type species of his genus *Cummingella* and which he referred to under the erroneous name "*Entomolithus* (*Oniscites*) *derbiensis*" Martin, i.e. the species the oldest available name for which is *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock 1843, is left without an available generic name.

6. In view of the confusion which in this case would result from the maintenance of the assumption that the species designated by Reed as the type species of his genus *Cummingella* had been correctly identified by that author, the present is a case to which the procedure laid down for varying the type species of genera based upon misidentified type species (*see* paragraph 1 above) is particularly applicable. I accordingly ask the International Commission under that procedure to use its plenary powers to designate *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, to be the type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942. As that nominal species was based upon several syntypes, none of which has ever been selected as the lectotype, it is important, as part of the proposed settlement of the present case, that such a selection should now be made. The syntype which might have been the most suitable to be so selected is that figured by Portlock as figs. 5a, and 5b on pl. xi of his *Report on the Geology of Londonderry* 1843, which (as explained in paragraph 4 above is the specimen which later was erroneously figured by Woodward (1883) as *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbiensis*) Martin, 1809. Since, however, Portlock expressed the view that that specimen showed varietal differences from the remainder of his syntype material and since he did in fact apply to it, though with doubt, the name *Phillipsia jonesi* var. *seminiferus* (Phillips, 1836), it is undesirable to select that specimen as the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi*, though it was undoubtedly used by Portlock in his original description of that species. Accordingly, I select the original of figure 3a on plate xi, illustrated by Portlock in 1843 (*op. cit.*), which is extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63031) to be the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, and I recommend that this lectotype selection be expressly noted by the International Commission, when designating *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock as the type species of *Cummingella* Reed.

7. I recommend that, once the type species of the genus *Cummingella* Reed has been settled in the manner proposed in the preceding paragraph, that name should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. I recommend also that there should at the same time be added to that *List* (1) the name *Weberides* Reed, 1942, and (2) the name *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843. The type species of the first of these genera is (as already explained in paragraph 3 above) *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844. The type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock, is *Phillipsia kellyi* Portlock, 1843 (*Rep. Geol. Londonderry*: 307, pl. xi, fig. 1) The trivial name cited above is an emendation of the defective form "*kellii*", made under the decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 67-68), that species having been so selected by Vogdes in 1890 (*Bull. U.S. geol. Surv.* **63**: 83); the earlier selection by Miller (S.A.) in 1889 (*N. Amer. Geol. Paleont.*: 560) of *Asaphus gemmuliferus* 1836 (Phillips, *Ill. Geol. Yorks.* **2**: 240, pl. xxii, fig. 11) is invalid, since that species was not one of those cited by Portlock, when he first published the generic name *Phillipsia*; it was, in fact, a *species inquirenda* from the standpoint of Portlock at the time when he first published the name *Phillipsia*.

8. Turning to the trivial names involved in the present case, I recommend that there should be added to the *Official List of Specific Trivial names in Zoology* the trivial names of the type species both of *Cummingella* Reed and of *Weberides* Reed, each of these names being an available name and the oldest such name for the species concerned. In the case of the first of these names *jonesi* Portlock), it is (as already noted) desirable that a note should be inserted in the *Official List*, directing that the species so named is to be interpreted in accordance with the lectotype selection made in paragraph 6 above. The trivial name (*kellyi* Portlock) of the type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock is an available name, but the nominal species so named has been subjectively identified by Woodward in 1883 (*Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Trilobites* (1) : 17) with the older nominal species *Asaphus gemmuliferus* Phillips, 1836 (for the bibliographical reference to which *see* paragraph 7 above). I have examined the type material of both these nominal species and in the light of this examination, I do not agree with Woodward's opinion and consider that two distinct species are involved Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the trivial name *kellyi* Portlock, 1843, is not only an available name but is also the oldest such name for the species so named by Portlock, and I ask that the International Commission should now place this trivial name on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. The original specimen figured by Portlock as figure 1 on his plate xi is extant in the Geological Survey Museum (No. 63045) and I hereby select it to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Phillipsia kellyi* Portlock, 1843.

9. In order completely to dispose of the names dealt with in the present application, it is necessary to consider the question of the name which in future should be applied to the species named *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbyensis*) by Martin in 1809, for it is necessary at this stage to recall that at its meeting held in Paris in 1948 the International Commission gave a ruling that no names published in Martin's *Petrificata derbiensia* of 1809 acquired any standing in virtue of having been so published. The next author to use Martin's trivial name *derbyensis* was Phillips who in 1836 (2 : 240) adopted this name (in the combination *Entomolithus derbiensis* [recte] *derbyensis*) and applied it in the same sense as Martin (i.e. for the species, a specimen of which Martin had illustrated as figure 1 on his plate 45*). Fortunately, therefore, it is still possible to use the trivial name *derbyensis* for the species so named by Martin, the only change necessary being that in future that name will need to be attributed not to Martin, 1809, but to Phillips, 1836. It is desirable that, in order to close this matter, the trivial name *derbyensis* Phillips, 1836, should now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

10. Having now completed our survey of the nomenclatorial issues involved in the present case, it is possible to summarise the action which it is desired that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take, namely that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for the determination of the type species of genera based upon misidentified type species, to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Cummingella*

Reed, 1942, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken and to designate *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843 (as defined by the lectotype selection made in the present application) to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers : *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, as defined in the manner specified in (1) above) ;

(*b*) *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Vogdes (1890) : *Phillipsia kellyi*) (emend. of *kellii*) Portlock, 1843, as defined by the lectotype selection made in the present application) ;

(*c*) *Weberides* Reed, 1942 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Phillipsia mucronata* McCoy, 1844) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *jonesi* Portlock, 1843 (as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia jonesii*, since emended to *jonesi*), the species so named to be interpreted in the manner specified in (1) above) (trivial name of type species of *Cummingella* Reed, 1942) ;

(*b*) *mucronata* McCoy, 1844 (as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia mucronata*) (trivial name of type species of *Weberides* Reed, 1942) ;

(*c*) *kellyi* Portlock, 1843 as published in the binominal combination *Phillipsia kellii*, since emended to *kellyi*), the species so named to be interpreted in the manner specified in (2) (*b*) above (trivial name of type species of *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843) ;

(*d*) *derbyensis* Phillips, 1836 (as published in the binominal combination *Entomolithus derbyensis*) ;

(4) place the trivial name *derbyensis* Martin, 1809 (as published in the combination *Entomolithus Onicites* (*derbyensis*)) (a name published in a work ruled by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to possess no status in zoological nomenclature) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

11. A plate is annexed to the present application illustrating the specimen here selected as the lectotype of *Phillipsia jonesi* Portlock, 1843, and that trilobite illustrated by Portlock as *Phillipsia jonesii* var. *seminiferus* ? Phillips and subsequently by Woodward as *Phillipsia derbiensis*. Both are here considered to be conspecific.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "ENARMONIA" HÜBNER, [1825] IN ORDER TO PREVENT UNNECESSARY CONFUSION WITH "ERNARMONIA," BEING THE MISSPELLED EQUIVALENT OF THIS GENERIC NAME (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA, SUB-ORDER HETEROCERA)

By A. DIAKONOFF

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)576)

I submit herewith the proposal for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the generic name *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825] in the Sub-Order Heterocera, Order Lepitoptera, Class Insecta. I have satisfied myself that the generic name *Enarmonia* is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of a previously published name. The nominal genus is currently accepted by specialists as having the oldest available name for the taxonomic genus which it represents. The species proposed to be specified in the *Official List* as the type species of the genus *Enarmonia* has been correctly determined as such under the *Règles*, that species having been so selected by the first subsequent author to select a type species for this genus.

My reason in submitting the generic name *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825], for addition to the *Official List* is to prevent unnecessary confusion arising through the use of the generic name *Ernarmonia* which is a misspelled equivalent of *Enarmonia*.

The following are the references to the generic name and its misspelling dealt with in the present application :—

> *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825], *Verz. bek. Schmett.* (24) : 375, line 2 ; [1826], *ibid. Anzeiger* : 63 (type species by subsequent selection by Stephens, 1834 (*Ill. Brit. Ent., Haustell.* **4** : 120) : *Tortrix wöberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankund. syst. Werk. Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 126).
>
> *Ernarmonia* Hübner [1825], *Verz. bek. Schmettlinge* (24) : 375, line 4.

In the *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* [*sic*], Augsburg, 1816–1826, on page 375, Hübner treats a " Coitus " of Lepidoptera calling it " Enarmonien, Enarmoniae " ; under this title follows a short description of the " Coitus " and a list of five species belonging thereto. Unfortunately in the first binominal combination used the generic name is misspelled thus " *Ernarmonia woeberiana* Schiff.", and in the following four specific names the generic name is abbreviated to " *E.*". In his *Anzeiger* [1826], which is generally regarded as an index to the *Verzeichniss*, Hübner spells on page 63 : " *Enarmonia woeberiana* Schiff.". Through the triple usage of the spelling " Enarmonia " by Hübner himself in the same original publication, as against the single usage of the spelling " Ernarmonia " there is no doubt as to the intention of that author to use the generic name *Enarmonia* (being a correct derivation from the Greek word ἐναρμονιος), and as to the fact that " Ernarmonia " is simply a printer's error (cf. Article 19 of the *Règles*, and Conclusion 15(2) (*a*) of the Sixth Meeting of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 142).

It is therefore senseless to use *Ernarmonia*, as is done by some authors, on the ground that this generic name was validated through its use in the above binominal combination, thereby under the Law of Priority technically superseding *Enarmonia*, validated in the same way in the *Anzeiger*, only one year later. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to prevent, if necessary through the use of the plenary powers, the quite unnecessary confusion which would follow such a change. The concrete proposals which I therefore submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Enarmonia* (emend. of *Ernarmonia*) Hübner [1825] (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by subsequent selection by Stephens, 1834: *Tortrix woberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) ;

(2) place the generic name *Ernamonia* [Hübner] [1825], on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *wöberiana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Tortrix wöberiana*) (trivial name of type species of *Enarmonia* Hübner [1825]).

PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "POLYTOMURUS" HAWLE AND CORDA, 1847, AND TO PLACE THE GENERIC NAME "DIONIDE" BARRANDE, 1847 (CLASS TRILOBITA) ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"

By H. B. WHITTINGTON, D.Sc.
(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)605)

1. The generic name *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (:391) was proposed to replace *Dione* Barrande, 1846 (:32), a junior homonym of *Dione* Hübner, 1819 (:31). The type species, by monotypy, of *Dionide* Barrande is *Dione formosa* Barrande, 1846 (:33).

2. The generic name *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847 (:152-153, or :36-37) was also proposed by these authors as a replacement of *Dione* Barrande, 1846.

3. *Dionide* Barrande, 1847, and *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, are therefore objective synonyms. It would require knowledge of the exact date of publication of these two papers to establish which is the senior name, and such knowledge does not seem to be obtainable :—

(*a*) The *Neues Jahrbuch* for 1847 was issued in seven parts. Dr. R. Richter, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, has kindly made a search for a record of the dates of issue of these parts. No library in Germany has the covers of these parts with the dates preserved, no catalogue contains the information, and the publishers of the *Neues Jahrbuch*, E. Schwarzerbeit of Stuttgart, have no means of establishing the date. The seven parts begin with pages 1, 129, 257, 385, 513, 641, 769 respectively. They were issued at intervals of about two months, so that part IV, containing Barrande's article, was issued about 1st July, 1847.

(*b*) Hawle and Corda's work (1847) was issued in a serial publication and also distributed as a separate volume. I have not been able to find a volume of the serial publication bearing the date of issue of the part in question. The copy of Hawle and Corda's work in the Geological Survey and Museum, London, is marked as having been received on 19th August, 1847. The work was reviewed in *Neues Jahrbuch* (1847 : 753-757), and this review, as paragraph 3 (*a*) indicates, was published about 1st September, 1847.

4. Barrande (1852 : 640-642) was the first author to deal with the two names, and, in describing more fully the genus *Dionide* and the type species, he placed *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, in the synonomy of *Dionide*. Authors since that date have followed Barrande, and I am not aware of any subsequent use of the name *Polytomurus* to replace *Dionide*. The family name DIONIDIDAE has been proposed and widely accepted.

5. In view of these facts, I ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(*a*) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(*b*) place the name *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dione formosa* Barrande, 1846) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(*c*) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*—

(i) *Dione* Barrande, 1846 (junior homonym of *Dione* Hübner, [1819]) ;

(ii) *Polytomurus* Hawle and Corda, 1847, as proposed, under (*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*d*) place the trivial name *formosa* Barrande, 1846 (as published in the binominal combination *Dione formosa*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

6. A decision on the question dealt with in the present application is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, and it is particularly hoped therefore that it will be possible for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to settle this question as quickly as possible.

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REPORT ON THE NOMENCLATORIAL STATUS OF THE GENERIC NAME " MANATUS " BRUNNICH, 1771 (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)615)

1. When at its Session held in Paris in 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature gave a ruling that in the *Zoologiae Fundamenta* of 1771 Brünnich had satisfied the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore that new generic names published in that work possessed rights under the Law of Priority (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 307-310), it decided that that decision should be followed up by supplementary decisions in regard to the acceptance or otherwise of the generic names in question. For the Commission was of the opinion that it was only by this means that the risk that in some individual case confusion or undesirable name-changing might result from the application of the general decision of principle then taken in regard to the nomenclatorial status of Brünnich's book could be avoided. Save in one case (*Tonna* Brünnich) where a definite proposal had already been submitted, the Commission had not on that occasion the material immediately available to enable it to reach decisions in regard to the individual names involved, and it accordingly invited me, as its Secretary, to confer with specialists on any issues raised by the names concerned and to submit Reports thereon with recommendations for consideration by the Commission. The name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, was one of the names so referred for investigation and it is with that name that the present Report is concerned.

2. In the original application submitted to the Commission in regard to the status of names in Brünnich's *Zoologiae Fundamenta*, the late Mr. R. Winckworth pointed out (1945, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 115) that the nominal genus *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771 (*Zool. Fund.* : 38) had been established for *Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 34), the Manatee. Mr. Winckworth did not expressly state that this species was the type species of *Manatus* Brünnich, but I find that this species was in fact so selected by Palmer in 1904 (*N. Amer. Fauna* **23** : 398).

3. I find also that in a different connection the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, was considered by the Commission when considering an application for the use of the plenary powers for the names of sixteen genera of mammals submitted many years ago by seven leading mammalogists in different parts of the world. A preliminary Report by the Commission on that application was given in the Commission's *Opinion* 90 published in 1925 (*Smithson misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 3) : 34-40). The Commission's final decision in regard to the portion of the application relating to the name with which we are here concerned was given four years later in *Opinion* 112 (1929, *Smithson misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 6) (3016) : 19). In that *Opinion* the Commission rejected the application that the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, as the generic name for the Manatee in place of the older name *Trichechus*

Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 34), of which the Manatee (*Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, 1758) was also the type species (by monotypy). At the same time the Commission placed the name *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758 (with the above species as type species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

4. We see from the foregoing data that the generic name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, is an objective junior synonym of a name (*Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758), which has already been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, after the rejection of an application that the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771. In accordance with the decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology that names rejected by, or found to be invalid by, the International Commission are to be placed on the appropriate *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*, the name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

5. At this point we may recall also that the Paris Congress directed that the trivial name of the type species of every genus, the name of which is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, shall, if the oldest available trivial name for the species concerned, be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names on Zoology* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 270). In due course the trivial names of the type species of all the genera, the names of which have so far been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* will be examined in the light of the foregoing decision and, if found to be the oldest available such names for the species concerned, will be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, but it is desirable that, as and when it is necessary (as here) to examine such a name for some other purpose, that name should forthwith be placed on the last-named *Official List*. The trivial name *manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichechus manatus*) is the oldest available trivial name for the species concerned, and it is desirable therefore that the present opportunity should be taken for placing it on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

6. In the light of the considerations brought forward in the preceding paragraphs, I now submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should :—

(1) place the generic name *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771, an objective junior synonym of the name *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758 (already placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the decision taken in *Opinion* 112), on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) place the trivial name *manatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichechus manatus*) (trivial name of the type species of *Trichechus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

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The papers published in the present part are concerned with the following questions :—

(1) Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes :* proposal for suppression of, by Curtis W. Sabrosky (Washington) (pp. 131-141) ; comment by Willi Hennig (Berlin) (pp. 141-142) ; supplementary note by Dr. Sabrosky (p. 143).

(2) Trivial name *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Coluber sirtalis* (Cl. Reptilia), counter-proposal by Herndon G. Dowling (Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.) ; supplementary note to original proposal, by Karl P. Schmidt (Chicago) and Roger Conant (Philadelphia) (pp. 144-146).

(3) Supplementary point on the name *Magdalis* Germar, 1817, by J. Chester Bradley (Ithaca, N.Y.) (p. 147).

(4) *Lysippe* Malmgren, 1865 (Cl. Polychaeta), proposed validation of, by the suppression of *Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), by L. B. Holthuis (Leiden, Netherlands) (pp. 148-149).

(5) *Cummingella* Reed, 1942 (genus based upon a misidentified type species) (Cl. Trilobita), proposed designation of type species for, by C. J. Stubblefield (London) (pp. 150-154) (1 pl.).

(6) *Ernarmonia* Hubner [1825] (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), proposed emendation of, to *Ensrmonia,* by A. Diakonoff (Leiden, Netherlands) (pp. 155-156).

(7) *Dionide* Barrande, 1847 (Cl. Trilobita), proposed validation of, by suppression of *Polytomurus* Hawle & Corda, 1847, by H. B. Whittington (pp. 157-158).

(8) *Manatus* Brünnich, 1771 (Cl. Mammalia), Report on, by Francis Hemming, *Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* (pp. 159-160).

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Specialists proposing either to submit applications to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature or to furnish comments on applications by other specialists are reminded that the Commission possesses no whole-time staff and that much time which might be devoted to other work for the Commission will be saved if they will be so good as to submit applications or comments in duplicate, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of the page only and with wide margins. The Commission's Reference Number, when known, should always be quoted.

All communications relating to the scientific work of the Commission should be addressed to FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E., Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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23 MAY 1952

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 6 (pp. 161–192) 22nd May 1952

LODOVICO DI CAPORIACCO

It is with the greatest regret that the death is announced of Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco, the Italian Representative on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature since 1939.

An Obituary Notice will be published as soon as possible.

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull.zool.Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 6) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*).

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 6) in relation to the following names :—

(1) All names in Linnaeus, 1776, *Catalogue of the Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, Plants, etc., contained in Edwards's Natural History* (Z.N.(S.) 649).

(2) *Chortoicetes* Brunner, 1893, and *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925 (Class Insecta, Order Orthoptera) (Z.N.(S.)595).

(3) *Mortonella* Pomel, 1883 (Class Scaphopoda) (Z.N.(S.)639).

2. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

22nd May 1952.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES THE NAMES BY LINNAEUS PUBLISHED IN 1776 IN THE PAMPHLET ENTITLED "A CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS, BEASTS, FISHES, INSECTS, PLANTS, ETC. CONTAINED IN EDWARDS'S NATURAL HISTORY"

Application submitted by THE COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)649)

(Application dated 3rd April 1951)

The Committee on Nomenclature, of the Scientific Staff of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is of the opinion that the best interests of zoological nomenclature will be served by declaring the following publication to be eliminated from consideration as respects its systematic names as of this publication and date: Linnaeus, A Catalogue of the Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, Plants, etc. contained in Edwards's Natural History, in seven volumes, London, 1776.

Mont A. Cazier
Edwin H. Colbert
Norman D. Newell
George H. H. Tate
John T. Zimmer (*Chairman*)

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAMES "CHORTOICETES" BRUNNER, 1893, AND "AUSTROICETES" UVAROV, 1925 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER ORTHOPTERA), AND TO DIRECT THAT THESE NAMES BE TREATED AS OF THE FEMININE GENDER

By K. H. L. KEY, D.Sc.
(*Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)595)

1. The nominal genus *Chortoicetes* Brunner, 1893 (*Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova* **33** : 123) was established to include "species Asiaticae, Africanae et Australicae," none of which was cited by name. The first author to refer a nominal species to this genus was Brancsik, who in 1896 so referred the new nominal species *Chortoicetes yorketownensis* Brancsik, 1896 (*Jh. Naturw. Ver.* (*MusVer.*) *Trencsin* **17-18** : 249). Kirby (1910 : *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** (2) : 194) showed that this is a subjective synonym of *Epacromia terminifera* Walker, 1870 (*Cat. Derm. Salt. Br. Mus.* **4** : 777), which he formally selected as the type species of *Chortoicetes*. The nominal genus *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1924** : 271) was established to contain certain species formerly placed in *Chortoicetes*, with *Epacromia pusilla* Walker, 1870 (*Cat. Derm. Salt. Br. Mus.* **4** : 778) as type species by original designation.

2. The names *Chortoicetes* and *Austroicetes* are based upon the Greek word οἰκετες, an inhabitant (Brunner, *loc. cit.*). According to section F of the Appendix to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the Greek οι is to be transliterated as *oe*. Under the interpretation of Article 19 agreed upon by the International Commission and adopted by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 142), failure to follow the rules of transliteration given in the Appendix constitutes in certain circumstances an " error of transcription." If this ruling were to apply to the present case it would thus involve the emendation of the universally accepted original orthography of *Chortoicetes* to " *Chortoecetes*," and of *Austroicetes* to " *Austroecetes*." Further, οἰκετες is masculine, so that, especially in the light of the provisions adopted by the Thirteenth Congress for determining the gender of generic names (*see Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 248), strict application of the rules would require both of the names in question to take that gender. According to Article 14 of the Code, adjectival trivial names must agree in gender with the generic name, and provisions adopted by the Thirteenth Congress (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 68) make it clear that, under the amended rules, names formed in contravention of that Article are to be automatically corrected. Now the names *Chortoicetes* and *Austroicetes* have almost always been treated as feminine. Only Rehn (1907 : *Chortoicetes pusillulus*) and Uvarov (1930 : *Austroicetes pusillus*) have combined them with trivial names in the masculine form, and Uvarov elsewhere uses " *Chortoicetes terminifera* " and " *Austroicetes pusilla*." Strict application of the new rules would thus involve the emendation of a number of specific trivial names in the two genera.

3. Two of the species whose names would thus have to be emended, both as to the orthography of the generic name and the gender of the trivial name, are those long known under the names *Chortoicetes terminifera* Walker (the type species of *Chortoicetes*) and *Austroicetes cruciata* Saussure. These are the two most serious acridid pests of Australia ; a considerable literature has developed around both of them, extending back, in the first, to 1900, and in the second, to 1938. There can be no question but that a strict application of the rules to the names of these species would cause confusion and resentment, and would tend to bring the International Code, as well as the practice of taxonomy, into disrepute among zoologists in Australia. As against these disadvantages, it is difficult to see that any compensating useful result could accrue from the changes.

4. In view of the fact that, under the present proposal if approved, the International Commission will in any case need to use its plenary powers in connection with the generic name *Chortoicetes* Brunner, I consider that the economic importance of this genus and of the species *Epacromia terminifera* Walker, 1870, is such that, in the interest of nomenclatorial stability and to prevent any future misunderstanding, it is desirable that the Commission should use the foregoing powers also for the purpose of designating the above species as the type species of this genus in place of the subjectively identical but later established nominal species *Chortoicetes yorketownensis* Brancsik, 1896.

5. For the reasons set out above, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :

(a) to validate the generic names *Chortoicetes* Brunner, 1893, and *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925, in their original orthography ;

(*b*) to direct that the generic names *Chortoicetes* Brunner, 1893, and *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925, are both to be treated as being of the feminine gender ;

(*c*) to set aside all type designations or selections for *Chortoicetes* Brunner, 1893, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken and to designate *Epacromia terminifera* Walker, 1870 to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(*a*) *Chortoicetes* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893 (type species, by designation as proposed in (1) (*c*) above under the plenary powers : *Epacromia terminifera* Walker, 1870) (gender of generic name : feminine, as proposed to be so declared under (1) (*b*) above) ;

(*b*) *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925 (type species, by original designation : *Epacromia pusilla* Walker, 1870) (gender of generic name : feminine, as proposed to be so declared in (1) (*b*) above) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(*a*) *terminifera* Walker, 1870 (as published in the binominal combination *Epacromia terminifera*) (trivial name of type species of *Chortoicetes* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893) ;

(*b*) *pusilla* Walker, 1870 (as published in the binominal combination *Epacromia pusilla*) (trivial name of type species of *Austroicetes* Uvarov, 1925).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME "CHORTOICETES" BRUNNER, 1893 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER ORTHOPTERA) SUBMITTED BY DR. K. H. L. KEY

By H. G. ANDREWARTHA

(*University of Adelaide, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Adelaide, South Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)595)

(Letter dated 22nd November, 1952)

I have read a copy of an application, which I understand will be submitted to you by Dr. K. H. L. Key, asking your Commission to exercise its plenary powers to prevent confusion in the nomenclature of species of the genera *Chortoicetes* and *Austroicetes*. I would like to take this opportunity of supporting Dr. Key's application.

I worked for a number of years, studying the ecology and general biology of two of the species concerned, namely, *Chortoicetes terminifera* and *Austroicetes cruciata*, and have published a number of papers on this subject. I feel therefore that I am in a good position to appreciate the argument which Dr. Key has advanced in his application to your Commission, and I would like to add my full and strong support for his application.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. K. H. L. KEY, RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAMES "CHORTOICETES" BRUNNER, 1893, AND "AUSTROICETES" UVAROV, 1925 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER ORTHOPTERA)

By D. C. SWAN

(*Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Department of Entomology, Adelaide, South Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)595)

(Letter dated 17th January 1952)

You have, I believe, received recently from Dr. K. H. L. Key a communication for submission to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature concerning the status of the generic names *Chortoicetes* and *Austroicetes* and asking that these be validated in their original orthography and as being of feminine gender.

Dr. Key has asked me whether I was prepared to support these proposals and if so to write to you in your capacity as Secretary of the Commission. This I am glad to do for the reasons that follow. Each genus contains a species of considerable economic importance in South Australia and, indeed, widely in Australia.

C. terminifera is the Australian plague locust, while *A. cruciata* is the Plague Grasshopper. Their distributions in Australia overlap completely and each species tends to swarm independently. Their superficial resemblances in the field have caused much confusion among farmers and administrators as to the efficiency of control measures due to apparent rapid recurrence (which may be in fact an appearance of the other species) and so on. An extensive research programme by the respective organizations of Key and his associates, and ourselves, from 1934 onwards, has defined the position precisely, and the names of the two insects and their relative standing, one as a sedentary swarming grasshopper, the other as a migrating locust, have become well known throughout Australia.

It would, I think, create great confusion among the large group of non-biologists who now understand and use the names *Chortoicetes* and *Austroicetes*, if these and the relevant specific trivial names should be modified in conformity with Article 19 of the Rules. I would like therefore to support as strongly as possible the submission of Dr. Key on this matter.

ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "AJAX" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO AJAX") (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By AUSTIN H. CLARK

(Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)192)

(Letter dated 28th May, 1951)

Pray put me down as heartily in favor of suppressing the name (*Papilio*) *ajax* Linnaeus, 1758. With all due respect to the late Dr. Corbet I believe that he was in error in assuming that the name *ajax* was based on what we now know as *Papilio xuthus*.

In the original description " P.E. alis obtuse caudatis concoloribus fuscis : fasciis flavescentibus angulo ani fulvo " the one really diagnostic feature is expressed by " *alis obtuse caudatis*."

This cannot apply to *xuthus*, but does apply to specimens of what we know as *P. cresphontes* (see *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **157** : pl. 31, fig. 1). The rest of the description and the locality also fit *P. cresphontes*. Furthermore, the name *ajax*, the powerful and handsome son of Telemon, would be quite appropriate for the largest of North American butterflies.

P. L. S. Müller (1775, vol. **5** : pl. 17, fig. 3) figures *P. thoas* under the name " Das Gelbfeld, Papilio ajax " and other early authors figured *thoas* under the name *ajax*.

I am quite convinced that the Linnean name *ajax* refers to *P. cresphontes*. But I am not suggesting that *ajax* replace *cresphontes*. I am bringing this to your attention merely to emphasise the desirability of suppressing the name *ajax*.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS " MORTONELLA " POMEL, 1883 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA), A GENUS BASED UPON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE SPECIES, THE SPECIES INTENDED AS SUCH BY THE ORIGINAL AUTHOR

By J. WYATT DURHAM

(*University of California, Department of Paleontology, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)639)

1. The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers, under the procedure laid down by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 158-159), for the purpose of designating, as the type species of the genus *Mortonella* Pomel, 1883 (Class Echinoidea), a genus based upon a misidentified type species, the species intended to be the type species by the original author of the genus. A decision on this case is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, and it is particularly hoped, therefore, that the International Commission will give all practicable priority to the consideration of this case.

2. The facts of this case are as follows. In 1858 (*Syn. Echin. foss.* : 23) Desor established a new nominal genus to which he gave the name *Mortonia*. Desor placed in this genus one species only, which is, therefore, the type species by monotypy. That species was cited by Desor as *Mortonia rogersi* Morton (=*Scutella rogersi* Morton, 1834, *Syn. organ. Remains cret.* : 77, pl. 13, fig. 3). It is perfectly clear that the species to which Desor applied the above name was not the true *Scutella rogersi* Morton, 1834, but the quite distinct species *Scutella quinquefaria* Say, 1825 (*J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* (1)**5** : 228), which already in 1841 (*Mon. echinoid.*, Sec. Mon. des Scutelles : 85, pl. 19a, figs. 1-4) had been misidentified by Agassiz with Morton's *Scutella rogersi*. That the same misidentification was made by Desor in 1858 is clear (a) from the diagnosis (reading in part "sillons ambulacraires de la face inférieure anastomosés deux fois"—, (b) from his reference to Agassiz' figures, and (c) from his description (reading in part " cinq tubes buccaux venant s'ouvrir sur le pourtout du peristome ") which he gave for the single included species, a description which is appropriate for *Scutella quinquefaria* Say but is quite unsuitable for *Scutella rogersi* Morton, which has unbranched ambulacral food grooves and no apparent buccal tubes.

3. In 1883 (*Class. méth. gén. Échin. viv. foss.* : 70) Pomel recognised that the name *Mortonia* Desor, 1858, was invalid, it being a junior homonym of *Mortonia* Gray [1851] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **19** : 38), and he accordingly gave to Desor's *Mortonia* the new name *Mortonella*.

4. Clark and Twitchell (1915, *U.S. Geol. Survey*, Mon. **54** : 136-138) were the first authors to recognise that two species had hitherto been confused under the name "*Scutella rogersi* Morton." They accordingly separated these two species in their monograph, placing the species which Agassiz (1841) and Desor (1858) had misidentified as *Scutella rogersi* Morton in the genus *Mortonella* Pomel, and the true *Scutella rogersi* Morton in the genus *Clypeaster* Berthold, 1827.

5. All systematists who have recognised the genus *Mortonella* Pomel (*Mortonia* Desor) have treated it in the sense of Desor, that is, as a genus having as its type species the species for which the proper name is *Scutella quinquefaria* Say, 1825.

6. If it were necessary under the *Règles* to assume that Desor's determination of *Scutella rogersi* Morton was correct, the genus *Mortonella* Pomel, auct. would be left without a name, while the name *Mortonella* Pomel (*Mortonia* Desor) would be applicable to a clypeastroid echinoid, in a sense in which is has never been used by any systematist. Such action would run directly counter to Desor's intentions and would be open to the strongest objection, in that it would involve the acceptance as the type species of this genus of a species agreeing neither with the original generic diagnosis nor with Desor's description of the sole species included by him in the genus.

7. The generic name *Mortonella* Pomel (*Mortonia* Desor) has been widely used by systematists (see Mortensen, 1948, *Mon. Echinoidea* **4**(2) : 391) who have considered the Tertiary echinoids of the South-eastern United States, for the species figured (incorrectly) by Agassiz (1841) as *Scutella rogersi* Morton and its relatives, and it has never been used in any other sense. Consequently, confusion rather than uniformity would result if it were now necessary to assume that Desor correctly identified Morton's species.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore now asked :—

(1) under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology for determining the type species of a genus based upon a misidentified type species, to use its plenary powers (a) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Mortonella* Pomel, 1883, made prior to the proposed decision, and (b) to designate *Scutella quinquefaria* Say, 1825, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Mortonella* Pomel, 1883 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, as proposed in (1) above to be designated under the plenary powers : *Scutella quinquefaria* Say, 1825) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the trivial name *quinquefaria* Say, 1825 (as published in the combination *Scutella quinquefaria*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(4) to place the generic name *Mortonia* Desor, 1858 (a junior homonym of *Mortonia* Gray [1852], on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED EMENDATION TO "RHANTUS" OF THE NAME "RANTUS" DEJEAN, 1833 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By W. A. F. BALFOUR-BROWNE
(*Collin, Dumfries, Scotland*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)171)

(Extract from a letter dated 11th June 1951)

I have just seen in the 11th May *Science* your notice of proposed suspensions of the Rules, and among the generic names mentioned I see *Rantus*. I have not got any previous literature on this subject but, if the suggestion is that the spelling is to be changed to *Rhantus*, I hope that the Commission will not approve that proposal. The rule states that the original spelling is the correct one, and " Rantus " is the original spelling.

SUPPORT FOR MR. R. B. BENSON'S PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAMES "ACANTHOLYDA" COSTA, 1894 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HYMENOPTERA) AND "ACANTHOCNEMA" BECKER, 1894 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By R. LAMBERT and O. PECK
(*Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)175)

(Letter dated 13th October 1951)

On page 46 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, Mr. R. B. Benson sets forward reasons for conserving the generic name *Acantholyda* Costa, and the name *Acanthocnema* Becker in Diptera. The proposed preservation of these names with its related details are approved by the undersigned upon the basis of Mr. Benson's reasoning. However, it should be noted that the pertinent Costa articles have not been available to us.

Your attention should be drawn to an error by Benson in his statement of the selection of the type species of *Acantholyda* Costa by Rohwer. While Rohwer did mention the name of the type species in 1911 (*Tech. Ser. U.S. Bur. Ent.* **20** : 73), as stated by Benson, yet this was antedated in his paper in 1910 (*Can. Ent.* **42** : 220). The latter publication was mailed on 4th June, according to a statement on page 220 of that volume.

R. LAMBERT
O. PECK
Systematic Entomology (Hymenoptera)

ON THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE YELLOW RATTLESNAKE FROM THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

By ROBERT MERTENS
(*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)176)

(Note dated 24th October 1951)

Im Gegensatz zu der von Woodbury & Smith (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6, Part 4, pag. 102, 1951) geäusserten Ansicht, dass *decolor* Klauber, 1930, der korrekte Name für die im Titel bezeichnete Klapperschlange ist, stehe ich auf dem Standpunkte, dass dieses Tier als *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, su bezeichnen ist. Ich vertrete die Ansicht, dass *concolor* Jan, 1859, als *nomen nudum* keine Rechtskraft dadurch erlangt hat, dass es von einem späteren Autor (Notestein 1905) zu einem Synonym von *Crotalus horridus* L. erklärt worden ist ; *concolor* Woodbury, 1929, wird also durch eine eindeutige Synonymisierung des *nomen nudum concolor* Jan nicht präokkupiert. Eine nähere Begründung dieser Ansicht findet man bei Stresemann & Mayr, Senckenbergiana 32, Nr. 1/4, pag. 211–218, 1951.

SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR H. E. VOKES' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME "MYTILUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS
(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)193)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la conservation de *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758, espèce type : *Mytilus edulis* Linnaeus, 1758).

SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR H. E. VOKES' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME "MYTILUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By GILBERT RANSON
(*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)193)

(Note received 31st July 1951)

Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec H. E. Vokes (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 31–32), pour que *Mytilus edulis* Linnaeus, 1758, soit consideré comme l'espèce type du genre *Mytilus* Linnaeus.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAMES " TITANIA," " DORILAS," " TENDIPES," " PHILIA," AND " TYLOS," ALL OF MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER
(*University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)197, 221, 469, 498, 501)

(Letter dated 8th October 1951)

I have noted the suggestions in various publications regarding the proposed suspension of the rules in various cases. The notice to which I refer specifically is in THE ENTOMOLOGIST, July, 1951, pp. 164–165.

As a dipterist, I would like to vote upon the five names that you mention ; that is, *Titania*, *Dorilas*, *Tendipes*, *Philia*, and *Tylos*. In all cases I vote most strongly in favor of the 1803 names, which in all but one case are also by Meigen. I feel that these longer used names—*Chlorops*, *Pipunculus*, *Chironomus*, *Dilophus* and *Micropeza*—should be retained. It has been argued that a great injustice has been done to Meigen by ignoring the 1800 names. I can never see the justice of such an argument, since, as is well known, Meigen was the first to ignore his 1800 names and replace them with the better known ones in 1803. If the final ruling of the Commission is to recognise the 1803 names in preference to the 1800 ones, I believe that it would establish a precedent whereby all of the (to me) obnoxious 1800 names proposed by Meigen could be discarded. There can be little question that for the past 40 years the recognition of these 1800 names has caused vast confusion. All during my entomological life we have been faced with this situation, and it is greatly to be regretted that firm steps were not taken in the matter some 40 years ago.

SUGGESTED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAMES IN MEIGEN'S " NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES À DEUX AILES " OF 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By EDWARD L. COHER
(*University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)

(Letter dated 11th October, 1951)

As a worker in several of the groups which are affected by use of Meigen's " 1800 paper," I would like to make my feelings on the subject known.

I think all objections to the above-named paper are on file and bear little need of repetition by myself. I am very much in favor of suppression of the paper under discussion (1800) and I hope that such action will be forthcoming to prevent further confusion in the literature.

I realise that this is a grave problem and am making my opinion known only after studying literature on the subject and discussing it with persons who have taken both *pro* and *con* stands on this vexatious question.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERIC NAME "TYLOS" LATREILLE, 1826 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER ISOPODA) SHOULD BE PRESERVED AS AGAINST "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By T. HEROLD
(*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)

(Letter dated 11th October 1951)

Ich bitte zu entschuldigen, dass ich aus Zeitmangel erst heute auf die Nomenklatur-Angelegenheit *Tylos* zurückkomme. Vom Standpunkt der Isopoden-Bearbeiter aus sähe ich im Fortfall der Genusbezeichnung *Tylos* eine sehr erhebliche Schwierigkeit. Seit 1826 ist dieser Genusname unbeanstandet benutzt worden und es gibt kein Synonym, das man als Ersatz vorschlagen könnte. Der Name *Tylos* ist nicht nur fortgesetzt von allen Isopoden-Spezialisten gebraucht worden, sondern ist auch vielfach in die Literatur über die Tierwelt der Höhlen übergegangen. Eine Änderung der Bezeichnung des Isopodengenus *Tylos* würde zweifellos erhebliche Verwirrung anrichten. Vom Standpunkt des Isopoden-Spezialisten aus trete ich daher trotz der Priorität der Dipterengattungsbezeichnung unbedingt für Beibehaltung der Bezeichnung *Tylos* Latreille, 1826, ein.

SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR A. VANDEL'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME "TYLOS" (LATREILLE MS.) AUDOUIN, [1826] (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER ISOPODA)

By I. GORDON, D.Sc., Ph.D.
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)

(Extract from a letter dated 29th October 1951)

I would like to support Professor A. Vandel in pleading for the retention of the generic name *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin, [1826] (Class Crustacea, Order Isopoda).

PROPOSITION EN FAVEUR DU MAINTIEN DU NOM DE " TYLOS " (LATREILLE MS.) AUDOUIN 1825 (CRUSTACEA ; ISOPODA TERRESTRIA)

par A. VANDEL

(*Faculté des Sciences de Toulouse, France*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)

(Enclosure to letter dated 22nd November 1951)

Position du Problème

Une discussion s'est élevée entre les entomologistes adonnés à l'étude des Diptères au sujet du choix qui s'impose entre les deux synonymes : *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, et *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803. Les carcinologistes n'ont pas à prendre parti dans ce débat. Mais, L. B. HOLTHUIS (1951) et moi-même (VANDEL, 1951) avons fait remarquer que l'adoption du terme de *Tylos* pour désigner un Diptère entraînerait l'abandon du nom de *Tylos* Audouin, conséquence des plus regrettables, car le nom de *Tylos* est universellement adopté pour désigner un grand genre d'Isopodes terrestres. Les carcinologistes ont de solides raisons de demander le maintien du terme de *Tylos*, ainsi qu'il ressort des remarques suivantes.

Historique du terme " Tylos " Audouin

Le terme de *Tylos*, en tant que dénomination appliquée à un Crustacé, apparaît dans la livraison relative aux Crustacés, parue dans la " Description de l'Egypte," et rédigée par Jean-Victor Audouin. Reproduisons la phrase dans laquelle figure l'acte de naissance du nom de *Tylos* (1ère édit., p. 96 ; 2ème édit., pp. 285-286) : " M. Savigny avait sans doute l'intention d'établir un nouveau genre avec cette espèce qui se distingue essentiellement des cloportes, des porcellions et des armadilles, par des caractères fort tranchés. M. Latreille qui possède un individu identique, avait apprécié à leur juste valeur les divers traits de son organisation, et il s'était décidé depuis longtemps à en faire un genre distinct sous le nom de *Tylos*, que nous adoptons, en reconnaissant que M. Savigny a, de son coté, développé avec la plus grande exactitude tous ses caractères, dans les nombreuses figures qu'on a sous les yeux." C'est donc à LATREILLE que nous devons le nom de *Tylos*, encore qu'il n'apparaisse qu'en 1829. dans les publications du grand entomologiste francais (LATREILLE, 1829, p. 141). Il convient donc de designer ce genre de la façon suivante:

Tylos (Latreille MS.) Audouin 1825.

Date de parution de l'ouvrage de Jean-Victor Audouin

La date ce cet ouvrage est difficile à fixer en toute certitude. Les planches gravées par les soins de J. C. Savigny portent la mention " dessiné et gravé en 1805-1812." Mais, l'explication des planches, due à J.-V. Audouin est bien postérieure. *La seule date officielle* qui apparaisse dans l'ouvrage est la lettre du Ministre de l'Intérieur confiant la rédaction de l'explication des planches de J. C. Savigny à J. V. Audouin ; *cette lettre est datée du* 19 *mars* 1825. Il convient, à mon sens, de s'en tenir à la date de 1825 qui est la seule à n'être point conjecturale.

C. D. SHERBORN (1897, p. 287) a soutenu que la livraison des Crustacés (ainsi que les autres livraisons qui constituent la Quatrième partie du Tome premier) date de 1826. C'est la même date qui figure dans le " Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum—Natural History." Il convient cependant de remarquer que l'adoption de l'année 1826 comme date de parution de l'ouvrage de J.-V. Audouin *ne repose sur aucune donnée vérifiable*, et qu'il est tout à fait exagéré d'affirmer que ce volume " may be safely regarded as dated 1826." L'argumentation de SHERBORN se fonde sur une citation parue dans les " *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*," t.XI, 1842, p. 99. Si l'on se reporte à cette référence, on constate qu'elle se rapporte à une notice due à la plume de M. DUPONCHEL et consacrée à la vie et aux travaux de Jean-Victor Audouin. La phrase à laquelle SHERBORN fait allusion, est la suivante : "En 1826, le gouvernement voulant enfin terminer le grand ouvrage sur l'expédition d'Egypte, ce fut encore M. Audouin que l'Administration du Muséum désigna au ministre de l'instruction publique pour donner l'explication des planches relatives aux mollusques et aux animaux articulés, dont l'infortuné M. Savigny n'avait pas eu le temps de rédiger le texte avant de devenir aveugle." Or, il est manifeste que la date de 1826 mentionnée dans cette phrase résulte d'une erreur du biographe. La lettre du Ministre de l'Intérieur (et non du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique comme l'écrit DUPONCHEL) est datée du 19 mars 1825. Le choix de J.-V. Audouin par l'administration du Muséum ne peut donc qu'être antérieure à la décision du Ministre et à la lettre dans laquelle il la notifie.

En conclusion, *il me paraît que c'est l'année* 1825, *et non l'année* 1826, *qui doit être retenue comme date de publication de l'ouvrage de J.-V. Audouin.*

Pour être complet, signalons que dans la seconde édition de l'ouvrage (édition in 4°), la livraison relative à l'explication des planches de Crustacés fait partie du Tome XXII ; elle est datée de 1827. Le volume de planches correspondant est daté de 1826.

Etymologie et genre du terme de "Tylos"

Tylos vient du mot grec Τὺλος (callosité, bosse). Ce nom est masculin.

Espèce type du genre "Tylos"

L'espèce type du genre *Tylos* est incontestablement :—

Tylos latreillei Audouin, 1825

(= *Tylos armadillo* Latreille, 1829).

Le terme de "Tylos" reconnu par tous les carcinologistes

Depuis la date de son institution, *c'est à dire depuis cent vingt-cinq ans,* le terme de *Tylos* a été adopté par tous les carcinologistes. Il serait hors de proportion avec l'étendue de cette note de recenser tous les auteurs qui ont fait usage de ce terme. STEBBING (1910, p. 227), et plus récemment, HOLTHUIS (1951, p. 128) en ont dressé des listes assez complètes auxquelles je me permets de renvoyer le lecteur.

Il est peu de termes génériques s'appliquant à des Isopodes qui aient été reconnus de facon si constante et si universelle et dont la synonymie soit aussi brève. L. KOCH (1856, p. 422) a donné à *Tylos latreillei* le nom de *Rhacodes inscriptus*; mais, ce terme, révélateur d'une profonde ignorance de la bibliographie isopodologique, est, aussitôt que né, tombé en désuétude.

Subdivisions systématiques tirant leur dénomination du terme de "Tylos"

MILNE-EDWARDS (1840, p. 186) a créé la "division des Tylosiens" pour le seul genre *Tylos*. J. DANA (1852, p. 301 ; 1853, p. 715) a, dans le même but, institué la sous-famille des "*Tylinae*." Enfin, BUDDE-LUND (1885, p. 272) a élevé cette coupure systématique au rang de famille ; il la nomme "*Tylides*." Sous le nom plus correct de *Tylidae*, cette famille a été reconnue par tous les carcinologistes modernes.

Conclusion

En conclusion, une unanimité, rarement atteinte en zoologie systématique, a depuis cent vingt-cinq ans consacré le terme de *Tylos* qui est adopté par tous les carcinologistes.

Propositions présentées devant la Commission de Nomenclature

La Commission de Nomenclature, agissant en vertu des pleins pouvoirs qui lui ont été délégués, décide :

(1) (a) de supprimer le nom générique *Tylos* Meigen 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouches* : 31 ;

(b) de valider le nom générique *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin 1825, *Descript. Egypte* ; Ière Edit., I (4) : 96 (espèce typique par monotypie : *Tylos latreillei* Audouin 1825, *Descript. Egypte*, Ière Edit., I (4) : 97). Genre du terme : masculin.

(2) d'insérer dans l'*Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* le nom de *Tylos* Audouin 1825, validé *in* (I) (b) ;

(3) d'insérer dans l'*Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, le nom de *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, supprimé *in* (I) (a) ;

(4) d'insérer dans l'*Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* le nom de *latreillei* Audouin 1825, comme publié dans la combinaison binominale *Tylos latreillei*.

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ON THE AUTHORSHIP AND DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE GENERIC NAME " TYLOS " (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER ISOPODA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)

The present note is concerned with the question of the date to be assigned to the generic name *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) introduced by Jean-Victor Audouin for a genus of Crustacea (Order Isopoda) in the text prepared by that author for the Crustacea Section of the work by M. J. C. L. de Savigny entitled *Description de l'Egypte*, the plates of which were prepared in the period " 1805-1812." This question becomes relevant to the work of the Commission because of the application for the validation of this name submitted by Professor A. Vandel (*Toulouse*) (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 347 ; *id.*, 1952, *ibid.* **6** : 174-176) in opposition to the proposal previously submitted by Professor Martin L. Aczél (*Tucumán*) (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 156-157) that the earlier name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

2. The authorship of the crustacean name *Tylos* has been attributed by some authors to Audouin and by others to P. A. Latreille ; the date of publication has been treated by some authors as " 1825 " and by others as " 1826." The position as regards these matters is discussed in the following paragraphs.

3. *Authorship of the name " Tylos " as applied to a genus of Crustacea* : As fully explained by Professor Vandel in the second of the two papers referred to above, the duty of preparing the text of the Crustacea Section of Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* was undertaken by Audouin at the request of the French Government signified in a letter dated " 19 mars 1825." In the absence of evidence to the contrary it must therefore certainly be concluded that for the purposes of zoological nomenclature Audouin is the author of all names published for the first time in the foregoing Section of Savigny's work. The only circumstances in which any other author could be accepted as the author of a new name in the Section prepared by Audouin would be if it could be shown that, in the case of some particular name, Audouin had done no more than publish a new name proposed by some other author, that other author's manuscript description for the genus or species concerned being at the same time published by Audouin, that description therefore forming the " indication " required by Article 25 of the *Règles.*

4. Those authors who have treated Latreille and not Audouin as the author of the name *Tylos* have based that view upon the passage in which the name *Tylos* was first introduced, which has been quoted by Professor Vandel in the more recent of the papers referred to above. It is clear from this passage that Audouin recognised that the (at that time unpublished) name *Tylos* had been proposed in manuscript by Latreille, but, in publishing that name, Audouin did not quote from Latreille's manuscripts and the words characterising the genus *Tylos* then published by Audouin were written by that author and not by Latreille. The position is therefore that, as published in the Crustacea Section of Savigny's *Description*, the name *Tylos*, though a manuscript name of Latreille's, was provided with its " indication " by Audouin and not Latreille and must therefore for the purposes of zoological nomenclature be attributed to Audouin and not to Latreille. If it were desired to indicate the full history of this name, the citation " *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin " could, as Professor Vandel has remarked, be conveniently employed.

5. *Date of publication of the name " Tylos " as applied to a genus of Crustacea* : The Crustacea Section of the text of Savigny's *Description de l'Egypte* is undated and it is necessary therefore to rely upon indirect methods for determining the date to be accepted for names published in it. Those authors who have accepted the date " 1825 " have relied upon the fact that, as pointed out by Professor Vandel (see paragraph 3 above), the task of preparing this text was committed to Audouin by the Minister of the Interior in a letter dated 19th March, 1825, and they have assumed that between that date and 31st December, 1825, the text was prepared by Audouin and actually published by the authorities. Sherborn (1897, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, **1897** : 287) examined this question and came to the conclusion that the date " 1826 " was to be preferred to the date " 1825 " ; this view was restated by that author in 1931 (*Index Anim.*, Pars secund. : 6700) and had also in the meanwhile been adopted in 1913 by the compiler of the *Catalogue of Books . . . in the British Museum* (*Natural History*) (**4** : 1816). Sherborn's ground for taking this view was based on an examination of all the evidence which he had been able to collect, including (1) a statement by Engelmann (*Bibl. Hist. nat.* : 340) that the Crustacea Section and six other Sections of Part 4 of volume 1 of the *Description* were published in 1826 (2) the letter dated " 19 mars 1825 " committing the Crustacea Section to Audouin (to which I have referred above) and a paper by Duponchel (1842) where it is stated that it was in 1826 that Audouin was invited to undertake this task (3) a statement by Dr. John Anderson that he had " ascertained that Savigny's sight failed him, and that no manuscripts of any kind were handed over to Audouin, so that Audouin had to begin *de novo*."

6. The evidence discussed above is of interest from a bibliographical point of view but up to 1948 it had no definite bearing on the question of the dates to be assigned to new names in the Crustacea Section of the *Description*, for prior to that year there existed no provisions in the *Règles* for determining the date to be assigned to a zoological name where the date of publication of that name was not known. In 1948 however the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology decided to insert in the *Règles* provisions for regulating this matter (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 223-225). Under that decision a name is to be deemed to have been published on the date specified in the work concerned, as the date of publication (if any such date is so specified) unless and until evidence is forthcoming to show that that date is incorrect and, where no date of publication is given in the work concerned, a name published in that book is to be treated as having been published on a date determined in accordance with a series of rules there laid down, the general effect of which is that such a name is to take priority only as from a date by which evidence may be found that publication had actually taken place.

7. Turning back to the Crustacea Section of Savigny's *Description*, we find that the only date mentioned in it is the date " 19 mars 1825," as the date on which the Minister of the Interior asked Audouin to undertake the preparation of the text. So far as the original publication is concerned, the only evidence provided is that at earliest Audouin cannot have begun to write the text until after having received the Minister's invitation of 19th March, 1825. Publication cannot therefore have taken place until such time as, after 19th March, 1825, (1) Audouin wrote the text and (2) that text was printed and published, a twofold process which must have occupied a considerable time and is most unlikely to have been completed in so short a period as nine and a half months (mid-March to end-December), more especially in view of the evidence of Dr. Anderson that Audouin received no manuscripts from Savigny and had therefore to write the entire text himself. In such circumstances publication could hardly have taken place within twelve months at the earliest of the time when Audouin was invited to prepare the text. In other words, the year 1826 must be regarded as the earliest year in which this Section can have been published. There is no direct evidence that this Section was in fact published as early as 1826 and the possibility that publication did not take place until 1827 or even later cannot be excluded. We have however the statement by Englemann that publication took place in 1826 and the similar conclusion reached by Sherborn. On balance, it would seem reasonable to conclude (1) that the name *Tylos* Audouin was published before the end of 1826 but (2) that it is extremely improbable that it was published before the opening of that year. On this basis we should adopt the year " 1826 " as that in which this name was published. That date, being derived solely from indirect sources, should, when cited, be enclosed within square brackets, as prescribed in such cases by the International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 226, Point (c)).

8. *Conclusions* : The conclusions derived from the foregoing review may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The name *Tylos*, as a name for a genus of Crustacea, was originally proposed in manuscript by Latreille ; it was first published by Audouin ; the " indication " by which it was accompanied when it was so published was provided by Audouin and not by means of a quotation from a manuscript of Latreille's. The name *Tylos* is therefore attributable for nomenclatorial purposes to Audouin and not to Latreille, though it would be permissible, if it were so desired, to cite this name as " *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin."

(2) The work in which the name *Tylos* Audouin was published is undated, and the date to be attributed to that name can therefore be ascertained only by indirect evidence. On balance it appears that the most probable date for the publication of this name is 1826.

(3) In the light of (1) and (2) above, this name should be cited as " *Tylos* Audouin, [1826] " or if so preferred, as " *Tylos* (Latreille MS.) Audouin [1826]."

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAMES "TITANIA," "DORILAS," "TENDIPES," "PHILIA," AND "TYLOS," ALL OF MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By F. R. SHAW

(*University of Massachusetts, Department of Entomology, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)197, 221, 469, 498, 501)

(Letter dated 10th October 1951)

I note in a recent issue of the *Entomologist* a statement asking specialists in Diptera to express their views on the following :—

Titania Meigen, 1800, vs. *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803
Dorilas Meigen, 1800, vs. *Pipunculus* Latreille [1802–03]
Tendipes Meigen, 1800, vs. *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803
Philia Meigen, 1800, vs. *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803
Tylos Meigen, 1800 vs. *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803.

With no exceptions I would vote against the use of the Meigen 1800 names. The names in themselves are meaningless and the fact that a later worker set up some type species, concerning which in many cases he knew nothing, would not seem to me to warrant the retention of the 1800 names.

SUPPORT FOR DR. W. E. CHINA'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "CAPSUS" FABRICIUS, 1803 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA)

By J. C. M. CARVALHO

(*Museum Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)211)

(Letter dated 18th September 1951)

As I mentioned to you at Amsterdam, this letter is being written to support Dr. China's proposal for the International Commission to use its plenary powers to vary the type species of the genus *Capsus* Fabricius, 1803 (China, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 103–104).

The proposal is very desirable and will help considerably the specialists working in the Hemiptera.

ZU DEM VORSCHLAG VON DR. F. ELIZABETH ALEXANDER ZUR ERHALTUNG DER NAMEN "CONCHIDIUM" UND "PENTAMERUS" IN DER GEGENWÄRTIG GEBRÄUCHLICHEN ANWENDUNG

By HERTA SCHMIDT

(*Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)286)

(Letter dated 4th June 1951)

Die von Dr. Elizabeth Alexander vorgeschlagene Lösung zur Beseitigung der bestehenden Unklarheiten erscheint mir zweckmässig.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL FOR THE RETENTION OF THE NAME "LIGIA" FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) SUBMITTED BY THE LATE MISS A. M. BUITENDIJK AND DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS

By HANS STROUHAL
(*Naturhistorisches Museum, Zoologische Abteilung, Vienna, Austria*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)209)

(Letter dated 9th October 1951)

In agreement with the late A. M. Buitendijk and L. B. Holthuis (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 99–101) I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

(1) to use its plenary powers :—
  (*a*) to suppress the undermentioned generic names both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    (i) *Ligia* Weber, 1795 ;
    (ii) *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796 ;
  (*b*) to validate the undermentioned generic names :—
    (i) *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798 ;
    (ii) *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 ;

(2) to place the undermentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, with the type species severally specified below :—
  (*a*) *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798 (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 : *Oniscus oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767) (gender of generic name : feminine);
  (*b*) *Carcinus* Leach, 1814 (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer maenas* Linnaeus, 1758) (gender of generic name : masculine) ;

(3) to place the undermentioned generic names, proposed in (1)(*a*) above to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  (*a*) *Ligia* Weber, 1795 (suppressed under (1)(*a*)(i) above) ;
  (*b*) *Carcinus* Latreille, 1796 (suppressed under (1)(*a*)(ii) above) ;
  (*c*) *Carcinides* Rathbun, 1897 (an objective synonym of *Carcinus* Leach, 1814) ;

(4) to place the undermentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  (*a*) *maenas* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer maenas*) ;
  (*b*) *oceanicus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Oniscus oceanicus*).

OBJECTION TO DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS' PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE NAMES "CRANGON" FABRICIUS, 1798, AND "ALPHEUS" FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By HERBERT M. HALE

(*The South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)231)

(Letter dated 1st November 1950)

I am interested to learn that Dr. L. B. Holthuis of the Rijksmuseum in Leiden has applied to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for a suspension of the rules to allow for the reinstatement of *Alpheus* of Fabricius for *Crangon* of Weber and of *Crangon* of Fabricius for *Crago* of Lamarck.

Together with a number of other working carcinologists I have accepted, in my taxonomic papers, Weber's names for the genera concerned. One can understand the desire of some workers, particularly those in Europe to retain *Alpheus* and *Crangon* of Fabricius particularly as the genera contain well-known forms repeatedly referred to in text books etc., for many years. However, I do feel that as *Crangon* of Weber and *Crago* of Lamarck have been recognised and used for such a long time, particularly by most of the active workers in the United States, the restoring of the old names now is not advisable.

SUPPORT FOR DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS' PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE NAMES "CRANGON" FABRICIUS, 1798, AND "ALPHEUS" FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)231)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la validation de *Crangon* Fabricius, 1798, et d'*Alpheus* Fabricius, 1798, d'accord avec L. B. Holthuis.

COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATIONS RELATING TO THE NAMES "CRANGON" FABRICIUS, 1798, AND "LIGIA" FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) SUBMITTED BY DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS, AND TO THE APPLICATION RELATING TO THE NAME "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR MARTIN L. ACZÉL

By CHARLES H. BLAKE
(*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Biology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)231, 209, 501)

(Letter dated 8th August 1951)

I should like to make comments on three nomenclatorial cases which are pending. They bear the file numbers (Z.N.(S.) 231, 209 and 501). The first two cases bear on the acceptability of the infamous Weber publication.

In 1904 the International Commission regarded Weber's work as legally published in spite of the fact that for more than a century it had not been regarded by most authors as legitimately, that is ethically, published. There seems to be no doubt that Weber was, in fact, a sort of zoological pirate. The question as to whether Fabricius deliberately crossed Weber up in 1798 when he himself published his own names is not important. The difficulty seems to arise from the fact that the Commission in 1904 took a strictly legalistic view of the matter, and from that point of view their decision is correct ; but they failed to take into account two things : (1) that the non-use of Weber's names had in fact established an unwritten precedent, and (2) that, based on the maxim *stare decisis*, the Commission would have been better advised to have followed that use rather than to overthrow it on technical grounds. Zoological nomenclature as a whole has suffered in part from the fact that unwritten and traditional decisions have been either accepted or ignored in a rather uncertain fashion.

In a previous letter I mentioned the maxim *stare decisis* I believe, and I take the liberty here of quoting from Baldwin's 1928 edition of Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*, pages 1127–1128 as to the view taken of the maxim in the United States and I would assume that the English view of it would be essentially similar. The maxim may be defined as follows ; " When a point has been settled by decision, it forms a precedent which is not afterwards to be departed from." " A court . . . should consider how far its action would affect transactions entered into and acted upon, under the law as it exists ; 11 Tex. 455 ; " but where a decision relates to the validity of certain modes of transacting business, and a change of decision must necessarily invalidate everything above in the mode prescribed by the former case . . . the maxim becomes imperative . . . 15 Wisc. 691 ".

It must be admitted at this point that the maxim may strike continental European jurists with considerably less force than it has for the Anglo-Saxon jurist. This does not make it any less sound. Turning now to File Z.N.(S.)231, I would associate myself with Fenner Chace's opinion as to the use of the generic names *Crago* and *Crangon*. Here I mention a point with regard to the objection raised as to the similarity of family names derived from these two generic names. There is a much worse and unavoidable case which nonetheless has caused no confusion. In the beetles we have an occasionally used family name LARIDAE from the genus *Lara*. In birds we have the same family name based on the genus *Larus* and in wasps the family name LARRIDAE based on the generic name *Larra*. Granted these all occur in different orders rather than within the same order. However nearly identical sub-family names occur in the crustacean family CYTHEREIDAE without causing confusion. Therefore, I hold that the similarity of family names is no bar to the employment of *Crago* and *Crangon*.

With reference to File Z.N.(S.)209, on the basis of usage I think we should certainly accept *Ligia* of Fabricius, 1798, in spite of the fact that the Weber application of *Ligia* is older. Here we might argue that *Ligia* is a genus not much treated by American authors who tend to accent Weber and hence the weight of opinion rests on the Europeans. However, this would mean contravening the decision of the International Commission, while upholding it in the previous case. If this be done, then we have in effect nullification and while nullification is a time-honoured American method of popular legislation, I think it would be unsafe to introduce it into the legislation with regard to zoological nomenclature. Hence, as regards these two cases, I would like to see the opinion of 1904 stand in spite of the fact that it may appear to cause some confusion. Here, I think, no further confusion will be caused than already exists.

Turning now to File Z.N.(S.)501, the apparent situation is somewhat similar. It would appear that Meigen himself wished to suppress his names of 1800 in favour of those of 1803. And the Commission might, in *Opinion* 28, have been better advised to follow Meigen rather than the letter of the law. However, the instant case *Tylos* versus *Micropeza* is not as simple as some of the other cases may be. There is a genus *Tylos* in the Isopod Crustacea proposed by V. Audouin in 1825. This genus, which is the type genus of the family and the sole genus of the family, has enjoyed uninterrupted use since that time. There exists only one possible synonym due to L. Koch in 1856. In spite of the testimony of von Ebner in 1868, the title of Koch's name to be considered a synonym of *Tylos* is clouded. It has never been employed as an accepted generic name since 1856. We may set then this uninterrupted use of the generic name *Tylos* against the fact that on Aczél's own showing the name was used in the Diptera only occasionally so recently as 1932 and certainly *Micropeza* is fully as well known. Parenthetically, the family name TYLIDAE in the Crustacea dates back at least to 1885 while in the Diptera it dates only from 1931. Therefore, in this case it would seem as though there would be less ultimate confusion if *Tylos* of Meigen were declared ineligible, not on the basis of a reversal of *Opinion* 28, but rather on the basis that it comes into conflict with a name in another group which has enjoyed a century and a quarter of uninterrupted use ; use which dates back to the days when Meigen's own wishes with regard to the names of 1800 were followed.

SUPPORT FOR APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS IN REGARD TO THE NAMES OF FIVE GENERA OF THE CLASS CRUSTACEA

By I. GORDON, D.Sc., Ph.D.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)231, 209, 473, 474, 475)

(Letter dated 29th October 1951)

I wish to say that I am willing to add my support to all the proposals submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Dr. L. B. Holthuis :

Commission's Reference Z.N.(S.)231 (*Crangon*)
,, ,, Z.N.(S.)209 (*Ligia*)
,, ,, Z.N.(S.)473 (*Scyllarides*)
,, ,, Z.N.(S.)474 (*Lysiosquilla*)
,, ,, Z.N.(S.)475 (*Odontodactylus*)

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THE PLENARY POWERS SHOULD BE USED TO VALIDATE THE NAMES " CRANGON " FABRICIUS, 1798, AND " ALPHEUS " FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By BELLE A. STEVENS

(*Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)231)

(Letter dated 13th August 1951)

Having read Dr. L. B. Holthuis' proposals relating to the generic names *Crangon* Weber, 1795, and *Crangon* Fabricius, 1798 (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 69–72), I wish to present the following :

In connection with my work on the Caridea of the coast of Washington, I have had occasion over a period of several years to investigate rather thoroughly the *Crangon-Crago* matter. I greatly appreciate the clear statement of the case by Dr. Holthuis and deeply regret that something of this sort was not brought forth and an appeal for suspension of the rules presented years ago by someone among the older carcinologists who disregarded *Opinion* 17 of the Commission.

At this point nothing can be done to completely obliterate the existing confusion. I quite agree with Dr. Fenner A. Chace and Dr. Albert H. Banner that the change proposed by Dr. Holthuis is not now desirable. Such a change would needlessly magnify unfortunate systematic procedure of the past and due to the large volume and range of the literature involved, be very cumbersome to put into effect. Experienced workers in systematic zoology are capable of comprehending a brief statement of the facts concerned and other workers readily accept their findings. It seems to me expedient that the proposals of Dr. Holthuis be rejected.

ANTRAG : " ALLE NAMEN, DIE AUF DIE OFFIZIELLE LISTE GESETZT WORDEN SIND, SOLLEN ALS ENDGÜLTIG GESCHÜTZT GELTEN, UNTER SUSPENSION DER REGELN "

By RUDOLF RICHTER

(*Geologisch-Palaeontologisches Institut der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)359)

(Application dated 18th October 1951)

Begründung :

Als die Internationale Kommission 1922 durch *Opinion* 73 die Offizielle Liste begonnen hat, hat sie ihre damalige Absicht in folgendem Satz ausgedrückt : " The chief object is to give to the general zoologists a list of names which, so far as can humanly be determined, seem to be beyond dispute." Jeder Name, den die Kommission damals und in den nächsten Jahren auf die Liste gesetzt hat, soll nur " kraft seines eigenen Rechts " einen Platz auf der Liste haben. Die Aufnahme in die Liste sollte den betreffenden Namen nicht schützen, sondern nur die Wahrscheinlichkeit aussprechen, dass er voraussichtlich keines Schutzes bedürfe. Diese Namen sind nicht gegen ein älteres Homonym geschützt, sobald ein solches zum Vorschein kommt.

Infolge dieser Verzichts auf Schutz der Namen hat die Liste die Zoologen nicht befriedigt. Die Kommission hat daher allmählich ihre Politik geändert, indem sie

später Gattungs-Namen, samt dem Genotypus, unter Suspension der Regeln auf die Liste gesetzt hat. Diese Namen sind also gegen ältere Homonyms endgültig geschützt. Sie können aus nomenklatorischen Gründen nicht mehr geändert werden. Ebenso hat die Kommission auch gewisse Namen, welche Verwirrung hervorrufen könnten, unter Suspension der Regeln endgültig unterdrückt.

Leider sind bisher nur etwa 50 Namen der Offiziellen Liste (unter mehreren Hundert Namen) unter Suspension geschützt worden. Es ist ein Verdienst von Secretary F. Hemming, dass er diese Politik energischer angewendet hat. Es ist aber de allgemeine Wunsch der internationalen " Paläontologischen Gesellschaft ", der " Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft " und vermutlich auch aller zoologischen Gesellschaften der Welt, dass die Zahl der endgültig geschützten Namen vergrössert werden möchte.

Es ist auch nicht förderlich für die Autorität der Nomenklatur, dass die Offizelle Liste zwei Kategorien von Namen mit verschiedenem Status enthält. Viele Zoologen sind sich über die Verschiedenheit der beiden Kategorien nicht klar. Es hat auch keine " Liste " im wahren Sinne gegeben, d.h. keine Zusammenstellung der in vielen Opinions zerstreuten Namen, bis 1948*.

Ich werde später den Antrag stellen : " Alle generischen und subgenerischen Namen, die im " Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology " (Editor R. S. Moore) enthalten sind, werden, samt ihren Genotypen, auf die Offizielle Liste unter Suspension gesetzt." Damit würde die Kommission praktisch alle Namen, die in der Paläontologie für Gattungen und Untergattungen gebraucht werden, endgültig schützen. Da an dem " Treatise " fast alle Spezialisten der Welt gemeinsam arbeiten, würde die Garantie für die verantwortliche Auswahl der Namen gegeben sein. Ähnliches wäre auch für Teile der Zoologie denkbar. Damit würde die Kommission das grosse Werk, mit dem sie von den Kongressen beauftragt worden ist, mit einem schlage dem Ziele nahegebracht haben.

Indem ich auf die Begründung hinweise, die ich 1948 S.158, 211, 212 gegeben habe, stelle ich hier den Antrag :

" *Alle Namen, die auf die Offizielle Liste gesetzt worden zind, sollen als endgültig geschützt gelten, unter Suspension der Regeln*"

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* Die bisher einzige Zusammenstellung der Offiziellen Liste findet sich in RUD.RICHTER : " Einführung in die Zoologische Nomenklatur durch Erläuterung der Internationalen Regeln ", 2. Auflage, S. 212–233. Die Namen der Kategorie, welche durch Suspension endgültig geschützt ist, ist hierbei durch fette Lettern kenntlich gemacht.

OBJECTION TO M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME " GRYPHAEA " LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY, B.Sc.
(*University of Sheffield, Department of Geology, Sheffield, England*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Extract from a letter dated 2nd October 1951)

May I respond to the invitation set out in your note Z.N.(S.)365 concerning *Gryphaea* (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 239–240).

The name *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, is widely used, not only by specialists, but by general geologists. It includes species which are amongst the most common and best preserved fossils in existence. It has been the subject of well-known evolutionary studies. There are few names in palaeontology which stand in more need of protection than *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and I would strongly oppose any suggestion to suppress it under the plenary powers.

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By H. B. STENZEL

(*University of Texas, Department of Geology, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.*)

and

GORDON GUNTER

(*Institute of Marine Science, Port Aransas, Texas, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Enclosure to letter of 9th October 1951)

The proposed suppression of *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801 (Class Pelecypoda) and the proposed validation of *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1819, would have the effect of removing the *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck from the genus *Gryphaea* and of fixing the generic name *Gryphaea* onto "*Gryphaea*" *angulata* Lamarck. The following arguments are presented in opposition to this shift :—

(1) The words griffin and *Gryphaea* are derived from the classical Greek γρυπός (hooked) and are designed to denote a hooked, beaklike shape. Such a shape is characteristic of *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck and its congeners but is not characteristic of "*Gryphaea*" *angulata* Lamarck or its congeners. *Gryphaea* is a well-coined and well-chosen descriptive word for the former but not for the latter.

(2) An examination of older and newer zoological literature, including paleontogical and neontological literature, shows that *Gryphaea* has been used more often for *G. arcuata* Lamarck and its congeners than for *G. angulata* Lamarck and its congeners. Past and current usage, whether one would estimate it by number of pages or articles or authors, in paleontology and in neontology is in favor of retaining *Gryphaea* in combination with *arcuata* Lamarck.

(3) Both words, *Gryphaea* and *arcuata*, have the same meaning (hooked), the one as a word derived from the Greek, the other as a Latin word. The Rules recommend selection of the type species of a genus by virtual tautonymy.

(4) *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, was validly proposed through definition and original list of species. The original list contains nine items, of which six, among them *G. arcuata* Lamarck, are defined by references to figures in previously published works and are regarded by us as validly proposed specific names. The remaining three items, among them *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, are neither described nor figured nor validated by references ; hence they are regarded by us as *nomina nuda*. *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck, 1801, was validly selected as the type species of the genus by Anton, 1838. *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1801, being a *nomen nudum* as of that date, cannot be considered as a possible candidate for selection as type species of *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and such subsequent designations to that effect as may have been made can not be regarded as valid. In summary, the genus *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and its type species *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck, 1801, are valid and stand on firm legal grounds (compare Dall, 1898 ; Hertlein, 1933 ; and Stenzel, 1947).

Therefore we recommend that *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and *G. arcuata* Lamarck, 1801, as the type species be placed on the *Official Lists*.

References

Dall, W. H. (1898), Contributions to the Tertiary fauna of Florida, etc. : *Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci. Philad.* 3 (4) : 672–675.

Hertlein, L. G. (1933). A new gryphaeoid oyster from the Eocene of California ; *Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist.* 7 (no. 22) : 277–278.

Stenzel, H. B. (1947). Nomenclatural synopsis of supraspecific groups of the family Ostreidae (Pelecypoda, Mollusca) : *J. Paleont.* 21 (no. 2) : 174–175.

Gunter, G. (1950). The generic status of living oysters and the scientific name of the common American species : *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 43 (no. 2) : 438–449.

Supplementary Note on the " Gryphaea " problem

By G. GUNTER

(*University of Texas, Institute of Marine Science, Port Aransas, Texas, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 11th October 1951)

As an addendum to the enclosed statement which I have signed I should like to point out that *Gryphaea* has long been used by practically all paleontologists for a fossil genus of oyster which became extinct several million years ago. *Gryphaea arcuata* was the type species of the genus as set up by Anton (1839). The supposed validation of *Gryphaea angulata* as the type species of the living genus by Children cannot be valid because it was a *nomen nudum* of Lamarck, 1801. If Doctor Ranson's argument is that *G. arcuata* was confused and could not have been properly designated by Anton, it does nothing to validate *angulata*, an indubitable *nomen nudum*, and if *arcuata* is thrown out as the type species, it leaves the whole situation in utter and complete confusion.

Concerning the matter of usage, it is only in recent years that ostreologists have come to separate the two common living genera of oysters. Taxonomists in this country and Japan who have been concerned with the question have all recognised that *Gryphaea* is not the proper name and have all stated that *Crassostrea* is the proper generic or subgeneric designation.

SUPPORT FOR M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME " GRYPHAEA " LAMARCK, 1819 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By G. LECOINTRE

(*Rabat, Maroc*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Letter dated 17th October 1951)

Je tiens à vous dire que je suis entièrement d'accord avec M. Gilbert Ranson du Muséum de Paris sur le point suivant :

Le genre *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1819, a comme génotype : *Ostrea angulata*.

Je suis tout à fait d'accord également pour que le " Système " de Lamarck de 1801 ne soit plus utilisé pour la sélection du genre.

SUPPORT FOR M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL IN REGARD TO THE NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1819 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By S. JAECKEL

(*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Letter dated 29th October 1951)

In Uebereinstimmung mit Herr. G. Ranson und auf Grund seiner Arbeit "*Gryphaea*" *angulata* Lmk. est l'espèce "Type" du Genre *Gryphaea* Lmk. (*Bulletin du Museum* Paris 2. ser. t. XX 1948) halte ich *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck fur den Typus der Gattung *Gryphaea*.

SUPPORT FOR M. RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1819 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By JEAN ROGER

(*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Note received on 31st July 1951)

Au sujet du genre *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1819, je suis entièrement d'accord avec l'interpretation proposé par M. Ranson dans sa note au *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist. nat.* (1948), (2), **20,** no. 6, p. 514-516.

OBJECTION TO M. GILBERT RANSON'S APPLICATION IN REGARD TO THE GENERIC NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

Communication signed by four members of the staff of the United States National Museum and by six members of the staff of the United States Geological Survey

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Covering letter dated 30th October, 1951, from Dr. Harald A. Rehder, Curator, Division of Mollusks, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

I am sending you herewith the views of a group of systematic workers on mollusks here regarding the application of M. Ranson (Z.N.(S.)365). You will note that the signatories include four members of the staff of the U.S. National Museum and six members of the Geological Survey.

Enclosure

On the application to suppress the name *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and thus validate *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1819

It is the viewpoint of the undersigned that *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, having been validly proposed, should stand, and that the type species is *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck, 1801, validly selected by Anton in 1839.

The facts in the case are simple and quite clear under the rules. *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck was a *nomen nudum* in 1801, and is therefore unavailable as the type species. This renders invalid Children's selection in 1823 of this species as type species.

This leaves as the only point to be debated the question whether strict adherence to the rules will cause confusion and inconvenience. Here we, the undersigned, are all agreed that the rules should be followed. Any other course would, in our estimation, lead to confusion.

All workers on this side of the Atlantic have used *Gryphaea* for the Mesozoic oysters since Dall's treatment of the subject in 1898. Even before that Meek, in 1876, used the name in this sense. As a matter of fact, most of the European workers have used the name *Gryphaea* for the Mesozoic forms, albeit extending its geological range into the recent by using *angulata* Lamarck as the type or example and only living species, and placing *Liogryphaea* Fischer. 1885 (= *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, not 1819) as a subgenus or section under *Gryphaea*. Stoliczka, 1871, Fischer, 1885, and Zittel, 1895, used the names in this way.

To set aside the rules and follow M. Ranson's suggestion would mean that the common Western Atlantic oyster would be known as *Gryphaea virginica* (Gmelin), a combination that no one has used except Ranson, and the Mesozoic-Tertiary oysters, that have always, both in this country and abroad, been called *Gryphaea*, would go under the generic name *Liogryphaea*.

We are fully in agreement with Dr. L. R. Cox's presentation of the case against this application, and his recommendations (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** (II) : 324-331).

Harald A. Rehder,
Curator, Division of Mollusks

R. Tucker Abbott,
Assoc. Curator—Smithsonian

Joseph P. S. Morrison,
Assoc. Curator,
Division of Mollusks

David Nicol,
Assoc. Curator, J.P. & P.,
U.S.N.M.

Julia Gardner
W. P. Woodring
John B. Reeside, Jr.
Ralph W. Imlay
L. W. Stephenson
W. A. Cobban
} Paleontologists of the U.S. Geological Survey

ON THE QUESTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE GENERIC NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By P. KORRINGA

(*Rijksinstituut voor Visscherijonderzoek, Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Enclosure to letter dated 27th October 1951)

In his 1948 note Ranson discusses the problem whether or not *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck may be considered as the type species of the genus *Gryphaea*. He points out that Lamarck's first description of the genus *Gryphaea*, dating from 1801, is but a preliminary one, and that therefore the genus *Gryphaea* should be considered to date from 1819, when Lamarck redescribed it in his *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. This view accepted, *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck would be the type species of the genus, selected by Children in 1823. Therefore Ranson presented to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its session held in Paris in 1948 a communication in which he sought to prove that the type species of the genus *Gryphaea* Lamarck is *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck.

As can be deduced from Hemming's report (1951) in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, a strict application of the international rules of zoological nomenclature leads, however, to the conclusion that the fossil species *Gryphaea arcuata* Lamarck is the type species of the genus *Gryphaea*. Moreover, Children's selection of *Gryphaea angulata* as type species is invalid since at the time when in 1801 the generic name *Gryphaea* was first validly published by Lamarck, the name *Gryphaea angulata*, then cited by Lamarck, was a mere *nomen nudum* and accordingly does not rank as an originally included species, and is ineligible for selection by a later author to be the type species of the genus in question.

Therefore Gunter (1950) is certainly right in stating that a strict application of the international rules of nomenclature leads to using the generic name *Gryphaea* for some Fossil species only (type species *G. arcuata*), and to the conclusion that the generic name *Crassostrea* (Sacco, 1897) is the first valid name for oysters of the type *angulata*, *virginica*, *gigas*, etc. Gunter rightly states that these oysters differ in too many respects from the flat oysters to lump them with the latter under the generic name *Ostrea*.

However right Gunter may be, I feel very reluctant to use the generic name *Crassostrea* and to suppress the genus *Gryphaea* for the Recent species. This certainly would enhance the confusion. For, up till now, very few have ever used the name *Crassostrea* for the Portuguese oyster and its nearest allies, while the term *Gryphaea* has been used very widely in this sense, even among practical oystermen. It is the feeling of others also that a too strict application of the "rules" often leads to absurdities. Fortunately there is a way to get around such difficulties : the plenary powers of the International Commission on Nomenclature could be used to suppress the name *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, and all uses of that generic name from 1801 to the date of 1819, when it was republished by Lamarck in the *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres*. Then the name *Gryphaea* Lamarck 1819, thus validated, has as its type species the Recent species *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1819 (by selection by Children, 1823). This is stated in the note by Hemming of which the object was to attract the attention of interested specialists to the problem.

Awaiting the final decision of the International Commission on Nomenclature, I have to make a preliminary choice in writing a review. To minimise confusion I prefer to follow Ranson, and therefore use in that paper the very familiar name *Gryphaea* for all oysters of the type *angulata*, *virginica*, *gigas*, etc. In any case I agree completely with both Ranson and Gunter that these oysters should be placed in a separate genus.

In this difficult nomenclatural matter I have been kindly advised by Dr. C. O. van Regteren Altena of the Leyden Museum of Natural History. Maybe a greater number of interested specialists, until now not familiar with Hemming's report, will furnish the Commission on International Nomenclature upon its request with their view on this important and intricate problem, so that the final conclusion may eventually clear up the confusion.

References :

Gunter (1950)—*American Midland Naturalist* 43 (2) : 438-449
Hemming (1951)—*Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* 2 (6/8) : 239-240
Ranson (1948)—*Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*, Paris (2) 20 : 514-516

SUPPORT FOR M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By A. CHAVAN
(*Thoiry, Ain, France*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Extract from a letter dated 31st October 1951)

Referring, now, to your notice in the "Journal of Paleontology" (**25** (4), July 1951, p. 537) on *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, I should willingly agree with its proposed suppression, validating *Gryphaea* of Lamarck, 1819. As pointed out by Dr. Ranson (1948, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* (2ème sér.) **20** (6) : 514-16), the list of species given by Lamarck in 1801 is evidently a provisional one, Lamarck himself indicating this in his book. As expressed by *Opinion* 79, Lamarck's "Système . . ." of 1801 is not acceptable as designation of type species. I should accept Children's designation (1823) of *G. angulata* and I wish to point out that, if such a suggestion is followed by the International Commission, *Gryphaea* will then become a much more useful name than if *G. arcuata* is selected, such a selection bringing drastic and perhaps useless changes in the generic allocation of a number of well-known species.

ON M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By G. MERMOD
(*Bureau de Malacologie, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Letter dated 17th January 1952)

Au sujet du nom à adopter pour ce que Lamarck a appelé *Gryphaea angulata*, il me semble absolument certain que Lamarck en 1801 (*Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, page 398) a eu l'intention de créer le genre *Gryphaea* avec l'espèce *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck comme l'espèce type.

Si, en 1801, l'espèce n'a pas été définie dans ses caractéres spécifiques, c'est que le plan de l'ouvrage était de publier un *Genera* ou il ne pouvait pas y avoir de place pour des diagnoses spécifiques. Lamarck signale son intention de publier un tableau général avec les diagnoses de toutes les espèces a lui connues (p. 399 Nota, loc. cit., 1801).

En tout cas, en 1819 (*Histoire des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, vol. 6, p. 197) on remarque que la caractéristique du genre *Gryphaea* est presque mot pour mot la même que celle de 1801 et c'est de nouveau la seule espèce vivante, *Gryphaea angulata*, qui est citée et caractérisée spécifiquement la première en liste.

Il me semble qu'il n'y a aucun avantage à remplacer *Gryphaea*, nom valable, utilisé depuis 1801 ou en tout cas 1819 par le nom *Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897.

Le Musée de Genève possède un exemplaire de *Gryphaea angulata*. Il n'est pas certain qu'il ait été en mains de Lamarck, car celui-ci cite un exemplaire de 100 mm. de long alors que le nôtre n'en mesure que 90. Mais en tout cas notre coquille est celle qui fut figurée par Delessert (1841, *Recueil de Coquilles de Lamarck*, pl. 20, fig. 3).

SUPPORT FOR M. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1819 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By H. A. COLE

(*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries Experiment Station, Conway, Wales*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Letter dated 6th February 1952)

I understand that the question of the retention of the generic name *Gryphaea* for the Portuguese oyster and its nearest living relatives is now under consideration. I should like to add my name to those asking for its retention.

I am not concerned with the systematic arguments, which no doubt will be presented in full by Dr. Gilbert Ranson and others, but with practical considerations. As you know, it is only comparatively recently that the propriety of dividing the oviparous oysters from the larviparous oysters has been generally accepted, following the work of T. C. Nelson and others. To the well-marked differences in anatomy and mode of reproduction, we (Cole and Knight-Jones, 1949, *Fish. Invest.* (2) **17** (No. 3) have added differences in the behaviour of the larvae at setting.

Throughout the period when oysters were, for the most part, grouped loosely together in the genus *Ostrea*, the identity of the Portuguese oyster was maintained by Continental workers under the name *Gryphaea angulata*. To adopt *Crassostrea* now would be to create fresh confusion. Already we have Australian and New Zealand workers referring their common commercial species to the genus *Saxostrea*, although they are clearly very closely related indeed to the Portuguese species. This confusion is, I believe, typical of what would follow if the name *Crassostrea* was adopted.

The division of oviparous from larviparous oysters has assisted materially in dispersing the confusion reigning regarding their physiological and environmental requirements. In consequence it has been appreciated that cultivation methods applicable to oysters of the genus *Gryphaea* may not be equally applicable to larviparous species. As a result many ill-designed attempts to apply American methods to the cultivation of flat oysters (genus *Ostrea*) in Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, or North European methods to the cultivation of tropical oysters (genus *Gryphaea*) have been reconsidered.

In contrast, the methods developed by the French for the cultivation of *Gryphaea angulata* are being applied with very striking results in West and East Africa and in the Indian Ocean. To maintain the identity of the Portuguese oyster, and to establish the close relationship of the tropical oviparous oysters to it by grouping them under the same genus, cannot but assist in the development of oyster culture in these areas.

As I mentioned earlier, I am concerned with practical considerations as I feel that systematics should be the servant of applied biology. To conserve the name *Gryphaea* would undoubtedly be of great value to oyster biologists. I write as a worker for twenty years in this field.

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Important Notice : Zoologists proposing to submit applications to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are requested to submit those applications, in duplicate and typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper only, and with wide margins. Owing to lack of staff available for copying applications, not submitted in the foregoing form, preference for publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* is necessarily given to applications submitted in the form requested.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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23 MAY 1952

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Professor Erich Martin Hering (Germany) (5th July 1950)

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Honorary Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Honorary Personal Assistant to the Secretary : Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming
Honorary Archivist : Mr. Francis J. Griffin, A.L.A.

D. The Staff of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature

Honorary Secretary and Managing Director : Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Honorary Registrar : Mr. A. S. Pankhurst
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E. The Addresses of the Commission and the Trust

Secretariat of the Commission : 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.
Offices of the Trust : 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

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NATURAL HISTORY

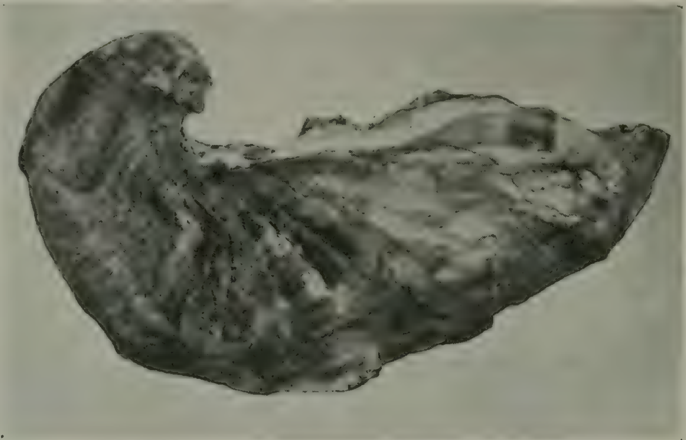

Figure 1

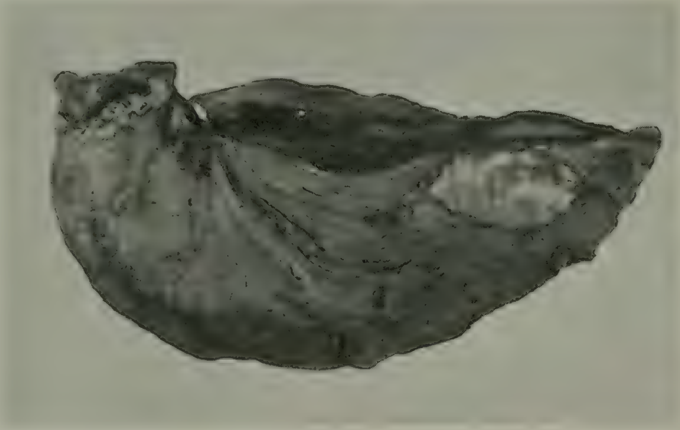

Figure 2

Explication :

Figure 1. *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1819. Holotype (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris).

Figure 2. *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1819. Exemplaire dans la collection de Lamarck à Genève (Museum d'Histoire Naturelle). Exemplaire figuré par Delessert, 1841.

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 7 (pp. 193-224, 1 pl.) 22nd May 1952

JAMES LEE PETERS

Born, 13th August 1889; died, 19th April 1952

Member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1933-52.

Assistant Secretary, 1939-45.

Vice-President, 1945-1948.

President, 1948-1952.

It is with the greatest regret that the death is announced of Dr. James L. Peters, President of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

An Obituary Notice will be published as soon as possible.

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 7) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology *(continued*

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use of the plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 7) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (action designed to validate existing practice) (Z.N.(S.)617).

(2) *knorri* Voltz, 1828 (as published in the combination *Ostrea knorrii*) (Class Pelecypoda), proposed validation of (Z.N.(S.)626).

(3) *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846 (Class Scaphopoda) (action designed to validate existing practice) (Z.N.(S.)665).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.

22nd May 1952.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " ACANTHEPHYRA " A. MILNE EDWARDS, 1881 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)617)

The present application relates to a generic name *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), which is in general use, but which is not the oldest available name for the genus concerned. The ruthless application of the *Règles* in the present case would give rise to much quite unnecessary confusion, and I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to prevent this confusion by using their plenary powers in such a way as to permit the continued use of the above generic name.

The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application :—

Acanthephyra A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.* (*Paris*) (*Zool.*) (6) **11** (4) : 12 (type species, by original designation : *Acanthephyra armata* A. Milne Edwards, 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.* (*Paris*) (*Zool.*) (6) **11**(4) : 12).

Miersia Kingsley, 1879, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 416 (substitute name for *Ephyra* P. Roux, 1831 (*Mém. Class. Crust. Salic.* : 24) an invalid junior homonym of *Ephyra* Péron & Lesueur, 1810, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **14**(83) : 354) (type species, by original designation by Kingsley, 1879 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 416) : *Alpheus pelagicus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 91).

The name *Acanthephyra* at present is in universal use for a large genus of deep-sea shrimps. This genus consists of about 28 species and is distributed throughout the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Several of the species are common and all the larger deep-sea expeditions brought home considerable quantities of specimens belonging to this genus. In the zoological reports of practically all the deep-sea expeditions (e.g., Albatross, Ara, Atlantide, Atlantis, B.A.N.Z. Antarctic, Bermuda Oceanographic, Caudan, Challenger, Discovery, German South Polar, Helga, Ingolf, Investigator, John Murray, Michel Sars, Pawnee, Pickle, Pieter Faure, Plankton, Pola, Princesse Alice, Siboga, Thor, Valdivia, Washington) these shrimps have been described under the generic name *Acanthephyra*. In his revision of the family in which this genus belongs, Chace (1936, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **26** : 24–31) also used that generic name.

Now *Alpheus pelagicus* Risso, 1816, the type species of the genus *Miersia* Kingsley, 1879, proves to belong to the genus *Acanthephyra* (see Holthuis, 1947, *Zool. Meded.*, **27** : 315). Thus *Miersia* Kingsley, 1879, is a subjective synonym of *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881. The latter name, being the more recent of the two, according to the Law of Priority, has to be replaced by the former.

The name *Miersia* was proposed by Kingsley to replace the pre-occupied generic name *Ephyra* P. Roux, 1831. Kingsley placed three species in this genus :—

(1) *Alpheus pelagicus* Risso, 1816, which was indicated by Kingsley as the type species of *Miersia*,

(2) *Pandalus punctulatus* Risso, 1826 (*Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 80, fig. 7), a *species incerta*, and

(3) *Ephyra compressa* De Haan, 1844 (*Fauna japon.*, Crust. (5) : pl. 46 fig. 7), the type species of the genus *Paratya* Miers, 1882 (family ATYIDAE).

As far as I know only three authors besides Kingsley have used the name *Miersia* for *Acanthephyra*. First, S. I. Smith in *Bull. Mus. com. zool.* **10** : 66–73. Two years later Smith (1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 372) abandoned *Miersia* in favour of *Acanthephyra*. In his 1884 paper Smith stated that he could not find any differences between the two genera, " but as Milne-Edwards probably had access to typical species of *Miersia*, *Acanthephyra* is most likely a distinct genus ". Carus (1885, *Prod.r Faun. Medit.* **1** : 481) in his rather uncritical compilation of the Mediterranean fauna mentions *Miersia* with two species *M. pelagica* and *M. punctulata*. Bate (1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger, Zool.* **24** : 732, 733) in his large report on the Challenger Macrura, rejected the name *Miersia* on account of the fact that Kingsley, who had placed the genus in the family ATYIDAE, in the diagnosis of this family mentioned characters not present in *Acanthephyra*. Fowler (1912, *Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 548, 549) in his compilation of the New Jersey Crustacea correctly considered *Miersia* and *Acanthephyra* to be identical and accordingly adopted the former name as being the older.

The name *Miersia* furthermore has been used by some authors for species of the family ATYIDAE, obviously because Kingsley placed the Atyid shrimp *Paratya compressa* (De Haan) in this genus. Ortmann (1894, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1894** : 400), who in two previous publications had used the name *Miersia* for species of the genus *Paratya*, identified *Miersia* Kingsley, 1879, with *Paratya* Miers, 1882 and *Xiphocaris* Von Martens, 1872, using the latter name for the genus. Ortmann excluded *Alpheus pelagicus* from *Miersia*, placing it in *Acanthephyra*. Holmes (1895, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* (2) **4** : 577) described a new Atyid under the name *Miersia pacifica*. In 1900 the same author (Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **7** : 211) erected a new genus (*Syncaris*) for his species and at the same time remarked that the name *Miersia* could not be used for Atyid shrimps, since its type species was *Alpheus pelagicus*. Finally, Bouvier (1925, *Encycl. entomol.* (A) **4** : 55) cited *Miersia* Kingsley as a synonym of *Paratya* Miers.

We thus see that the generic name *Acanthephyra* is in general use for a genus of deep-sea shrimps ; at least 60 authors have used that name and it may be found in practically all reports dealing with the Decapoda Macrura of deep-sea expeditions. On the other hand the name *Miersia*, which is nomenclatorially the correct name for that genus, has been used for it by only four authors, one of whom later abandoned it in favour of *Acanthephyra*, while the publications of the other three authors have been of relatively very little importance for the study of this group. Moreover the name *Miersia* has been used by a number of authors for shrimps belonging to the family ATYIDAE. It is clear therefore that the change of the name *Acanthephyra* to *Miersia* is highly undesirable as it would involve the change of many well-known specific names and thus cause quite unnecessary confusion in carcinological literature. The concrete proposals which I accordingly submit for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress the generic name *Miersia* Kingsley, 1879, for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and

(*b*) to validate the generic name *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881 ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Acanthephyra armata* A. Milne Edwards, 1881) as validated in (1)(*b*) above ;

(3) place the generic names *Miersia* Kingsley, 1879, as suppressed under (1)(*a*) above, and *Ephyra* Roux, 1831 (junior homonym of *Ephyra* Péron & Lesueur, 1810) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *armata* A. Milne Edwards, 1881 (as published in the binominal combination *Acanthephyra armata*) (trivial name of type species of *Acanthephyra* A. Milne Edwards, 1881).

SUPPORT FOR MR. W. D. HINCKS' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME " APHIDIUS " NEES, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HYMENOPTERA)

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK

(*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Division of Insect Identification, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)149)

(Letter dated 13th November 1951)

I am writing concerning the Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)149 (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2**, 18-19).

As a worker in the Braconidae with interests also in the applied field I wish to support thoroughly the proposal for conserving *Aphidius* Nees, 1818, for the group of aphid parasites to which this name has consistently been applied for well over a century. It would be unfortunate, especially in view of the large volume of literature that deals with this group of insects, to be compelled to substitute *Incubus* Schrank for *Aphidius* at this late date.

PROPOSED CORRECTION OF THE ENTRY IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" RELATING TO THE NAME THERE RECORDED AS "SEGESTRIA" WALCKENAER, 1805 (CLASS ARACHNIDA, ORDER ARANEIDA) (PROPOSED CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN "OPINION" 104)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)568)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to correct an error in the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the name *Segestria* there attributed to Walckenaer, 1805 (Class Arachnida, Order Araneida), which was detected in the process of preparing the *Official List* for publication in book-form.

2. The above generic name was placed on the *Official List* in *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson, misc. Coll.* **73** (No 5) : 25, 27). Its type species was there stated to be "*florentina*" by subsequent designation.

3. In the process of routine checking, I noted that Neave (1940, *Nomencl. zool.* **4** : 164) recorded two nominal genera as having been established with the name *Segestria*. These were :—

(1) *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tabl. méth.) : 134.

(2) *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805, *Tab. Aran.* : 148.

4. It was immediately apparent from the above discovery that, unless the name *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, had been published without an "indication" and was therefore a *nomen nudum*, the name *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805, which had been placed on the *Official List* under *Opinion* 104, was an invalid junior homonym. At this point, I applied for assistance to Mr. R. J. Whittick, at that time in charge of the Arachnida collection in the British Museum (Natural History), to whom I am indebted for the information on which the proposals now submitted are based.

5. The nominal genus *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, was established with the following diagnosis : "Yeux ecartes sur une ligne transversale, remontant deux bouts. (Segestrie, *Segestria*). Les tubiformes de Walckenaer." This is therefore a nominal genus established without any nominal species clearly referred thereto. As such, its type species could, until 1948, have been determined only under the provisions of the Commission's *Opinion* 46. It will be recalled, however, that, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology incorporated into the *Règles* revised and simplified provisions for determining the type species of nominal genera established in the foregoing manner, *Opinion* 46 (which had always been most unsatisfactory) being at the same time cancelled (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159-160, 166, 346). Under the revised provisions referred to above, the first nominal species to be referred to the genus *Segestria* by a subsequent author becomes the type species of that genus, if only one such species is so referred, while if two or more nominal species are thus referred to the nominal genus *Segestria*, those species alone are to be treated as having been originally included species and therefore as the only species eligible for selection as the type species of the genus by a subsequent author.

6. Walckenaer in 1805 was the first author after Latreille, 1804, to deal with the genus *Segestria*, for which he gave a brief description under the heading "Les Tubicoles (Tubulariae)" and cited two species as follows :—

(1) Seg. perfida (*Seg. perfida*). Pl. 5, fig. 51 et 52. Walck., Faun. Paris, t. 2, p. 223, no. 73.—Rossi, Fauna Etrusca, pl. 19, fig. 3, *ar. florentina.*

(2) Seg. senoculée (*Seg. senoculata*). Fab., Linn., Walck., DeGeer, t. 7, p. 258, no. 18, pl. 15, fig. 5, 6, 7, 8. Lister, *de Araneis*, p. 74, t. 24 fig. 24.

7. Under a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in 1948 a nominal species cited in a specific synonymy at the time when a new nominal genus is established (through the publication of a new generic name) is to be treated as having been an originally included species and is therefore eligible for selection as the type species of the genus concerned. Accordingly the nominal species referred to by Walckenaer as "*ar. florentina*" i.e. *Aranea florentina* Rossi, 1790 (*Fauna etrusc.* **2** : 133) is eligible for selection as the type species of *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, through having been cited (in a specific synonymy) by Walckenaer (1805), the first author subsequent to Latreille (1804) to refer to the generic name *Segestria*. It should be noted also that in this particular case the two nominal species concerned (*Aranea florentina* Rossi, 1790, and *Aranea perfida* Walckenaer, 1802 (*Faune paris*, **2** : 223) were not only subjectively identified with one another by Walckenaer in 1805 (see paragraph 6 above) but are, in fact, objectively identical with one another, for, when in 1802 Walckenaer first published the name *Aranea perfida*, he expressly cited the name *Aranea florentina* Rossi as a synonym. The name so published by Walckenaer was thus no more than a *nom. nov.* for that previously published by Rossi, of which it is therefore an objective junior (and therefore invalid) synonym.

8. The first author to select a type species for the genus *Segestria* was Latreille himself who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 121, 424) selected "*Aranea florentina* Ross." That selection is perfectly valid, for the reasons explained in paragraph 7 above.

9. In the light of the foregoing review of the present case, we see that the name *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805, placed on the *Official List* under *Opinion* 104, is an invalid homonym of the older name consisting of the same word (*Segestria*) i.e. *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, which applies to a nominal genus having as its type species the same species (*Aranea florentina* Rossi, 1790) as that cited by the International Commission as the type species of the later nominal genus *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805. Accordingly, the error committed in *Opinion* 104 can readily be remedied by substituting on the *Official List* the valid name *Segestria* Latreille, 1804, for the invalid name *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805.

This, therefore, is what is now proposed should be done. It is further proposed that the present opportunity should be taken to make such entries on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* and on the two *Official Indexes* of rejected and invalid names as are required in order to comply with the decisions taken by the International Congress of Zoology, when establishing that *Official List* and those *Official Indexes.*

10. The specific action which it is now recommended that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should take to remedy the error disclosed in *Opinion* 104 is that it should :—

(1) delete from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the entry relating to the name *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805 erroneously made under *Opinion* 104 (which should be deemed to have been corrected accordingly) and in its place to insert the following corrected entry :—

> *Segestria* Latreille, 1804 (type species, by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810) : *Aranea florentina* Rossi, 1790) ;

(2) place the generic name *Segestria* Walckenaer, 1805 (a junior homonym of *Segestria* Latreille, 1804) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the trivial name *florentina* Rossi, 1790 (as published in the binominal combination *Aranea florentina*) (trivial name of type species of *Segestria* Latreille, 1804) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the trivial name *perfida* Walckenaer, 1802 (as published in the binominal combination *Aranea perfida*) (trivial name of an objective junior synonym of *Aranea florentina* Rossi, 1790) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "KNORRI" VOLTZ, 1828 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "OSTREA KNORRII" (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY, B.Sc.

(*University of Sheffield, Department of Geology, Sheffield, England*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)626)

1. The small ribbed oyster, abundant in the Bathonian of Switzerland, Germany, France and England, and known as *Ostrea knorri*, has been extensively quoted under that name in the palaeontological and stratigraphical literature of all four countries for 120 years, as also in geological textbooks (for examples, see Arkell, 1934 : 18-23).

2. In Lorraine, in Switzerland and in Germany, the oyster has been used as a stratigraphical index, such terms as " couches à *knorri* " or " Knorrischichten " occurring frequently in stratigraphical literature.

3. In 1887 de Grossouvre (:516) pointed out that the name *Ostrea knorri* Voltz, 1828, was a junior homonym of *O. knorri* Defrance, 1821. He proposed the new name *O. lotharingica* for " *Ostrea knorri* Voltz *in* Zieten." De Grossouvre's name has been adopted very seldom since its publication.

4. Lissajous (1923 : 143) agreed that *O. knorri* Voltz was invalid, but considered the name *O. gibriaci* Martin, 1863, to be synonymous, and therefore used it in preference to *O. lotharingica* de Grossouvre, 1887. Most previous and subsequent authors believed *O. gibriaci* to be distinct from *O. knorri*. The name has therefore not been adopted as a substitute for *O. knorri*.

5. Rollier (1911 : 272) made *O. knorri* Voltz the type of a new subgenus, *Catinula*.

6. The oyster *O. knorri* Defrance, 1821, has long been recognised as a synonym of *O. gryphoides* Schlotheim, 1813. Consequently the name is never used, and no nomenclatural confusion could arise if it were to be suppressed.

7. Arkell (1934 : 17) stated the nomenclatural position as here set out, and continued to use the name *O. knorri* Voltz.

8. Cox and Arkell (1948 : 20), in a nomenclatural revision of Bathonian mollusca, were bound by the Rules to adopt the name *O. lotharingica* for this oyster, but Dr. Arkell supports the present application to validate *O. knorri* Voltz.

9. In view of the fact that this oyster has such stratigraphical importance over so wide an area, I would urge that the name by which it is universally known stands in special need of protection. Hence I am proposing that the Commission use their plenary powers to suppress the name *O. knorri* Defrance, thus validating *O. knorri* Voltz.

10. The name *O. lotharingica* de Grossouvre was proposed, not as a substitute for " *O. knorri* Voltz ", but for " *O. knorri* Voltz in Zieten ". The oysters described by Zieten (1832 : 60, pl. xlv) under this name, from Geisingen in Germany, while close to the types of *O. knorri* from Muttenz in Switzerland, possess certain morphological differences, and may come from a different horizon. Should the name *O. knorri* Voltz be validated, therefore, it would be possible to argue that the name *O. lotharingica* applied to an allied but different species, when both names would stand. Hence it is not proposed that the name *O. lotharingica* be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

11. The recommendations that I now submit are, therefore, that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use the plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *knorri* Defrance, 1821 (as published in the binominal combination *Ostrea knorri*) ;

(2) place the foregoing trivial name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :* and

(3) place the trivial name *knorri* Voltz ,1828 (as published in the binominal combination *Ostrea knorrii*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE USE OF THE NAME " ANTALIS " HERRMANNSEN, 1846 (CLASS SCAPHOPODA) IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By N. H. LUDBROOK, M.A., Ph.D. (*Canberra, Australia*) and
W. K. EMERSON, M.S.
(*Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)665)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers in such a way as to preserve the name *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846 (*Indicis Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 63) (Class Scaphopoda) for use in its accustomed sense, with *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 785) as type species. The problem raised in the present application requires to be decided in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology ;* it is particularly hoped therefore that the International Commission will be able to give this application all practicable priority.

2. The name *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846, is now universally employed for the subgenus of *Dentalium* Linnaeus, 1758, typified by the species *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus. Herrmannsen in 1846, who cited no nominal species for *Antalis*, defined this genus as follows : " Tubulorum genus a Dentaliis notis levissimis distinctum." This may be regarded as sufficient to constitute an " indication " for the purpose of Article 25 of the *Règles*.

3. The name *Antalis* was next published with a description by H. & A. Adams in 1853 (*Gen. rec. Moll.* **1** : 45), by whom " *A. semistriolata* Goulding " and " *A. entalis* Linnaeus " were cited and figured as examples of the genus, n which sixteen species were listed.

4. In 1897 Pilsbry & Sharp (Tryon's *Man. Conch.* **17** : 37) specified *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Antalis*, which they treated as a subgenus of *Dentalium* Linnaeus, 1758. Ever since that date, the name *Antalis* has been consistently employed in this sense.

5. In 1778, however, da Costa (*Hist. nat. Test. Brit.* : 24) used the vernacular name " Dentale " validly as a generic name (*Dentale*), using it in his description of the British scaphopod *Dentale vulgare* or " Dentale Commun." This name was introduced by da Costa to replace the name *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus, which was placed in synonymy.

6. The species *vulgare* da Costa and *entalis* Linnaeus are now considered to be specifically distinct, but are considered to belong to the same subgenus. Thus, *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846 (type species : *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus, 1758) becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Dentale* da Costa, 1778 (type species : *Dentale vulgare* da Costa).

7. Except for the single occasion in 1778, when it was introduced by da Costa, and one recent occasion, when it was used by one of us (Emerson, 1951, *Nautilus* **65** (1) : 17-20), the name *Dentale* has never been employed in a valid generic or subgeneric sense. It has, however, been widely employed in French literature as the vernacular equivalent of *Dentalium*.

8. If the name *Dentale* da Costa were now to be reintroduced to replace the name *Antalis* Herrmannsen, the nominal genus *Dentalium* Linnaeus, 1758 (*sensu lato*) would have two subgenera with virtually identical names, namely *Dentale* da Costa (type species : *Dentale vulgare* da Costa) and the nominotypical subgenus *Dentalium* Linnaeus (type species : *Dentalium elephantinum* Linnaeus).

9. It is felt that needless confusion would arise from the concurrent use of the word " Dentale " as the vernacular equivalent of *Dentalium* (*sensu lato*) and as the valid name for a subgenus of *Dentalium* distinct from *Dentalium* (*sensu stricto*).

10. Accordingly, the proposal is hereby submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Dentale* da Costa, 1778, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the generic name *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Pilsbry & Sharp (1897) : *Dentalium entalis* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the trivial name *entalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Dentalium entalis*) (trivial name of type species of *Antalis* Herrmannsen, 1846) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the generic name *Dentale* da Costa, 1778, as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

OBSERVATIONS SUR LA QUESTION DE L'ESPÈCE TYPE DU GENRE "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1801

par GILBERT RANSON, Docteur ès-Sciences

(*Sous-Directeur du Laboratoire de Malacologie du Muséum de Paris*)

Plate 2

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)

(Enclosure to letter dated 28th January 1952)

Dans une Note récente, parue dans ce *Bulletin* (Sept. 1951, Vol. **2** (Pt. 11)), 324) notre Collègue et Ami L. R. Cox a enseveli dans un très long exposé, les faits essentiels qui font que logiquement et raisonnablement *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck est l'espèce type du genre *Gryphaea* Lamarck.

En réponse â cet article, je soumets les faits suivants â la Commission internationale de Nomenclature zoologique.

1°—Pour la première fois, en 1823, Children (" Lamarck's Genera of Shells," Art. V, *Quart. J. Sci. Lit. and Arts.*, **15**) a désigné nommément le type du genre *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801. C'est *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1819.

Certes, cet auteur a choisi les types de Lamarck dans *l'Histoire Naturelle* de 1819 et non dans le *Système* de 1801. Cependant Children connaissait bien le *Système* de 1801. Cela prouve que dès cette époque, on avait bien la notion de « type », mais on ne concevait pas comme possible de choisir les types dans le *Système* de 1801, parce que ce dernier ne donne que des exemples, sans aucun élément sérieux de définition.

2°—Supposons les Zoologistes et Paléontologistes du Monde réunis devant les faits suivants :

a) *Système* de 1801 : *Gryphaea angulata* donné comme premier exemple,

b) *Histoire Naturelle* de 1819 : *Gryphaea angulata* donné comme premier exemple,

c) L'échantillon type qui est au Muséum de Paris, ayant servi à Lamarck pour définir son genre et son espèce (échantillon figuré ici, pl. 2, fig. 1).

Je suis persuadé qu'il n'y a pas un Collègue qui, honnêtement, pourrait nier que la définition de Lamarck, du genre et de l'espèce, ne se rapporte pas à cet échantillon " actuel."

Personne ne pourrait nier que Lamarck, citant chaque fois cette espèce la première, n'a pas créé son genre pour celle-ci dont il venait de voir l'échantillon que nous possèdons à Paris. (L'échantillon de la Collection Lamarck de Genève, figuré par Delessert en 1841 ne semble pas etre un syntype d'après M. Mermod qui reconnaît que l'exemplaire de Paris est l'holotype. Je figure néanmoins cet exemplaire de Genève, pl. 2, fig. 2).

Monsieur Cox est le premier à avoir essayé de nier ce fait, contre toute évidence. Ce n'est pas bien. Si Monsieur Cox s'était donné la peine de voir le « type », il n'aurait pas essayé de montrer que la description de Lamarck ne correspond pas à l'espèce actuelle.

Monsieur Cox dit que l'expression de Lamarck « animal inconnu » laisse à penser qu'il n'y avait pas d'espèce européenne vivante. Tout au contraire, si Lamarck avait eu en vue un fossile, il n'avait pas à préciser qu'on ne connaissait pas l'animal, ce qui est évident. Cette expression montre bien qu'il s'agit d'un animal actuel dont on n'a que la coquille.

3°—Il est plus loyal de dire qu'on ne doit pas retenir l'argument d « intention de l'auteur » parce que celle-ci n'est pas toujours facile à établir et que c'est l'argument « formel », uniquement, qui doit fixer la solution à adopter.

En effet le seul argument apparemment valable pour dire que *G. angulata* n'est pas le type du genre *Gryphaea*, est que cette espèce, dans le *Système* de 1801 est un *nomen nudum* et que, par suite, il faut choisir une espèce citée après celle-ci.

Si Lamarck l'avait accompagnée de deux lignes seulement de description il n'y aurait pas de discussion et tout le monde serait d'accord pour dire que *G. angulata* est le type du genre *Gryphaea*. Mais il est bien évident que dans le *Système* de 1801, qui n'est qu'un Genera, où Lamarck ne donne que des exemples, *il ne pouvait donner pour* G. angulata (*nouvelle espèce basée sur un nouveau et récent matériel*), *ni références à des documents inexistants, ni figures, ni description puisque ce n'était pas le lieu d'en donner*.

Il n'y a pas de doute possible que dans le *Système* de 1801, toutes les espèces nouvelles, basées sur du matériel nouveau, récent, seraient sans références ni descriptions, donc chacune serait un *nomen nudum*.

C'est là un argument fondamental pour démontrer que le *Système* de 1801 n'a pas les qualités requises pour y sélectionner les types. Des esprits subtils prétendent que Lamarck n'y indique pas les types pour les genres anciens (créés avant lui) mais que pour les genres nouveaux (créés par lui) les exemples qu'il donne ont les qualités requises pour y choisir les types. Un esprit clair et logique ne peut admettre que ce qui est vrai pour une partie du *Système* de 1801, soit faux pour l'autre partie !

4°—Anton, en 1839, a choisi *G. arcuata* comme espèce-type. Or M. Cox lui-même l'a bien montré, on ne sait absolument pas ce que Lamarck, en 1801, a voulu désigner sous ce vocable. En effet une référence a été changée par la suite et les deux autres ne sont pas très nettes. On ne connaît pas d'échantillon-type. Pourquoi persister dans cette erreur flagrante.

5°—Je voudrais montrer maintenant qu'à chaque instant on se heurte à des difficultés du même ordre lorsqu'on veut choisir les types dans le *Système* de 1801, alors que tout est clair et simple avec *l'Histoire naturelle* de 1819.

Il y a peu de temps, en discutant avec un Collègue du genre *Fissurella*, notre attention s'est portée, par hasard, sur le genre *Emarginula*. Dans le *Système* de 1801 nous voyons comme premier exemple, *Emarginula conica*, n. *Patella fissura* L. Tout de suite il vient à l'esprit que Lamarck a eu tort de ne pas nommer cette espèce, *Emarginula fissura* puisqu'il fondait son genre sur l'espèce linnéenne *Patella fissura* L. Il a bien compris son erreur par la suite puisque dans son *Histoire naturelle* de 1819 nous ne trouvons plus le nom de « *conica* » ; nous notons comme première espèce du genre *Emarginula* (t. VI, 2ème part. p. 7)=*Emarginula fissura*.

Malgré cela, M. Winckworth (1935, *J. Conch.* **19** : 219) cite *E. conica* Lamarck, comme l'espèce-type. Ph. Dautzenberg et Ph. Fischer ont, au contraire, raison en choisissant (« Les Moll. marins du Finistère . . .», *Trav. stat. biol. Roscoff*, **1925** (3) : 95) comme type : *Emarginula fissura* (Linné).

À chaque pas on se heurte à des contradictions de cet ordre. Il faut vraiment pousser le formalisme jusqu'à ses limites déraisonnables et illogiques pour déclarer qu'on peut sélectionner des types dans le *Système* de 1801.

6°—Le groupe des Gryphées actuelles est extrêmement important, bien défini par sa prodissoconque ou coquille larvaire. Il est certainement aussi important que celui des Liogryphées du Jurassique. Il est regrettable que des auteurs le connaissent si mal.

Le terme de *Gryphaea* a été employé comme sous-genre d'*Ostrea* depuis Lamarck pour désigner un groupe d'Huitres actuelles. Dès 1823 Children avait désigné *G. angulata* comme type lamarckien.

La seule conclusion logique et raisonnable de cette discussion c'est que *Gryphaea angulata* Lamarck, 1819, est bien l'espèce type du genre *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801, et je sollicite de la Commission qu'elle veuille bien s'y rallier. A défaut d'une décision d'ordre général sur le *Système* de 1801, en ce qui concerne la sélection des types, je demande à la Commission de bien vouloir accepter le second point de vue du paragraphe 4 du récent exposé de la question par Mr. Hemming (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 240).

ON THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "GEOTRUPES" LATREILLE, 1796 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA) AND A DISCUSSION ON THE FABRICIAN (1798) USAGE OF OTHER NAMES PROPOSED BY LATREILLE IN 1796: COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY DR. ROBERT W. L. POTTS

By HENRY TOWNES and HENRY HOWDEN

(*North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)338)

(Enclosure to letter dated 31st January 1952)

Potts (1948, *Pan-Pac. Ent.* 24 : 23-26) has recently published a study of the literature pertinent to the application of the name *Geotrupes* and reached certain conclusions. A review of the facts by us has led to different conclusions, which seem worthwhile to offer and discuss.

In 1796 Latreille (*Précis Caract. génér. Ins.* : 6) proposed and characterized *Geotrupes* as a new genus of SCARABAEIDAE (Coleoptera) but did not place species in the genus. In 1798 Fabricius (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 7) defined and used *Geotrupes* as a genus of scarabaeids and placed 63 species in it. Since Latreille included no species when he proposed *Geotrupes*, the type species should be one of the first group of species placed under the generic name by a later author (*i.e.*, possibly one of those referred to *Geotrupes* by Fabricius in 1798). (See *Opinion* 46 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.) Literature is replete with cases of this kind and the case of *Geotrupes*, if similar to these, should be handled in the same way. A study of the case of *Geotrupes*, however, shows that this is probably a quite different one. It appears rather that Fabricius' use of *Geotrupes* was an independent proposal of the name and not dependent on Latreille's publication.

Fabricius' 1798 usage of *Geotrupes* was in his *Supplementum Entomoligiae systematicae*. This book is a supplement to his *Entomologia systematica*, for the purpose of adding new genera and species to the earlier work. In the *Supplementum*, new genera and ones which Fabricius wished to redefine are described at the beginning of each Order. Genera which Fabricius described as new have an additional descriptive footnote at the place where the genus is treated. All the species known to Fabricius are listed under the new genera, while only new species are placed under old or redefined genera (as in the case of *Scarabaeus*). If the genus is simply adopted from some other author or is redefined, the footnote description is not present. Although Fabricius did not give references to previous uses of a generic name and did not state when he was proposing a new genus, the footnote description in small type is used so regularly in connection with the new genera that its presence may be taken as a sign that Fabricius intended a genus as a new one. We have checked through the *Supplementum* for consistency in this practice and find only the following exceptions : 1, The new genera *Scyllarus*, *Galleria*, *Phycis*, and *Crambus* lack the footnote. 2, A few previously proposed genera of Crustacea have the footnote. 3, Five generic names used in Latreille's *Précis* are used again by Fabricius but with the footnote description accompanying the proposal of a new name. This third set of cases is of particular interest because *Geotrupes* is one of the names involved. In his *Précis*, Latreille proposed scores of new generic names, only seven of which appear in Fabricius' *Supplementum*. These are *Geotrupes*, *Sicus*, *Thereva*, *Mulio*, *Psochus*, *Orussus*, and *Ypsilopha*. The names *Orussus* and *Ypsilopha* are emended to *Oryssus* and *Ypsilophus* respectively and are treated as previously proposed names (*i.e.*, without the footnote description). The name *Psochus* is emended to *Psocus* and treated as a new name (*i.e.*, with the footnote description). In the cases of *Geotrupes, Sicus, Thereva,* and *Mulio,* though the names had been published by Latreille in 1796, Fabricius used them in 1798 with his footnote description that indicated he was describing them as new genera. In all four cases Fabricius' descriptions and Latreille's later criticisms (1802 and 1804, *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 429, 436, 439 and 456 ; **10** : 142 ; 1807, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 296) show that Fabricius applied the names to quite different concepts than did Latreille. It seems clear that Fabricius was either not aware of Latreille's previous use (or at least not of his application) of these names when he was writing his *Supplementum*, or if he did know how they were applied by Latreille, he chose to ignore Latreille's intent and to propose them as new names with applications more pleasing to himself. In either case, he proposed homonyms and put species into his own preoccupied genera and not into Latreille's genera of the same names, which were proposed without included species.

Fabricius is well known as a person who picked up unpublished (or published) names of other authors and published them as his own new genera, often with a changed application. Classic examples of this habit are the Hymenoptera names pirated from Jurine. The handful of previously published generic names in Crustacea which Fabricius indicated as new in his *Supplementum* may be other examples.

Since the *Supplementum* was published only two years after Latreille's *Précis*, one could assume that Fabricius was ignorant of it, while writing the *Supplementum*, especially since most of its new genera are not in the *Supplementum*. The seven that were adopted or pirated there may have been learned of through correspondence with Latreille or may have been last minute changes in the manuscript, after the printed *Précis* was received by Fabricius. The fact that scores of other names were ignored by Fabricius indicates his ignorance of the body of Latreille's contribution, and the fact that Latreille showed knowledge in his *Précis* (pages 71-72) of the name *Eudomychus* which Fabricius was expected to propose in his *Supplementum* (actually as *Endomychus*) indicates simultaneous work and some exchange of manuscript names between the two authors. The fact that Fabricius proposed new names for Latreille's *Gasteruption* and *Psammochares* (*Foenus* and *Pompilus* respectively) is another instance of his ignorance or disregard of the published *Précis*.

With the above understanding of the Latreille names that appear in Fabricius' *Supplementum*, it seems that *Geotrupes* Fabricius, 1798, was proposed as a new genus, but is a homonym of *Geotrupes* Latreille, 1796. The first species included in *Geotrupes* Latreille (not Fabricius) are *stercorarius* and *vernalis* Latreille, 1802. (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 145.) In 1810, Latreille (*Consid. générales sur l'Ordre nat.* : 428) lists "*Scarabaeus stercorarius* Fab." as an example ("*type*") of *Geotrupes*. Many authors accept this list as designating type species. Those who do not would accept Curtis' designation (1829, *Brit. Ent.*, Coleoptera **1** : 266) of "*Scarabaeus stercorarius* Linn." as the type, unless it could be shown that there is some earlier acceptable selection. The species *stercorarius* is the traditional type species of *Geotrupes* and its acceptance as such preserves the traditional application of the name.

If Potts' conclusions (1948, *Pan-Pac. Ent.* **24** : 23-26) are accepted, the type species must be some species other than *stercorarius*. Potts states that it would then be *dispar*, which is placed in a different genus (*Ceratophyus*) of GEOTRUPINI than *stercorarius*. With *dispar* as the type species, the application of the name *Geotrupes* would need to be shifted, except under those schools of thought which consider usage or authority dominant factors in scientific nomenclature. Potts, however, seems to have dismissed too easily the possibility that Fabricius described his *Geotrupes* as a new genus. His conclusion in this regard was influenced in part by the absence of a " genotype " description for *Geotrupes* such as Fabricius commonly gave when describing new genera. (See Malaise, 1938, *Ent. Tidskr.* **59** : 99-106 and Blackwelder, 1946, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.* **41** : 72-78.) An examination of the entire volume, however, shows that Fabricius regularly omitted " genotype " descriptions in his *Supplementum*. Potts did not mention the kinds of evidence we bring out in the discussion above.

Latreille himself and authors after his time (except Potts) reached the same general conclusion as we have. If, however, the conclusion reached by Potts could be supported by indisputable bibliographic facts, technical honesty would require adjustment of the nomenclature to fit the facts. Potts has recently requested (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 49) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for protection against the necessity of acting according to his published conclusions and the Commission has accepted the case and invited comment from interested parties before a decision is reached. (See *Science* **114** : 673-674, 1951.) We therefore send this paper to the Commission, in the hopes of convincing it that, in this case at least, the commonly accepted rules of nomenclature should be allowed to operate.

ON MR. G. H. E. HOPKINS' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE STATUS TO BE ACCORDED TO SPELLED-OUT LETTERS OR NUMERALS WHEN USED AS NAMES

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)371)

(Enclosure to letter dated 24th October 1951)

While in complete sympathy with Mr. G. H. E. Hopkins' petition (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 52-53), that single letters or numerals should not be available as trivial names, and that when used in conjunction with an available name they are not to be construed as constituting part of that name, I cannot help but feel that the enforcement of the last provision of this application is not very practical. For instance, Dall published in 1919 the name *Tritonalia interfossa beta* in the *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **32** : 250, a reference which I have been unable to consult personally, but in which he apparently made no statement as to his intention as to whether the name should be understood as designating one term of a series or as describing a characteristic of the form so named. Since no other form was described at the same time with the name of any other letter of the Greek alphabet, the inference is that this form was not to be considered as one term of an infinite series, and that the name would be good under the proposed new ruling. But later, in 1921, in *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **112** : 108, pl. 13 f. 9, he published the name *Tritonalia interfossa alpha* which would seem to indicate that after all the names were to be interpreted as designations of a term in a series, and therefore not available. Under a strict application of the proposed new ruling the name *beta* would be the legitimate name for the form to which it was applied from 1919 to 1921 but that after that date it would lose its legitimacy because another name which was illegitimate had been applied to another form. It is my feeling that the only practical point at which a boundary can be drawn between conditions under which a name of this sort is legitimate and under which it is not, is whether or not the name has been spelled out phonetically. I would consider as legitimate any instance in which these names have been spelled out phonetically. This seems to me the only practical method of procedure.

While not exactly indispensable to the consideration of this question, a comment on the numerals *one*, *two*, *three* and *four* and the lesser used numerals *tasi*, *lua*, *tolu* and *fa* are not exactly parallel. These last named numerals have not been Latinized, and are spelled phonetically in Latin. In fact, *one* and *four* are not even phonetic in English. I can see no reason why any word in any language should not be available as the basis of a scientific name, provided that it has been Latinized. The numerals which are last quoted above are vernacular names only, and of course have no standing. But the letters of the Greek alphabet, while they are vernacular names also, are a great deal more. They are Latinized words of Greek origin. The fact that they are spelled out in Latin letters indicates that. These names occur in Latin literature, and it would be futile to maintain that they are not Latin.

The name *Tritonalia* is not the correct term for the genus to which these varieties belong. It is properly called *Ocenebra*, but this matter need not be considered in making the required ruling.

Also Dall did not publish a description of the form which he called *alpha* but only the name and figure. The latter is sufficient to indicate his intention. The names *alpha* and *beta* did not originate with Dall, but with Carpenter, but they are only manuscript names which were never published by Carpenter, and consequently his intention can receive no consideration at all in determining what Dall intended.

ON MR. G. H. E. HOPKINS' PROPOSAL FOR THE INSERTION IN THE " RÈGLES " OF A PROVISION RELATING TO THE SPELLING OUT AS NAMES OF SERIAL LETTERS APPLIED TO SUBSPECIES

By K. H. L. KEY

(*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Division of Entomology, Canberra, Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)371)

(Letter dated 4th January 1952)

I have just seen the proposal by G. H. E. Hopkins published under the Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)371 in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* vol. 6, p. 52. I would like to say that I agree with Mr. Hopkins to the extent that I am opposed to attributing (to use his example) the names *alpha*, *beta*, etc. to Piaget ; but I differ from him in that I consider no restriction should be placed upon the freedom of Kellogg to propose such serial names, either for the species indicated by the respective Greek letters by Piaget, or for any other species, provided that those names are attributed to Kellogg as of the date of his publication.

I am expressing this view because Mr. Hopkins' proposal is one for an amendment of the Code, and is not restricted to the group of species with which he is immediately concerned. You will realise that my attitude is in accord with the one I took previously (see my letter of 11th July, 1951) in regard to the emendation of the original orthography of names. I consider that restrictions on the freedom of authors to form names as they see fit should be kept to the minimum necessary for the efficient functioning of a system of nomenclature.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAMES " LIPEURUS," " COLPOCEPHALUM," " GYROPUS " AND " EUREUM," ALL OF NITSCH, 1818 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER MALLOPHAGA)

By ERNST MAYR

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)343 and 532)

(Extract from a letter dated 31st October 1951)

As an ornithologist, I strongly endorse all of Mr. Hopkins' proposals (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 54-64) to stabilise the nomenclature of the Mallophaga.

SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR MUNRO FOX'S PROPOSAL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAME "MONOCULUS" LINNAEUS, 1758

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)377)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la suppression de *Monoculus* Linnaeus, 1758.

SUPPORT FOR DR. H. LEMCHE'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME "SCAPHANDER" MONTFORT, 1810 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)378)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la validation de *Scaphander* Montfort, 1810 (espèce type : *Bulla lignaria* Linnaeus, 1758).

SUPPORT FOR DR. HENNING LEMCHE'S PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "SCAPHANDER" MONTFORT, 1810 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By N. H. LUDBROOK, M.A., Ph.D.

(*Canberra, Australia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)378)

(Enclosure to letter dated 22nd March 1952)

I wish to give support to Dr. Henning Lemche's application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2(2) : 35–36, April 20th 1951) to the Commission to have the generic name *Scaphander* (Class Gastropoda) validated as from Montfort, 1810, for use in its accustomed sense, i.e. with *Bulla lignaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species. Dr. Lemche has included in his application the essential details of a proposal which it was my intention to submit to the Commission and has clearly and adequately stated the position.

SUPPORT FOR DR. W. J. ARKELL'S PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAMES "VIRGULA" DESHAYES, 1831 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "GRYPHAEA VIRGULA") AND "ASPER" LAMARCK, 1819 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PECTEN ASPER") (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)407 ("virgula") and Z.N.(S.)408 ("asper")

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la conservation de *Gryphaea virgula* Deshayes, 1831, et *Pecten asper* Lamarck, 1819.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. W. J. ARKELL FOR THE SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF CERTAIN NAMES FOR GENERA OF AMMONITES (CLASS CEPHALOPODA)

By R. CASEY

(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)423)

(Extract from a letter dated 5th October 1951)

The disturbance in current ammonite nomenclature which would result from the resuscitation of the early generic names *Planulites* and *Orbulites* Lamarck, 1801, *Pelagus* and *Ellipsolithes* Montfort, 1808, and *Globites* de Haan, 1825, is considerable and I consider there is a clear case for suppression of these names under the plenary powers, as advocated by Dr. Arkell.

SUPPORT FOR DR. W. J. ARKELL'S PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO THE NAMES "AMMONITES" BRUGUIÈRE, 1789, AND "ARIETITES" WAAGEN, 1869 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)425)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour la suppression *d'Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789, et pour l'adoption d'*Arietites* Waagen, 1869.

SUPPORT FOR DR. W. J. ARKELL'S PROPOSAL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NAME "AMMONITES" BRUGUIÈRE, 1789 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

By R. CASEY
(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)425)

(Extract from a letter dated 5th October 1951)

In view of the additional evidence advanced by Dr. Donovan in the case of the nominal genus *Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789 (Donovan, D. T., 1951, *Bull, zool. Nomencl.* **2**(11) : 335), I wish to be associated with those workers who have given their support to Dr. Arkell's application for the suppression of the generic name *Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789.

UNTERDRÜCKUNG EINIGER NAMEN FÜR FOSSILE TIERE IN LINNAEUS, 1768, UND IN SPÄTEREN AUSGABEN LINNAEUS' SCHER WERKE

By R. RICHTER
(*Natur-Museeum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)418)

(Letter dated 30th May 1951)

Der Vorschlag, die Namen zu unterdrücken ist zweckmässig.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS CERTAIN NAMES PUBLISHED FOR FOSSIL ANIMALS BY LINNAEUS IN 1768 AND BY OTHER AUTHORS IN LATER EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF LINNAEUS

By LESLIE BAIRSTOW, M.A.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)418)

(Letter dated 23rd August 1951)

I strongly support the proposal in regard to the above matter submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the late Mr. R. Winckworth (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 88), for I have had in mind for eighteen years the desirability of the suppression of the names for fossil animals introduced in the *Systema Naturae, Regnum Lapideum*, by Linnaeus, 1768, and Gmelin, 1793.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME " SIRTALIS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " COLUBER SIRTALIS ") (CLASS REPTILIA) SUBMITTED BY DR. KARL P. SCHMIDT AND MR. ROGER CONANT

By R. Ph. DOLLFUS

(*Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Note dated 25th June 1951)

Je suis pour l'adoption de conserver *sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758.

SUPPORT FOR THE SCHMIDT/CONANT PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME " SIRTALIS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " COLUBER SIRTALIS ") (CLASS REPTILIA)

By ROBERT MERTENS

(*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 25th August 1951)

Dem Vorschlag von Karl Patterson Schmidt und Roger Conant, den Namen *sirtalis* Linnaeus für die gewöhnliche Gartersnake beizubehalten, stimme ich zu.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIVIAL NAME " SIRTALIS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " COLUBER SIRTALIS ") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA) SUBMITTED BY DR. KARL P. SCHMIDT AND MR. ROGER CONANT

By A. J. BARTON

(*Highland Park Zoological Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 4th January 1952)

With reference to the nomenclatural problem indexed by the Commission as Z.N.(S.)433, I have examined the proposals tendered by Schmidt and Conant, and by Dowling.

While from a purely systematic standpoint, it would seem preferable to assign the name *ordinatus* to the " Eastern Garter Snake ", and *sauritus* to the " Ribbon Snake ", I feel that Schmidt and Conant's principle of " continuity " must become a greater force in the resolution of nomenclatural problems. Indeed, it would seem essential that this rule be given precedence if systematics are to be saved from the utter confusion which the Rules were originally formulated to circumvent.

In any tabulation of opinions which the Commission may be pleased to make in guiding it to a decision in this matter, I request that I be listed as favoring the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* auctorum, sensu Stejneger and Barbour, 1943 ; and the name *Thamnophis sauritus* auctorum, sensu Stejneger and Barbour, 1943. I further request that this specific opinion be generalised as a vote in favor of the continuity principle in future problems of a similar nature which may be referred to the Commission for an official *Opinion*.

SUPPORT FOR DR. HERNDON G. DOWLING'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By JAY M. SAVAGE

(*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 10th January 1952)

I have just finished reading the discussion of the *Thamnophis sirtalis-ordinatus* nomenclatural problem as presented by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling in the latest part of *Copeia*. It is understood that the arguments presented by Dowling are to be considered by the Commission in conjunction with the proposal of Schmidt and Conant.

At this time I should like to put myself on record as favouring the solution of this nomenclatural tangle suggested by Dr. Dowling. Under the circumstances outlined by him in his discussion, the application of *T. ordinatus* to the common gartersnake of North America and the retention of *T. sauritus* for the ribbon snake seem most acceptable. The only bar to such an interpretation would lie in the reference which has caused previous workers to refrain from suggestion that a Linnean name might be set aside by the Commission. The conclusions of Schmidt and Conant on this subject are subject to the disadvantage of advocating that a name be associated with a species for which it was never intended and also necessitate the setting aside of a Linnean name.

Dr. Dowling's interpretation is further considered to be the most acceptable solution since it will remove any doubt as to the application of *T. sirtalis* to an American snake, all references being thus associated with the synonymy of either *T. ordinatus* or *T. sauritus*. His conclusions, it is believed, will result in less confusion than if those of Schmidt and Conant were adopted.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA) SUBMITTED BY DR. HERNDON G. DOWLING

By HOBART M. SMITH

(*University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 23rd January 1952)

I should like to record with you my strong approval of the alternative procedure suggested by Dr. H. G. Dowling, modifying the proposals by Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 2(3) : 67–69) relative to *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus.

Schmidt and Conant's proposal would require association of the specific trivial name *sirtalis* with a species that the type certainly did not represent. Names have often been suppressed in the past by the Commission for reasons contributing to clarity and stability of nomenclature but, rarely, if ever, has approval been granted for certainly erroneous application of a name to a species. It may perhaps be questioned whether the plenary powers of the Commission encompass decisions on matters so obviously zoological as this. In any event, there has been in the past a commendable reluctance by the Commission to deal with any, except strictly parliamentary (as opposed to zoological), problems. Only in most extraordinary circumstances would an exception to this policy be justified. The present case does not thus qualify. The species involved are not commonly dealt with outside of systematic herpetological literature, despite the fact that they are among the most common and widely distributed species of snakes of the country. Therefore, on grounds of precedent for action requested of the Commission, Dowling's proposal is preferable.

If *sirtalis* is retained as requested by Schmidt and Conant, admittedly in the course of a few years, workers will become correctly confident of the intent of contemporary usage. Never, however, as pointed out by Dowling, can the intent of usage of that name in the interim period (between 1948 and that future time when *sirtalis* shall have become of universally accepted application) be certain in all cases. The longer the name *sirtalis* is retained, whether approved by the Commission or not, the longer this interim period of confusion will be. Obviously, the mere existence of the name *sirtalis* in future literature will contribute to confusion for a number of years to come. Immediate and " Official " (i.e., by action of the Commission) discard of the name will greatly reduce the length of period of confusion. Thus, on grounds of clarity, as well as of precedent, Dowling's proposal is preferable.

The many expressions of opinion favouring Schmidt and Conant's proposal should not, of course, bear significant weight in guiding the Commission's decision, since Dowling's alternative had not then received attention. My own preference, formerly stated to be for retention of Klauber's solution, is here rescinded, and a vote is recorded instead for Dowling's proposal.

RENEWED SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME " SIRTALIS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " COLUBER SIRTALIS ") (CLASS REPTILIA) SUBMITTED BY DR. KARL P. SCHMIDT AND MR. ROGER CONANT

COLEMAN J. GOIN

(*University of Florida, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 11th March 1952)

Since I affirmed my position in favor of the petition submitted to the Commission by Karl P. Schmidt and Roger Conant (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433, Mr. Herndon Dowling has made a subsequent proposal to suppress the trivial name *sirtalis*.

As the Garter Snake is perhaps the best known snake in the eastern United States and as it has been known as *sirtalis* for over a hundred years, I think it would be exceedingly unwise to change its name. I am therefore writing to re-iterate my stand in favor of the proposal by Schmidt and Conant. I am not in favor of the proposal by Dowling.

ON THE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME TO BE USED FOR COMMON GARTER SNAKE OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

By ARNOLD B. GRUBMAN
(*University of Florida, School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 12th March 1952)

Of the two solutions proposed regarding the nomenclature of the common garter snake and the ribbonsnake, I prefer that of Dowling to that of Schmidt and Conant.

If there were a possibility of using *sirtalis* for the common garter snake and *sauritus* for the ribbonsnake from now on, I would think that would be most desirable. I am not sure however whether this could be accomplished within the structure of the Code.

Both of these snakes are well known in semi-popular literature and the names have been used as I have indicated. Either of the two formal proposals is going to result in continued confusion for a while.

ON THE SCOPE OF THE PLENARY POWERS BESTOWED UPON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PROBLEM PRESENTED BY THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

In the discussion which has taken place regarding the relative advantages of the proposals submitted (1) by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt and Mr. Roger Conant, and (2) by Dr. Herndon G. Dowling, for stabilising the trivial names to be applied to the Garter Snake and the Ribbon Snake respectively, reference has been made both by Professor Hobart M. Smith (in his letter of 23rd January 1952) and by Professor Arnold G. Grubman (in his letter of 12th March 1952) to doubts which they entertain as to whether the scope of the plenary powers granted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the International Congress of Zoology is such as would permit the Commission, if it so desired, to approve the solution of the foregoing problem recommended by Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Conant.

2. In order that the issue of the settlement to be reached in regard to the trivial names to be used for the two snakes referred to above may not be obscured by misunderstandings regarding the scope of the Commission's plenary powers, it will be convenient here to note what is, in fact, the scope of those powers. For this purpose we may examine first the Resolution adopted at Monaco in 1913 under which those powers were originally conferred upon the Commission (*see* 1943, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 37–40) by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, and, second, the decisions taken in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, when it incorporated the plenary powers provisions into the *Règles* (*see* 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 55–56 (Paris Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 7), 291–293 (Paris Session, 11th Meeting, Conclusion 10).

3. The Plenary Powers Resolution of 1913 were granted to the Commission for application " to any given case where, in its [the Commission's] judgment, the strict application of the *Règles* will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity . . . " Thus, under this Resolution, the Commission was authorised to use the plenary powers then conferred upon it only when, in its judgment, certain conditions had clearly been complied with but that no limitation of any kind was placed upon the Commission as to the manner in which it should use its plenary powers or as to the Articles of the *Règles* which it might use those plenary powers to suspend in any case where it was satisfied that the overriding condition that " the strict application of the *Règles* would clearly lead to greater confusion than uniformity " had been complied with.

4. At its Third Meeting during its Paris Session the Commission drew up certain recommendations for changes in the text of the Plenary Powers Resolution but these recommendations were concerned only with mechanics and other procedural matters arising in connection with the use of the Plenary Powers (*loc. cit.* **4** : 55–56) and proposed no changes in the portion of the Resolution which actually conferred the Plenary Powers upon the Commission. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended that the Plenary Powers Resolution, amended as proposed, should be incorporated into the *Règles* (*loc. cit.* **4** : 56, Point (2)). These recommendations were later endorsed by the Section on Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13). At its Eleventh Meeting during the same Session the Commission agreed upon certain recommendations for the incorporation into the *Règles* of an Article prescribing the functions of the Commission ; the recommendations so adopted included a recommendation that the proposed new Article should prescribe that " the Commission possesses plenary powers to suspend, in whole or in part, any Article of the *Règles*, other than the present Article [i.e. other than the Article defining the functions of the Commission], as applied to the names in any book or to any individual name, where, in its opinion . . . " (here follow the rules in regard to the use by the Commission of its plenary powers as agreed upon by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913, as amended by the Paris Congress). This recommendation was endorsed by the Section on Nomenclature (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 91–93). All the recommendations referred to above were later approved, with other recommendations, by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Plenary Session (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 131).

5. We see therefore that the International Congress of Zoology has now explicitly authorised the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suspend the operation, in whole or in part, of any of the Articles of the *Règles* (other than the Article defining the functions of the Commission itself) in relation to any individual name, where, in its opinion, the strict application of the *Règles* would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity.

6. The foregoing review of the scope of the Commission's plenary powers shows that it would be within the competence of the Commission to use its plenary powers for example, to suspend, in part, the provisions relating to type specimens in any individual case where it considered this necessary, in order to prevent greater confusion than uniformity from arising (as the result of the strict application of the normal provisions of the *Règles*). Subject to its being satisfied on this question, the Commission could therefore, in the individual case on which this problem has been raised, use its plenary powers to direct that any published description or figure or any individual specimen which it might so select, should represent, or, as the case might be, should be for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, the lectotype of, and therefore the sole standard for the interpretation of, the nominal species *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758.

7. So far therefore as its powers are concerned, the International Commission, when it comes to consider the applications submitted to it by Dr. Karl P. Schmidt, jointly with Mr. Roger Conant, and Dr. Herndon G. Dowling, will be free to approve or to reject, as it may think proper, either of the proposals so submitted.

ZU DEN VORSCHLÄGEN VON H. M. MUIR-WOOD & C. J. STUBBLEFIELD: "PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS . . ." IN BULL. ZOOL. NOMENCL., VOL. 6, PART 1, P. 7

By HERTA SCHMIDT

(Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)461)

(Note dated 1st November 1951)

Soweit die Vorschläge Brachiopoden betreffen, stimme ich ihnen zu.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAMES OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF CARBONIFEROUS CORALS AND BRACHIOPODS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED BY W. MARTIN, AS RECOMMENDED BY DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD AND DR. C. J. STUBBLEFIELD

By STANLEY SMITH

(University of Bristol, Department of Geology, Bristol, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)461)

(Letter dated 24th November 1951)

I wish to support the application made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Dr. H. Muir-Wood and Dr. C. J. Stubblefield to validate the trivial names of certain Carboniferous corals and brachiopods published by William Martin, 1809, in *Petrificata Derbiensia* specified by them in *Bulletin Zoological Nomenclature*, vol. **6**, Pt. 1, September, 1951.

The names in question have been in constant use for a very long time, and to discard them now would give rise to serious difficulties and confusion.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD AND DR. C. J. STUBBLEFIELD FOR THE USING OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE CERTAIN TRIVIAL NAMES PUBLISHED BY MARTIN (W.) FOR CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE FOSSILS OF DERBYSHIRE

By J. SHIRLEY, D.Sc.

(University of Durham, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)461)

(Letter dated 10th January 1952)

The dropping of Martin's work on the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Derbyshire (1809) for the purpose of nomenclature, comes as a shock to those engaged on the palaeontology and stratigraphy of this system and I would like urgently to support the efforts of Drs. Stubblefield and Muir-Wood to reinstate some of Martin's names. In my opinion his names were strictly binominal since the prefix Conchyolithus meant nothing more than that the shell was fossil and the above workers' quotation from Martin (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 7) drives this point home. It is true that the descriptions are inadequate for modern purposes, but many of the illustrations are very good for their time, and there is little difficulty in recognising almost all the species among collections of specimens from Derbyshire.

I would particularly like to support the use of the plenary powers of the Commission (Z.N.(S.)461) in the matter of the species there listed. As an example of their frequency in the literature, I have taken the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* back to 1940 and listed the articles in which they are mentioned as definite identification. Out of seven papers on the Lower Carboniferous, the species are mentioned, generally frequently, in the number of papers given :—

duplicatus	2	*floriformis*	4	*resupinatus*	4
semireticulatus	4	*productus*	1	*crumena*	1
pugnus	3	*trigonalis*	5	*subconicus*	0
striatus	3				

Only one species receives no mention in these papers. This is for only one journal. I think it would be true to say that it is almost impossible to pick up any general work on the stratigraphy-palaeontology of the British Lower Carboniferous which does not mention as definite identifications some of the species of Martin, and you can imagine the confusion which would arise if Martin's species names were dropped.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAMES "LYSIOSQUILLA" DANA, 1852, AND "ODONTODACTYLUS" BIGELOW, 1893 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER STOMATOPODA) SUBMITTED BY DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS

By R. P. BIGELOW

(*Woods Hole, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)474 and 475)

(Letter dated 2nd August 1951)

May I ask you to present to the International Commission my endorsement of the proposals of L. B. Holthuis (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 83-84 and 86-87) that the Commission use their plenary powers to validate the following generic names :—

Lysiosquilla Dana, 1852.

Odontodoactylus Bigelow, 1893.

It certainly is true that the ruthless application of the *Règles* in these cases would cause endless confusion, and it would not serve any useful purpose.

ZUSTIMMUNG ZU DEM ANTRAG VON DR. LEIF STØRMER: (1) DER GATTUNGS-NAME "LIMULUS" MÜLLER, 1785 MIT DEM GENOTYPUS "MONOCULUS POLYPHEMUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, SOLL UNTER SUSPENSION DER REGELN AUF DIE OFFIZIELLE LISTE GESETZT WERDEN (2) DIE GATTUNGS-NAMEN "XIPHOSURA" GRONOVIUS, 1764, UND "XIPHOSURA" BRÜNNICH, 1771, SOLLEN UNTER SUSPENSION DER REGELN UNTERDRÜCKT WERDEN

By RUDOLF RICHTER
(*Geologisch-Palaeontologisches Institut, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)506)

(Note dated 18th October 1951)

Begründung :

Der Internationale Zoologen-Kongress hat die Möglichkeit zur Suspension der Regeln mit der ausdrücklichen Absicht geschaffen, Namen von so allgemeiner Gebraüchlichkeit wie *Limulus* su schützen.

Eine andere Entscheidung würde nicht die Zustimmung der Zoologen und Paläontologen finden.

Ausserdem würde die Autorität der Internationalen Regeln und der Internationalen Kommission nicht befestigt werden, wenn der Name *Limulus*, nachdem er 1928 auf die Offizielle Liste gesetzt worden war, nicht den Schutz der Kommission finden würde.

Ich verweise auf den Antrag (den ich sur gleichen zeit an die Kommission einreiche), dass sämtliche Namen, die auf die Offizielle Liste gesetzt worden sind, unter Suspension der Regeln endgültig geschützt werden. (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 184–185.)

ON THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE NAMES "LIMULUS" (CLASS MEROSTOMATA) AND "ASTACUS" (CLASS CRUSTACEA)

By JOSHUA J. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)506 and 544)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 24th October 1951)

Application Z.N.(S.)506 is concerned with a name (*Limulus*) which has been on the *Official List* for more than two decades. Its reconsideration at this time would therefore weaken the value of the *Official List* regardless of the nature of the action taken. The *Official List* is the greatest instrument for the stabilization of nomenclature that has yet been devised and any action likely to weaken it is to be deprecated.

Attention should here be called to application Z.N.(S.) 544 relating to the name *Astacus*, which is essentially parallel. In each case a name has long been on the *Official List*; in each case an older name has been subsequently discovered which would have been available if discovered earlier; in each case the petitioner fears the possibility of action which might jeopardize the status of the established name. In the latter case, however, the proponent of the application has not asked for the confirmation of the established name, but merely for the suppression of the older name which threatens it.

It would be quite in order for the Commission to issue an *Opinion* to the effect that *Limulus* and *Astacus* are closed cases which cannot be reopened on any ground, but to reconsider these cases even for the purpose of confirming earlier actions would be objectionable, as such a course would establish a precedent for reopening any case in which a neglected name unexpectedly comes to light. It is true that I have asked the Commission several times to reconsider cases which they presumably considered closed, but I have never done so in the case of a name already on the *Official List*. Had these names been placed on the *Official List* I would have accepted that decision as irrevocable.

Other things being equal, the earlier published of two synonyms is entitled to priority, but in this case other things are not equal. *Limulus* is on the *Official List*: *Xiphosura* is not, and the only way in which parity for the two names can be achieved is for the Commission to place *Xiphosura* on the *Official List* with the same type. To me this action is unthinkable, but in order to preclude it absolutely, I would suggest either one (or even both) of the two following courses: The first of these would be to place *Xiphosura* on the *List of Rejected Names*. This action has been requested in the application and I am strongly in favor of it. The other course would be to issue a ruling that after a species has been recorded on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as the type of a genus placed on that list it will thereby become automatically ineligible for designation as type of a generic name later placed on the list.

I am not a student of the group to which *Limulus* belongs, but this case is one that goes to the heart of all zoological nomenclature, and any student in any field of systematic zoology will feel the effect of the decision in this case. Therefore I am now requesting that the Commission take the latter course outlined above, and declare that *Limulus* can never be removed from the *Official List*, and that the species *Monoculus polyphemus* can never be legally designated as the type species of any other genus.

OBJECTION TO THE REJECTION OF DISTRIBUTION ON MICROFILM AS A PERMISSIBLE METHOD OF PUBLISHING ZOOLOGICAL NAMES

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)528)

(Enclosure to letter dated 24th October 1951)

It should be noted that the only reasons given for considering the question at all are those offered by the opposition. I believe that if the proponents of this petition had considered the consequences of favorable action as has the opposition, their support of it would not be so enthusiastic.

The disadvantages of suppressing microfilm in this way might not be felt for some years, but eventually they will be bound to appear. Just as the art of calligraphy became extinct in the middle ages as the result of the invention of printing from type, so is the art of printing in this way likely to be superseded within the next generation by the superior invention of microfilm reproduction.

There are three great advantages of microfilm ; first, it can be reproduced more rapidly—the long delay between the submission of a manuscript and its appearance in final form can be eliminated. Second, it can be produced much more cheaply ; an advantage rather to be augmented in the future than otherwise, owing to increasing costs of material, labor, and overhead in the printing business. Finally, it constitutes a more durable record. When a film shows signs of wearing out, it can be renewed at once by contact printing without the risk of typographical errors that always occur when type has to be reset.

The only objection to microfilm that I can imagine is that it is not so convenient, but all advances are inconvenient until we get used to them. The engineer brought up on the steam locomotive thinks the modern diesel to be inconvenient, and doubtless his predecessor thought the steam locomotive less convenient than the horse. Technological improvements in industry can not be held back indefinitely by legislation. I therefore request you to deny this application.

MIKROKOPIE SOLL NICHT ALS VERÖFFENTLICHUNG IM SINNE VON ARTIKEL 25 DER REGELN ANGESEHEN WERDEN

By ROBERT MERTENS
(*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)528)

(Note dated 24th October 1951)

Die Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft hat bereits beschlossen, Mikrokopie nicht als Veröffentlichung anzuerkennen. Ich übersende gleichzeitig "Natur und Volk" 81, Heft 9, pag. 232-234, 1951, wo diese Entschliessung veröffentlicht ist.

Hierbei verweise ich auf die gleichlautende Beschliessung der Paläontologischen Gesellschaft vom 8. September 1950. Die Veröffentlichung in der Paläontologischen Zeitschrift 24, 3/4, pag. 101-103, 1951, füge ich als Sonderdruck hier bei.

ZU DEN VORSCHLÄGEN VON H. M. MUIR-WOOD & C. J. STUBBLEFIELD: "PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE 'OFFICIAL LIST' . . ." IN "BULL. ZOOL. NOMENCL.," VOL. 6, PART 1, P. 8

By HERTA SCHMIDT

(*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)534)

(Note dated 1st November 1951)

Soweit die Vorschläge Brachiopoden betreffen, stimme ich ihnen zu mit Ausnahme von (B) (*e*), *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, betreffend.

Die vorgeschlagene Regelung, *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, als ältesten verfügbaren Namen auf die *Offizielle Liste* zu setzen, erscheint mir aus mehreren Gründen ungangbar :

(1) Es steht fest, dass Fleming, 1828, als erster den Namen *acutus* binärnomenklatorisch angewandt hat. Fleming's Priorität wird nicht dadurch hinfällig, dass er unter diesem Namen 2 verschiedene Formen zusammengefasst hat, die heute als verschiedene Arten betrachtet werden. Bei der Wahl des Lectotyps soll die *intentio autoris* beachtet werden. Fleming hat aber seine Absicht klar ausgesprochen, indem er die Martin'sche Bezeichnung *acutus* aufgriffe und gleichzeitig auf Martin's Veröffentlichung hinwies.

(2) Wenn man—entgegen der *intentio autoris*—das Original von *Spirifer minimum* Sowerby, 1821, zum Lectotypus von *Sp. acutus* Fleming, 1828, bestimmte, so würde zwar *Sp. acutus* Fleming durch Synonymie hinfällig, aber der Name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, würde trotzdem nicht verfügbar. *Spirifera* Sowerby, 1835, ist eine blosse Emendation von *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1818. *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, würde somit zum Homonym von *Spirifer acutus* Fleming *sensu* Muir-Wood (=*Spirifer minimum* Sowerby). Für die von Davidson (und späteren Autoren) als *acuta* beschriebene Art müsste dann ein neuer Name eingeführt werden.

Wenn es aus bestimmten Gründen erwünscht wäre, dass *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, Prioritätsrecht erhält und ein von Davidson unter diesem Namen veröffentlichtes Stück zum Lectotypus bestimmt wird, so könnte dies meines Erachtens nicht durch die " Regeln " sondern nur durch Suspension erreicht werden.

SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME " CAESIUS " CLOQUET, 1818 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION " COLUBER CAESIUS ") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By ROBERT MERTENS

(*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)531)

(Note dated 24th October 1951)

Ich schliesse mich den Ausführungen des herrn A. Loveridge an und befürworte seinen Antrag um Unterdrückung des Artnamens *caesius* Cloquet. Auch stimme ich seinen Vorschlägen um Aufnahme der von ihm erwähnten Artnamen *irregularis* und *semivariegata* in die *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* und des Gattungsnamens *Philothamnus* in die *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* bei.

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Applications for submission to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature: Intending applicants are particularly asked to submit their applications in the form indicated in the Notice printed on the back wrapper (cover) of Part 6 of the present volume of the *Bulletin*.

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 8 (pp. 225-256) 23rd July 1952

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 8) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use of the plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 8) in relation to the following names:—

(1) *Ancylus* Müller, 1774 (Cl. Gastropoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with established practice (Z.N.(S.)240).

(2) *atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853 (as published in the combination *Crotalus atrox*) (Cl. Reptilia, Order Squamata), validation of (Z.N.(S.)523).

(3) *polysticta* Cope, 1865 (as published in the combination *Caudisona polysticta*) (Cl. Reptilia, Order Squamata), validation of (Z.N.(S.)524)

(4) *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903 (Cl. Insecta, Order Siphonaptera), designation of type species for, in harmony with established practice (Z.N.(S.)627).

FRANCIS HEMMING
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, LONDON, N.W 1, England.

23rd July, 1952.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "ANCYLUS" MÜLLER, 1774 (CLASS GASTROPODA) IN HARMONY WITH ESTABLISHED NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE

By BENGT HUBENDICK

(*Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)240)

The object of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, through the use of its plenary powers, in securing that the type species of the genus *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (Class Gastropoda), shall be the species commonly accepted as such and to avoid the confusion which would result from the strict application of the normal rules in this case. That confusion would be extremely serious, for under the normal rules it would be necessary to abandon the term "*Ancylus-*See" which is universally used to denote a well-known former limnic stage of the Baltic and is so deeply entrenched in the literature of European geology that its abandonment would be open to the strongest possible objection and must, indeed, be regarded as entirely impracticable.

2. The generic name *Ancylus* was first published in 1767 by Geoffroy on pages 13 and 124 of his *Traité sommaire des Coquilles . . . qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris.* Geoffroy placed what he regarded as one species only in this genus but he did not cite it under a binominal name. The description which he gave is so vague that the species which he had in mind might have been either the species now commonly treated as having already been named *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 783) or the later named species *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (*Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 201). Geoffroy stated however that the species in question was the only one known in the neighbourhood of Paris and this suggests that that species was the common *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller. This inference is supported by the fact that Geoffroy cited (1) Lister (1678, *Hist. Anim. Angl.* : 151, pl. 2, fig. 32), (2) Gualtieri (1742, *Index Test. Conch.* : pl. 2, fig. AA), and (3) d'Argenville (1780, *Conch.* **2** : 1, pls. 8, 27), for the figures given by all of these authors appear to represent the foregoing species. On the other hand, Geoffroy cited also the description of *Patella lacustris* published by Linnaeus in 1746 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 1) : 369) and again in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 783). There has however been discussion in the past as to the identity of the species to which Linnaeus applied this name. Jeffreys (1862, *Brit. Conch.* **1** : 123), for example, and Woodward (B.B.) (1903, *J. Conch.* **10** : 361) pointed out that the description given by Linnaeus applied as well to the species *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller as to that to which the name *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, is commonly applied ; the figures cited by Linnaeus appear to depict *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, and that species alone is represented in the Linnean collection. It was for reasons of this order that nearly one hundred years ago Forbes & Hanley (1852, *Hist. Brit. Moll.* **4** : 188) and Hanley (1855, *Ipsa Linnaei Conchylia* :

426) applied the trivial name *lacustris* Linnaeus to the species named *fluviatilis* by Müller. In recent times other authors, including Kennard & Woodward (1920, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) **34** : 210) have taken the opposite view, holding either that the species which Müller identified as *Ancylus lacustris* (Linnaeus) was in fact the species to which Linnaeus in 1758 had given the name *Patella lacustris* or that, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of that species from *Ancylus fluviatilis*, Linnaeus had confused the two species together and therefore that his nominal species *Patella lacustris* was a composite species. It may, therefore, be the case that Geoffroy had in mind only one species, namely *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, when in 1767, he used the generic name *Ancylus*. As we shall see, however, the name *Ancylus*, as used by Geoffroy, is an invalid name. The sense in which he applied it has, therefore, no nomenclatorial significance, being of historical interest only. As to the trivial name *lacustris* Linnaeus, there is no doubt that Müller (1774) applied it to the first of the two species which may have been comprised in it by Linnaeus, for to the second of those species he then gave the name *Ancylus fluviatilis*. It is in accordance with the interpretation of Müller that the name *lacustris* Linnaeus is now generally used and it is in this sense that the nominal species *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus is today accepted as the type species of *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (see paragraph 7 below).

3. There have in the past been differences of opinion among specialists on the question whether in his *Traité sommaire* of 1767 Geoffroy applied the principles of " nomenclature binaire " (as prescribed, up to 1948, by Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*) and therefore as to whether new names published by Geoffroy in the foregoing work acquired thereby any rights under the Law of Priority. Fortunately, all scope for further argument regarding the meaning to be attached to the above Proviso to Article 25 was put an end to in Paris in 1948 when the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, on the recommendation of the International Commission, (1) gave a ruling that the expression " nomenclature binaire," as hitherto used in the *Règles*, had a meaning identical with that attaching to the expression " nomenclature binominale," and (2) decided to substitute the latter entirely unambiguous expression for the expression " nomenclature binaire," wherever that expression had formerly appeared in the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 63-66). During the same session the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature decided that, in accordance with the foregoing decision, another work by Etienne Louis Geoffroy [1727-1810], his *Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*, failed to comply with the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25, by reason of the fact that in that work Geoffroy had not " appliqué les principes de la nomenclature binominale " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 366-369). The system of nomenclature in the *Traité sommaire* is identical with that used both earlier (in 1762) and later (in 1799-1800) in the two editions of the *Histoire abrégée*. It follows, therefore, that under the decisions cited above new names in the *Traité sommaire* possess no rights under the Law of Priority in virtue of having been so published. In order however to put a stop to the risk of further discussion on this subject, it would be convenient if the International Commission were now to give a formal ruling to the foregoing effect, so that the *Traité sommaire* may be added to the list of works rejected for non-compliance with Proviso (*b*) to Article 25.

4. Having now established that the name *Ancylus* Geoffroy, 1767, is not an available name, we have to determine what was the next subsequent occasion on which the name *Ancylus* was published as a generic name. This was in 1774, when it was so used by O. F. Müller (*Ancylus* Müller, 1774, *Verm. terrestr. fluviat. Hist.* **2** : 199). Müller, who employed the Linnean binominal system of nomenclature, cited two nominal species as belonging to this genus, namely : (1) *Ancylus lacustris* (Linnaeus, 1758) (=*Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758), and (2) the new nominal species *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (: 201). One or other of these two nominal species must therefore be the type species of *Ancylus* Müller.

5. It is now known that the first type selection for this genus was made in 1823 by Children (*Quart. J. Sci. Lit. Arts* **15** : 231), who so selected the nominal species *Ancylus lacustris* (Linnaeus). This selection was completely overlooked at the time and this species later became one of the originally included species of the nominal genus *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (*Index Moll. Mus. Christ. Freder.* : 124), to which it is still commonly referred and of which it was selected as the type species by Herrmannsen in 1846 (*Indic. Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 16).

6. The next selection of a type species for the genus *Ancylus* Müller was by Gray in 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 181), when the nominal species *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, was so selected. Ever since that date, the name *Ancylus* has been generally used for the genus which includes this species. Moreover, it is upon the basis of this type selection that the name *Ancylus* has been employed in the term " *Ancylus*-See " by Baltic geologists to denote the stage of the Baltic Sea when this genus occurred in that area. Among the important recent authors by whom the name *Ancylus* has been used in the foregoing sense may be noted Thiele (1931, *Handbuch der syst. Weichtierkunde* **1** (Pt. 2) : 482 ; 1935, *ibid.* **2** (Pt. 4) : 1151), who maintained that this usage was correct.

7. Some modern authors have however used the name *Ancylus* for the species selected as the type species by Children. This has led to great confusion, for it has not only involved the transfer of the generic name *Ancylus* from the genus containing *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, for which it is so well known as a name, to the genus hitherto always known as *Acroloxus* Beck, but, in addition, has deprived of its meaning the term " *Ancylus*-See," since *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, which, on this transfer, becomes the type species of *Ancylus*, did not occur in the limnic stage of the Baltic to which the term " *Ancylus*-See " is always applied. It is for the purpose of putting an end to this state of confusion that the International Commission is now asked to use its plenary powers to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, as the type species of the genus *Ancylus* Müller, 1774.

8. For the reasons set forth above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to stabilise the nomenclature of the two genera here under discussion in the following manner, that is, that the Commission should :—

(1) give a ruling that in the work entitled *Traité sommaire des Coquilles . . . qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*, published in 1767 (as

in the *Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris*, published in 1762 and republished in 1799-1800) Geoffroy (E.L.) did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as required by Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*, as amended by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and therefore that no name acquired availability under the Law of Priority in virtue of being so published ;

(2) use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774, made the decision now proposed prior to to be taken, and (*b*) to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by designation, as proposed under (2) (*b*) above, under the plenary powers: *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774) ;

  (*b*) *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen 1846) : *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as interpreted by Müller (O.F.), 1774 : 199-200) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (as published in the binominal combination *Ancylus fluviatilis*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (2) (*b*) above, to be designated, under the plenary powers, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774) ;

  (*b*) *lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Patella lacustris*), the species so named to be interpreted as specified in (3) (*b*) above (trivial name of type species of *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837) ;

(5) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Ancylus* Geoffroy, 1767 (name published in a work rejected as not complying with the requirements of Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*).

PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME " ANCYLASTRUM " BOURGUIGNAT, 1853 (CLASS GASTROPODA) TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY "

By BENGT HUBENDICK

(*Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)546)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the well-known generic name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853 (type species, by subsequent selection : *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, 1853) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

2. The name *Ancylastrum* was introduced into the literature by Bourguignat as the name of a subgenus of the genus *Ancylus* (for which name Bourguignat did not cite an author). On the first publication of this name which occurred in the first part of a paper published in instalments and which was issued on 15th February 1853 (*J. Conchyliol.* **4** : 63) Bourguignat briefly defined this subgenus but did not refer any species to it by name. In the second part of his paper, published on 1st May 1853, Bourguignat cited the species which he regarded as belonging to this subgenus and expressly stated that its type species was *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus*, a new species then named and briefly characterised for the first time (: 170). The full description of this new species was reserved for a paper then in preparation for publication in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, and was published early in the following year ([1854], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **21** : 91). In that paper Bourguignat repeated the statement that the above species was the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat.

3. The validity of Bourguignat's action in selecting *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat to be the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat has in the past been challenged on two quite different grounds, as follows :—

(1) Some authors have rejected the above species as the type species on the ground that it was not eligible for selection as such, since the specific name *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat had not been published when on 15th February 1853 the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat was first published.

(2) Other authors have advanced the view that the name *Ancylastrum* was published by Bourguignat as the name of the typical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus* and therefore that, notwithstanding the designation by Bourguignat of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, the type species of that subgenus must be *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, that species having been selected by Gray (1847) as the type species of the genus *Ancylus*, as restricted by Gray, it being impossible under the *Règles* for the typical subgenus of a genus to have, as its type species, any species, other than the type species of the genus itself.

4. We may conveniently examine first the contention that the species *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853, is ineligible for selection as the type species of the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853. As we have seen (paragraph 2 above) the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* was first published by Bourguignat in February 1853 without any nominal species cited by name as belonging thereto. Accordingly, up till July 1948, the species which should be treated as the type species of this subgenus fell to be decided in accordance with the provisions of the Commission's *Opinion* 46 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 104-107), those being the only provisions in the *Règles* and the *Opinions*, taken together, that dealt with this subject. The extensive discussions which have taken place in regard to the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat are, no doubt, due, in part, to the fact, as the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature itself recognised in Paris in July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159), the obscurities and self-contradictions in *Opinion* 46 were such that in many cases it had proved impossible to deduce from that *Opinion* what species should, under the *Règles*, be regarded as the type species of any given genus originally established without any nominal species cited as belonging thereto. It was to remedy this defect that the International Commission in 1948 cancelled the foregoing *Opinion* and recommended to the Congress that words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established (*a*) with an indication, definition or description, (*b*) with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is, or are, to be deemed to have been originally included species, that, where one such species only is so cited that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus concerned and that, where two or more such species are cited but none is designated or indicated as the type species of the genus concerned, those species become, for the purposes of Article 30 the sole originally included species, from which alone therefore the type species of the genus may be selected by a subsequent author (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 160, 346). This recommendation was approved by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 131) ; the provision so recommended and approved is therefore that which governs the determination of the type species of the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat. Applying that provision to this case, we find that Bourguignat himself in May 1853 was the first author to refer any nominal species to the subgenus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853, and that on that occasion he designated one of the nominal species so referred, namely *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853 (a species then named and briefly diagnosed for the first time) to be the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853. Under the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 that species is therefore unquestionably the validly designated type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853.

5. The second of the two arguments advanced against the acceptance of the foregoing species as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat is disposed of, equally with the first argument, by the decision taken by the Paris Congress discussed above, for that decision is unequivocal and unqualified in its terms. It is therefore not necessary to examine the second argument in detail. It must be noted, however, that that argument would have been equally ill-founded, even if Bourguignat had cited *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* at the time when he first published the name *Ancylastrum* and had not designated that species as the type species, some later author having so selected it, for in that case also that species would have been the validly determined type species of *Ancylastrum*. For it is the Rules in Article 30 which alone govern the determination of the type species of a genus. It is true that the *Règles* provide (Article 9) that the nominotypical subgenus of a genus (i.e. the subgenus containing the type species of the genus) automatically takes, as its name, the name of the genus itself, but that provision in no way impinges upon, or qualifies the effect of, the provisions of Article 30. If for the moment we assume that Bourguignat gave the name *Ancylastrum* to the nominotypical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus*, the effect of his action would not have been to nullify the type designation made by Bourguignat for his subgenus *Ancylastrum* ; it would have been entirely different, namely to make the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat either an objective or a subjective synonym of the name *Ancylus*, the valid name of the nominotypical subgenus of the genus *Ancylus*, (i) an objective synonym if the type species of *Ancylastrum* had been the same nominal species as that of *Ancylus*, (ii) a subjective synonym if the two type species were species which specialists subjectively considered to be congeneric with one another. As a matter of fact, however, Bourguignat did not publish the subgeneric name *Ancylastrum* for the nominotypical genus of the genus *Ancylus*, for, as I have shown in the separate application which I have submitted to the International Commission in regard to the generic name *Ancylus* (application Z.N.(S.)240), the type species of that genus, under the *Règles*, is not *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774 (the species treated as the type species of that genus by all those who have challenged the position of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat) but the entirely different species *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (now commonly referred to the genus *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837, of which also it is the type species). From every point of view, therefore, the argument against the acceptance of *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat as the type species of *Ancylastrum* on the ground that that name was published for the nominotypical subgenus of *Ancylus*, is entirely misconceived and without foundation.

6. Having now clearly established that *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853, is the validly determined type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853, we have finally to note that the name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat is itself an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any earlier generic or subgeneric name consisting of the same word and that there is no genus or subgenus, possessing an earlier and available name that has, as its type species, the same nominal species or some other nominal species that is subjectively identified by specialists with that species or is considered congeneric with that species. The name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, is therefore qualified in every respect for admission to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

7. In order, therefore, to promote stability in the nomenclature of this group by putting an end to fruitless discussion regarding the type species of the genus *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to place the generic name *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, February 1853 (gender of generic name : neuter) (type species, by designation by Bourguignat (May 1853) : *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus* Bourguignat, May 1853) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) to place the trivial name *cumingianus* Bourguignat, 1853 (as published in the combination *Ancylus* (*Ancylastrum*) *cumingianus*) (trivial name of the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE FOR THE WESTERN DIAMOND RATTLESNAKE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ATROX" BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CROTALUS ATROX") BY SUPPRESSING THE TRIVIAL NAME "CINEREOUS" LE CONTE IN HALLOWELL, 1852 (AS PUBLISHED IN COMBINATION "CROTALUS CINEREOUS") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By LAURENCE M. KLAUBER

(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)523)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to preserve the well-known trivial name *atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853 (as published in the binominal combination *Crotalus atrox*) for the western diamond rattlesnake by the use of its plenary powers to suppress the earlier trivial name *cinereous* Le Conte *in* Hallowell, 1852 (as published in the combination *Crotalus cinereous*) (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata).

2. In 1852, Hallowell (: 177) described the rattlesnake *Crotalus lecontei.* This nominal species has since seldom been recognised as valid, its name being usually considered a synonym of *Crotalus confluentus* Say, 1823, or, more recently, of *Crotalus viridis* Rafinesque, 1818. This disposition of *lecontei* Hallowell is undoubtedly correct, as was demonstrated by Stejneger in do Amaral, 1929 (: 87). The validity of *lecontei* has no bearing on the question herein raised.

3. In the course of his description of *lecontei*, Hallowell included the following paragraph :—

> " *Remarks.* My friend Dr. Le Conte informs me that he found near the Colorado, about seven hundred miles from the last mentioned locality, a species of crotalus which was very abundant in that region ; over four feet in length, and which appears to be the same as the one above described. He took the following notes of it upon the spot : ' Crotalus-cinereous ; black with a series of subrhomboidal spots margined with dark brown, and exterior to this a line of white scales ; sides with a few darker cinereous spots ; beneath pale ochraceous ; neck and upper part of head white ; tail white with four black rings,* becoming irregular beneath length 4½ ft. ; greatest circumference 5½ inches ; 185 transverse scales beneath the body, 28 caudal ; fourteen scales in the oblique rows from spine to side in middle and on neck ; nine posteriorly and on tail. Colorado, March, 1851. The dorsal spots became indistinct behind. Sandy deserts.' " [This extract from Le Conte occurs on page 177.]

4. In 1854, Hallowell repeated his description of *lecontei* and again repeated under " Remarks " the quotation from Le Conte's communication. In this reprint the words *Crotalus cinereous* were italicised and the hyphen was omitted, and there were several other minor changes, including the change of the word " black," after the name, to " back."

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*In a young specimen brought by Dr. Woodhouse these four black rings are very distinct.

5. As I have discussed elsewhere (Klauber, 1936 : 194), although Hallowell thought that Le Conte's *cinereous* was the same as the rattlesnake that he (Hallowell) was describing as *C. lecontei*, actually it was a quite different snake. For the description and the type locality, the Colarado [Desert], leave no question but that the description covers the western diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard, 1853 (: 5).

6. It seems to me that, although Hallowell had no such intention, his inclusion of Le Conte's manuscript name and description constitutes a valid description under *Opinion* 4 of the Commission, as further discussed in vol. 1, part 13, pp. 103-114, of the *Opinions and Declarations*, 1944 ; and that the name *Crotalus cinereous* Le Conte in Hallowell, 1852, anticipates *Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard, 1853. Gloyd (1940 : 205) has taken a contrary view, primarily because of the inclusion of the dash and the lack of italics in the first publication of Le Conte's manuscript description.

7. Although I sought to establish *Crotalus cinereous* as the proper name of the western diamond rattlesnake in 1936, at a time when no official means were available for the conservation of trivial names, I am quite willing to withdraw from that position, now that a procedure for such conservation has been duly established. Therefore I suggest that this question be finally settled by stabilising the long-established and currently utilised name *atrox* Baird & Girard for this species. It is important that this be done, since the name *atrox* is employed not only by systematists, but likewise also extensively by the medical profession, for the western diamond rattlesnake in the United States. The concrete proposals now submitted are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *cinereous* Le Conte *in* Hallowell, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Crotalus cinereous*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the trivial name *atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853 (as published in the binominal combination *Crotalus atrox*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :*

(3) place the trivial name *cinereous* Le Conte *in* Hallowell, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Crotalus cinereous*), as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE TRIVIAL NAME " POLYSTICTA " COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA ") FOR THE MEXICAN LANCE-HEADED RATTLESNAKE, BY SUPPRESSING THE TRIVIAL NAME " MULTIMACULATA " JAN, 1863 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CROTALUS LUGUBRIS VAR. MULTIMACULATA ") (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By LAURENCE M. KLAUBER

(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)524)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *multimaculata* Jan, 1863 (as published in the combination *Crotalus lugubris* var. *multimaculata*) (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata), thereby preserving the trivial name *polysticta* Cope, 1865 (as published in the combination *Caudisona polysticta*), the name now and for many years universally employed (in the combination *Crotalus polystictus*) for the Mexican lanceheaded rattlesnake. The details of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1865, Cope (: 191) described the Mexican lance-headed rattlesnake as *Caudisona polysticta*, and this name has been almost universally applied (in the combination *Crotalus polystictus*) to this snake ever since. Indeed, there has since been only a single synonym allocated to this species, this being *Crotalus jimenezii* Dugès, 1877 (: 23). Yet without doubt, under a strict interpretation of the Rules, the proper name for this snake is *Crotalus multimaculatus* Jan, 1863.

3. In 1859, Jan (pp. 153, 156 ; or, in separate form, pp. 28, 30, 31) described *Crotalus lugubris* based on four syntypes, two of which were in the Milan collection, one in the Westphal-Castelnau collection, and one in the Natural History Museum in Paris. Jan's nominal species *Crotalus lugubris* was a composite. The two Milan specimens belonged to the species now known as *Crotalus triseriatus* Wagler, 1830 (: 176), and the Paris specimen probably did likewise. But the Westphal-Castelnau specimen belonged to the same species as Cope's *Crotalus polystictus*, as can be readily determined from a figure of this specimen that appeared later (1874, Jan and Sordelli **46** : pl. III, fig. 3).

4. In 1940 in an endeavour to protect Cope's name *polystictus* from becoming a junior synonym of the older name *lugubris* of Jan, I selected one of the Milan specimens as the lectotype of *lugubris*, thus placing the latter in the synonymy of *triseriatus* Wagler, 1830 (Klauber : 17). In 1939 I corresponded with Dr. Guiseppe Scortecci of the Museo Civico de Storia Naturale of Milan, from whom I ascertained that Jan's two specimens were still available (they were subsequently destroyed in the war), and I then secured photographs of the better preserved of the two, this being the specimen numbered " Milan 1414." From these pictures it was possible to determine that this specimen was conspecific with *Crotalus triseriatus* Wagler, as the latter nominal species has been interpreted during the past 100 years or more. Thus, by making the specimen " Milan 1414 " the lectotype of *Crotalus lugubris* Jan, 1859, this name was eliminated as a possible antecedent of *polystictus* Cope, 1865.

5. In 1863, Jan (: 124) published the trivial name *multimaculata* for a variety [subspecies] of *Crotalus lugubris*. I have previously stated (1940 : 17) that this was a *nomen nudum*, but I now believe this to have been an error ; for Jan, although supplying no description of *multimaculata* in his 1863 publication, lists the Westphal specimen as the type specimen of *multimaculata* and this is certainly an " indication " under Art. 25a (see also 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 149). The " indication " is, of course, to the description of the Westphal specimen that appeared in 1859 (p. 157, or p. 32 of the separate), which description, giving dimensions and some scale counts, was as complete as many of the old snake descriptions that are deemed valid today. Thus, in summary, we have a name applied to a specimen previously described, all of which appeared in print prior to the advent of the trivial name *polysticta*, Cope, 1865.

6. Hence I believe that, under a strict application of the Rules, the correct name for the Mexican lance-headed rattlesnake is *Crotalus multimaculatus* (Jan, 1863), of which the name *Crotalus polystictus* (Cope, 1865) becomes a subjective junior synonym. The displacement in this way of the trivial name *polystictus* would be highly undesirable, as that name has been used consistently and almost universally for this snake for many years, while the name *multimaculatus* Jan is virtually unknown in the literature. Therefore I believe that this is a case where the Commission should use its plenary powers for the purpose of preventing the confusion which would follow the strict application of the Rules, now that it has been given extended powers for the protection of trivial names in common use.

7. The concrete proposals which are therefore now submitted are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the trivial name *multimaculata* Jan, 1863 (as published in the combination *Crotalus lugubris* var. *multimaculata*) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *polysticta* Cope, 1865 (as published in the binominal combination *Caudisona polysticta*) ;

  (*b*) *triseriatus* Wagler, 1830 (as published in the binominal combination *Uropsophus triseriatus*) ;

(3) place the trivial name *multimaculata* Jan, 1863 (as published in the combination *Crotalus lugubris* var. *multimaculata*) as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "PALAEOPSYLLA" WAGNER, 1903 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA) IN HARMONY WITH THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED USE OF THAT NAME

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)627)

. The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to set aside a valid, but overlooked or ignored, selection of a type species for the genus *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903, and to designate as the type species of this genus the species that is universally accepted as such, thus avoiding the serious and quite unnecessary confusion that would inevitably result from the strict application of the normal Rules in this case.

2. Wagner described the genus *Palaeopsylla* in 1903 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **36** : 137), including in it "drei paläarktische Arten: *P. sibirica* W., *P. dasycnemus* Rothsch. und *P. gracilis* T. Die von mir beschriebene *Typhlopsylla intermedia* . . . muss auch zu der Gattung *Palaeopsylla* gestellt worden." Of the species mentioned by Wagner, *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898, is now placed in *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909, *Typhlopsylla dasycnemus* Rothschild, 1897, in *Doratopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild, 1912, *Typhlopsylla gracilis* Taschenberg, 1880, is referred to *Palaeopsylla* as a synonym of *Palaeopsylla minor* (Dale, 1878), while *Typhlopsylla intermedia* Wagner, 1902, is now in *Tritopsylla* da Cunha, 1929. It is claimed (and the claim was accepted as correct by Wagner) that the species that Wagner described in 1903 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **36** : 142, pl. 2, fig. 2) as *Palaeopsylla gracilis* Tasch. was not Taschenberg's species but one subsequently described by Dampf in 1910 (*Schr. phys. ökon. Ges. Königs.* **51** : 327, figs. 4, 5d) as *Palaeopsylla similis*.

3. In 1905 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **29** : 129) Baker included "*Paleopsylla* Wagner (type *sibirica*)" in a key to genera of fleas; the name of the genus is misspelt, but is given correctly on p. 135 of the same paper.

4. No subsequent author has accepted Baker's undoubtedly valid selection of a type species for *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903. Wagner himself (1909, *Bull. Mus. Caucase* **4** : 196, 201)* included "*Typhlopsylla sibirica* Wagn." (i.e. *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898) in his new genus *Amphipsylla*. Dampf (1910, *Schr. phys. ökon. Ges. Königs.* **51** : 324-330), though not making any assertion as to the type species of *Palaeopsylla* in this excellent review of the genus, included in it only species which are still considered to be congeneric with *Typhlopsylla gracilis* Taschenberg. In his *Katalog der palaearktischen Aphanip-*

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*The double page-references to this paper are due to it having been published both in Russian and in German, the first page-reference in each instance being to the Russian version.

teren (1930) Wagner made (: 20) the first assertion as to the type species of *Palaeopsylla* subsequent to that of Baker, giving it as " gen. typ. *similis* " and listing " *gracilis* Wagn. 1902 " (which should be 1903) as an error of determination and a synonym of *Palaeopsylla similis* Dampf, 1910. This selection, though 25 years too late, has (with one exception) been universally accepted, either implicitly or (as in Costa Lima and Hathaway, 1946, *Pulgas, bibliografia, catálogo e animais por elas sugados* : 202) explicitly. The exception is only partial : Stiles and Stanley (1932, *Bull. U.S. nat. Inst. Hlth.* **159** : 836), though stating that the type species of *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903, was *sub judice*, listed under this generic name only species congeneric with *Typhlopsylla gracilis* Taschenberg and *Palaeopsylla similis* Dampf. The statement of Stiles and Stanley that the case was *sub judice* should mean that it had been referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, but this was apparently never done.

5. Reverting to *Amphipsylla*, Wagner (1909 : 196, 201) included in this genus a new species, *A. schelkovnikovi* Wagner, 1909 (: 197, 201), and also *Typhlopsylla sibirica* Wagn., without indicating which of these species he considered to be the type species (the statement of Stiles and Stanley, 1932 : 841, that *A. schelkovnikovi* Wagner is the type species by original designation is incorrect). Jordan and Rothschild (1913, *Zoologist* **1913** (869) : 402), in a paper on the genus *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909, stated " Genotype *shelkovnikovi* [sic], Wagn. (1909)." This is undoubtedly a definite type selection, and it would have been effective in preserving *Amphipsylla* Wagner in the sense in which it is universally used but for Baker's prior action in selecting a species (*Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898) that is undoubtedly congeneric with *Amphipsylla schelkovnikovi* Wagner as type species of *Palaeopsylla* : because of Baker's action, however, *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909, is a subjective synonym of *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903, under strict application of the *Règles*. No author appears ever to have used the name *Amphipsylla* Wagner for any other group of species than that which includes *Amphipsylla schelkovnikovi* Wagner, 1909.

6. The position is, therefore, that if the *Règles* are to be strictly applied the name *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903, must be transferred from the group of species to which it is universally applied (which would be left nameless) to the group equally universally known as *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909, which belongs to a different family. No conceivable purpose could be served by this transfer.

7. In order to avoid the state of chaos that would result from strict application of the *Règles* to this case, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers :—

- (*a*) to set aside all designations, indications or selections of a type species for the genus *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903, made prior to the decision now proposed to be given ;
- (*b*) to designate *Palaeopsylla similis* Dampf, 1910, to be the type species of *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903 ;

(2) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the two names mentioned below :—

- (*a*) *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation as proposed under (1) (*b*) above, under the plenary powers : *Palaeopsylla similis* Dampf, 1910) ;
- (*b*) *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation of Jordan and Rothschild, 1913 : *Amphipsylla schelkovnikovi* Wagner, 1909) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

- (*a*) *similis* Dampf, 1910 (as published in the binominal combination *Palaeopsylla similis*) (trivial name of type species of *Palaeopsylla* Wagner, 1903) ;
- (*b*) *schelkovnikovi* Wagner, 1909 (as published in the binominal combination *Amphipsylla schelkovnikovi*) (trivial name of type species of *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY MR. C. W. WRIGHT IN REGARD TO THE NOMINAL GENUS "HOPLITES" NEUMAYR, 1875 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) AND TO THE DESIGNATION OF ITS TYPE SPECIES

By R. CASEY

(*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)533)

(Extract from a letter dated 5th October, 1951)

I write in support of the application submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Mr. C. W. Wright to validate the name of the nominal genus *Hoplites* Neumayr, 1875, and also to validate Jacob's designation of *Ammonites dentatus* J. Sowerby, 1821, as the type species of the said nominal genus. As a student of Cretaceous ammonites, I am familiar with the case (see Casey, R., 1949, *Geol. Mag.*, **86** : 333, footnote ; 1950, *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, **61** : 293, footnote) and am of the opinion that the decisions which Mr. Wright proposes that the International Commission should make are in the best interests of nomenclatorial stability.

REQUEST FOR A RULING THAT THE ALLEGED NAME "ANTIRHYNCHONELLA" QUENSTEDT, 1871, IS A "NOMEN NUDUM" (PHYLUM BRACHIOPODA, CLASS ARTICULATA)

By THOMAS W. AMSDEN

(*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)632)

The present application arises out of the need for determining whether the alleged generic name *Antirhynchonella* Quenstedt, 1871 (Phylum Brachiopoda, Class Articulata) possesses any status in zoological nomenclature. The circumstances of this case are set forth in the following paragraphs.

2. The name *Antirhynchonella* was first published in 1871 in the index at the end of Quenstedt's *Die Brachiopoden, Petrefactenkunde Deutschlands* (**2** : 727). This name was not cited by Quenstedt in the summary which he gave of the genera and subgenera recognised in his work. Nor does it appear on the page (: 231) of volume 2 cited in the index against this name. On the last named page there does however occur the following passage in which this word appears in the vernacular (German) form " Antirhynchonellen " :—

> Aechte Pentameren haben entweder an der Stirn correspondirende Valven, oder Sinus und Wulst ist entgegengesetzt den Rhynchonellen, gleichsam Antirhynchonellen. Selbst die faustgrosse eiförmige tenuistriatus Walmst. auf Gothland, vom Habitus des glatten Esthonus (Eichwald Lethaea ross. I pag. 789) bewahrt diesen markirten Unterschied. Dagegen zeichnen die Engländer einen kleinen glatten Pentamerus linguifer Murch. Siluria 22.21 aus, der seine Zunge entgegengesetzt zur Bauchschale hinauf wendet.

3. The next usage of the name *Antirhynchonella* was by Oehlert in 1887 (*in* Fischer's *Manuel de Conchyliologie* **11** : 1311), where it was attributed to Quenstedt. Oehlert treated it as the name of a section of *Conchidium* and clearly used it as a subgeneric name. Oehlert gave a diagnosis for *Antirhynchonella* and designated *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1839 (*in* Murchison, *Silurian System* : 629) as the type species, though (following Quenstedt in the passage quoted above) Oehlert incorrectly attributed this name to Murchison.

4. The status of the name *Antirhynchonella* was considered again by Hall & Clarke in 1894 (*Nat. Hist. New York*, Paleontology **2** : 245, footnote) ; these authors seem to have been in some doubt as to whether Quenstedt had used this name in a generic sense, pointing out that in the text he had not used the word as a Latin noun but had referred only to the " Antirhynchonellas," the Latin form appearing only in the index. In spite of this doubt Hall & Clarke apparently decided to accept the name *Antirhynchonella* as an available name as from Quenstedt, but they rejected Oehlert's action in designating *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby as the type species of this genus for the following reason : " If any species can be taken as typical of ANTIRHYNCHONELLA, it is *Conchidium tenuistriatus* Walmstedt, mentioned in immediate connection with the single use of this name, and not *Pentamerus linguifera*, which is cited by Quenstedt as an illustration of the fact that the position of the fold and sinus in the pentameroids is sometimes the same as in the Rhynchonellas. *Antirhynchonella*, if adopted, would be simply synonymous with *Conchidium*." Hall & Clarke took the view that the species bearing the trivial name *tenuistriatus* Walmstedt should be referred to the genus *Conchidium* and erected a new nominal genus *Barrandella* (: 241, 245) for those pentameroid brachiopods having the structure of *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby.

5. Most later authors have accepted Hall & Clarke's interpretation (e.g. Schuchert & Cooper, 1932, *Mem. Peabody Mus. nat. Hist.* **4** (1) : 173, 181).

6. It appears to the present applicant however that the manner in which the name *Antirhynchonella* was published in 1871 in the index to Quenstedt's book cannot properly be regarded as acceptable. In the first place, there is no evidence at all that Quenstedt himself was responsible for the appearance of this name in the index to his book, it being just as probable that this entry in the index was due to a misreading of the passage on page 231 (quoted at the beginning of the present application) on the part of the compiler of the index. Second, even if Quenstedt himself compiled the index and was thus responsible for the appearance of the name *Antirhynchonella* on page 727, such a method of publication cannot, it is suggested, properly be held to have provided the name *Antirhynchonella* Quenstedt with an "indication" for the purposes of Proviso (*a*) to Article 25 of the *Règles*. For (as has been shown) the name *Antirhynchonella* does not appear on the page (: 231) cited in the index, the only reference on that page which can be held to have any connection with this subject being the vernacular word "Antirhynchonellen.". But as long ago as 1907 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruled (in its *Opinion* 1) that a "vernacular name" is not to be accepted as an "indication," and in 1948 this portion of *Opinion* 1 was incorporated into the *Règles* by the International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 149). The conclusion inevitably follows that, even if Quenstedt did on the occasion cited above publish a generic name *Antirhynchonella*, that name as so published (on p. 727) must be regarded as being a *nomen nudum*, the reference there given being to page 231, where the name was mentioned only as a vernacular name.

7. In these circumstances the name *Antirhynchonella* dates for the purposes of the Law of Priority only from Oehlert, 1887, and the type species is unquestionably *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby, 1839, the species then so designated by Oehlert. The acceptance of this species as the type species of *Antirhynchonella* runs counter to the interpretation given to it by Hall & Clarke and most later authors, but in the present case this is not a disadvantage, since *Pentamerus tenuistriatus* Walmstedt, the species accepted by Hall & Clarke as the type species of *Antirhynchonella*, is one, of which the internal structure has never, to my knowledge, been adequately defined, whereas the structure of *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby has been closely studied and is well known. The only change following the acceptance of this species as the type species of *Antirhynchonella* Oehlert, 1877, will be the disappearance in synonymy of the name *Barrandella* Hall & Clarke, 1894, which is an objective synonym of *Antirhynchonella* Oehlert, having the same species as its type species. No serious inconvenience would follow this change ; it would not affect any name of supra-generic rank.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to rule that, as published in 1871 in the index to Quenstedt's *Die Brachiopoden* the name *Antirhynchonella* is a *nomen nudum :*

(2) to place the name *Antirhynchonella* Oehlert, 1887 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Atrypa linguifera* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1839) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place the trivial name *linguifera* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1839 (as published in the binominal combination *Atrypa linguifera*) (trivial name of type species of *Antirhynchonella* Oehlert, 1887) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :*

(4) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology ;—*

  (*a*) the name *Antirhynchonella* Quenstedt, 1871 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

  (*b*) the name *Barrandella* Hall & Clarke, 1894 (an objective junior synonym of *Antirhynchonella* Oehlert, 1887).

9. The problem dealt with in the present application has arisen in the course of the preparation of the section on pentamerid brachiopods for the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, and it will therefore be greatly appreciated if the International Commission can afford to this application all practicable priority.

ON THE PROPOSAL FOR THE ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE MEANING OF RULE (F) IN ARTICLE 30 OF THE RULES

By ERNST MAYR

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)539)

(Extract from a letter dated 31st October 1951)

I wonder whether the Rules should not have a reference to the status of generic names which are clearly substitute names for previously published generic names even though they do not conform with the new interpretation in Rule (f) in Article 30. Such a rule might merely be that all cases be submitted to the Commission. To leave these cases entirely up in the air—as it appears from the new restricted rulings—would seem unfortunate.

ON THE RELEVANCE TO THE AVAILABILITY OF A NAME OF THE AUTHOR'S INTENTIONS WHEN PUBLISHING THAT NAME; COMMENT ON VIEWS EXPRESSED BY MR. FRANCIS HEMMING

By H. OLDROYD, M.A.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)486)

Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in a note published in this *Bulletin* (Vol. 2 : 211) has expressed the view that an author's intentions not only are irrelevant (*Opinion* 4) but should be irrelevant to the availability of a published name. I should like to comment on the fundamental question of principle involved.

2. In the case quoted by Mr. Hemming (*Arieticeras* Quenstedt, 1883) and in another case which comes to my mind (*Bactria* Meigen, 1820) the author of the name concerned had no intention of proposing a new name that was to be used. He mentioned the name in passing for other reasons, commendable or otherwise. That such a name should be seized upon and brought into general use at the time of publication is unreasonable enough; that it should be discovered decades later and used in preference to a long-established name seems to me incredibly perverse.

3. It is true that Mr. Hemming states that on the " rare " occasions when this occurs, the Commission could give a special ruling under its plenary powers. In my view, however, it is wrong in principle that the Code should permit such practices. In a science in which we are compelled to refer constantly to works published fifty, one hundred or even nearly two hundred years ago, it seems to me quite unreasonable obstinately to set aside the author's own intentions as merely " subjective " and to apply his names according to a set of rules devised a century after his death.

4. I do not believe it is possible to eliminate the " subjective " element from nomenclature, any more than this element can be " wholly excluded from any code of law," as Mr. Hemming would have it. English law, at any rate, is full of subjective elements, and the question of intention—with phrases such as "with malice aforethought," or " with intent to deceive "—is an integral part of it.

COMMENT ON MR. FRANCIS HEMMING'S NOTE ON AN ISSUE RAISED IN THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. W. J. ARKELL REGARDING THE NAMES "ARIETICERAS" SEGUENZA, 1885, and "SEGUENZICERAS" LEVI, 1896 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By HELMUTH HÖLDER

(*Geologisch-Paleontolisches Institut, University of Tübingen, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)486)

Zu *Arieticeras*/*Seguenziceras* (Arkell, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 208-210). Vor dem Vorschlag F. Hemming's (1951, *ibid*, 2 : 211-213), die Gültigkeit eines Namens unabhängig von der die Gültigkeit betreffenden Absicht seines Autors zu bejahen, ist nach Anzicht des Referenten zu warnen. Hier sollte durch denjeweils revidierenden Autor von Fall zu Fall entschieden werden. Die Namnesform *Arieticeras* hat Quenstedt gegen *Arieticeras* Waagen angewogen, ohne, wie sich eindeutig erkennen lässt, die Einführung von *Arieticeras* in das Schriftum zu beabsichtigen. Es muss aber möglich sein, über die Form eines gegebenen Namens zu diskutieren, ohne dass eine erwogene andere Form sogleich nomenklatorische Gültigkeit erlangt. Der Name *Arieticeras* Seguenza ist also durch Quenstedt nicht präokkupiert und kann statt des viel schwerfälligeren, nichtsagenden *Seguenziceras* erhalten werden, wenn nicht nach Anzicht des Referenten nicht notwendige, dem entgegenstehende Allgemeinregelung im Sinne von F. Hemming erfolgt.

ON THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY DR. W. J. ARKELL IN RELATION TO THE GENERIC NAME " ARIETICERAS " QUENSTEDT, 1883 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)486)

(Enclosure to letter dated 24th October, 1951)

The advisability of validating Quenstedt's name *Arieticeras* (Arkell, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 208-210) seems to me to be somewhat questionable. I am not a specialist in this group, but as Dr. H. Engel has stated the case (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 337) it would seem to be parallel to that of Lea's name *Megasystrophia* for the suppression of which an application has already been submitted to you. In each case the author felt that a new name was not necessary at the time, and so did not use the one which he had given, but he gave it nevertheless, to meet the exigency that it might be needed in the future. This method of establishing new genera appears to me to be neither logical nor efficient nor desirable.

Not being a specialist on this group I do not ask the Commission to take action either way on this application, but I would ask that the question of whether *Megasystrophia* be validated or suppressed be considered at the same time in order that consistent results may be arrived at.

" ANIMUS NOMINANDI " AN INDISPENSABLE REQUIREMENT FOR THE CREATION OF A VALID NAME

By OTTO HAAS
(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)486)

(Enclosure to letter dated 29th October, 1951)

In his comment with regard to the above reference Mr. Francis Hemming (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **2** : 211-213) considers it irrelevant whether or not an author publishing a taxonomic name intended it to be used as such.*

Mr. Hemming's view appears, however, to be incompatible with the principle, quite generally accepted in law, that acts lacking seriousness of intention cannot produce any legal effects. Thus, Roman law requires " *animus possidende* " to make possession, or " *animus donandi* " to make a donation, legal. A mere going through the forms of donation without the true intention to donate cannot produce a legal donation.

It is believed that, similarly, what might be called " *animus nominandi* " is required for the valid creation of a taxonomic name. A name published without such intention, like *Arieticeras* Quenstedt, 1803, cannot acquire any rights under the *Règles*. Since this result follows from the general principle referred to above, no special provision to this effect—as considered, but decidedly declined by Mr. Hemming—need be introduced into the *Règles*.

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* Dr. H. Engel (*ibid.* : 337) questions Dr. Arkell's conclusion that, in the case under consideration, Quenstedt clearly had no intention of validly publishing the generic name *Arieticeras*. Dr. Engel's arguments do not seem to be convincing. Anyway, the present discussion is based on Dr. Arkell's above conclusion.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS ON THE QUESTION WHETHER IT SHOULD BE AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION TO THE AVAILABILITY OF A NAME THAT THE AUTHOR BY WHOM IT WAS PUBLISHED INTENDED THAT THE NAME IN QUESTION SHOULD BE USED AS A SCIENTIFIC NAME IN ZOOLOGY

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)486 and 668)

Among the applications relating to the names of ammonites submitted to the Commission by Dr. W. J. Arkell, that relating to the names *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885, and *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896 (Arkell, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 208-210) raised a question of principle of general application. This question was whether a name (in this case, the name *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885) should be rejected as a junior homonym when the same word (*Arieticeras*) had previously been published by some author (in the present instance by Quenstedt in 1883) in conditions which showed or implied that the name in question had been published by that author for some reason other than to serve as a scientific name for an animal.

2. In a note published at the same time (Hemming, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 211-213) I discussed the implications of the problem involved. In approaching this subject, I was primarily concerned to draw attention to the threat to nomenclatorial stability represented by any decision under which it would be legitimate to reject as nomenclatorially unavailable any otherwise available name, on the ground that, although that name had been duly published with an indication, the author by whom it had been published had never intended it to be used as the scientific name of the animal concerned and had published it with some other object, for example, for the purpose either of ridiculing some other author or of criticising what he (the author by whom the name was published) considered to be the excessive tendency of some author to subdivide taxonomic units unnecessarily and therefore to publish unneeded new names. For, as I then pointed out, the introduction into the *Règles* of a provision containing a subjective test of the foregoing kind would be contrary to the interests of nomenclatorial stability, as it would be impossible under such a provision to obtain a final and definite answer, it being open to any zoologist to form his own opinion on the question whether a given name had been published in order that it should be used as such or whether it had been published for some other reason. I therefore formed the view that it would be a mistake to insert into the *Règles* a provision invalidating names on the ground discussed above.

3. The question at issue has since been the subject of an interesting discussion in a series of notes by the following authors : H. Engel (*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam*) (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 337) ; H. Oldroyd (*British Museum* (*Natural History*)) (1952, *ibid.* **6** : 245) ; Helmuth Hölder (*Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut, University of Tübingen*) (*ibid.* **6** : 245) ; Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) (*ibid.* **6** : 246) ; Otto Haas (*American Museum of Natural History, New York*) (*ibid.* **6** : 246).

4. Two points emerge clearly from this discussion: (1) The differences of opinion expressed as to Quenstedt's intentions when he published the name *Arieticeras* confirm the presumption that it will often be a matter of difference of opinion as to whether in a case of this kind the author concerned did or did not intend the name which he published to be treated as available for use as a scientific name. (2) The general consensus of opinion appears to be that the intention to give a scientific name—rather happily styled by Dr. Haas as "*animus nominandi*"—ought to be regarded as an essential condition to a published name acquiring "availability" under the *Règles*.

5. If, as may, I think, now be expected, this view on the question of availability is that generally favoured by zoologists, it will be necessary to consider how best the general proposition involved may be given formal recognition in the *Règles*. I suggest for consideration that a convenient method would be one modelled on the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology in relation to the determination of the species to be accepted as the type species of a genus based (or alleged to be based) upon a misidentified type species. The two cases are, in essence, very similar, for, just as it is now suggested that it should be made clear in the *Règles* that the intention to give a name on the part of a given author should be made an essential condition to the acceptance as available of a name published by that author, so in the earlier case it was argued that means should be found for ensuring that (other things being equal) the intention (or *animus*) of an author, when designating a given nominal species to be the type species of a new genus or when including in such a genus a nominal species later selected to be the type species, should not be frustrated by reason of the fact that that author misidentified the species with which he was dealing and mistakenly applied to it a name properly applicable to some other species.

6. In the case of a genus based upon a misidentified type species, the International Congress of Zoology (on the advice of the Commission) agreed that a provision should be inserted in the *Règles* laying down the proposition (originally enunciated by the Commission in its *Opinion* 65) that the author of a generic name is to be assumed to have correctly identified the species placed by him in the nominal genus so named, save that, where specialists are of the opinion that the author of such a name misidentified the species which he designated as the type species or which, if no species was so designated, was later selected to be the type species, the case is to be referred to the International Commission for decision (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 158-159).

7. The foregoing solution of the problem presented by the name of a genus based upon a misidentified type species provided a means for recognising the intention of the author of the name of a genus, while at the same time ensuring that stability and uniformity in nomenclature should not be endangered through an opening being given for the adoption by individual zoologists of discordant subjective views as to the intention of the original author. It is accordingly suggested for consideration that a suitable means for dealing with the present problem would be provided by the adoption of a provision prescribing that the author of a name is to be assumed to have published that name for use as a scientific name, save that, where any specialist is of the opinion that a given name was not published with the foregoing intention, he should refer the case to the Commission which, if satisfied that the objection to the name is well founded, may direct that the name is to be treated as having no availability in zoological nomenclature.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA) SUBMITTED BY DR. HERNDON G. DOWLING

By SHERMAN A. MINTON, Jr.

(*Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 13th March 1952)

I have been asked to express to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature my view relative to the problem of nomenclature involved in the dual usage of the name, *Thamnophis sirtalis*, for the North American ribbon snake and for the common garter snake of North America (Reference Number, Z.N.(S.) 433). The proposal of Schmidt and Conant (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 (3): 67-69) being essentially a return to the status prior to 1948, might well create the least confusion among those non-systematists and workers in other fields who are not familiar with the issues involved. The proposal of Dowling (1951, *Copeia* 1951 (4) : 309-310), however, seems more in accord with sound taxonomic procedure and would appear to offer the more desirable course of action.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") (CLASS REPTILIA) SUBMITTED BY DR. KARL P. SCHMIDT AND MR. ROGER CONANT

By HAROLD A. DUNDEE

(*University of Kansas, Department of Zoology, Laurence, Kansas, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 18th March 1952)

It has been suggested by Mr. Herndon Dowling that the various herpetologists contact you with reference to nomenclatorial action on the name *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433).

It is the opinion of this worker that continuity is more significant than priority in the above case. It is therefore my wish that the proposal of Schmidt and Conant be accepted.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIRTALIS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIRTALIS") SUBMITTED BY DR. KARL P. SCHMIDT AND MR. ROGER CONANT

By GEO. A. MOORE and BRYAN P. GLASS,

(*Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)433)

(Letter dated 22nd April, 1952)

As members of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, we favor the proposal of Schmidt and Conant over that of Dowling regarding the status of the names *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) and *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus).

COMMENTS ON DR. MUIR-WOOD'S TWO PROPOSALS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH NAMES DIFFERING IN THEIR ORTHOGRAPHY SHOULD BE REGARDED AS IDENTICAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY

By K. H. L. KEY

(*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.) 530 and 538)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 7th January 1952)

I refer to the two applications to the International Commission made by Dr. Muir-Wood under the Commission's References ; Z.N.(S.)530 and 538, and published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, vol. 6, pp. 90-94. These applications propose that the Commission should further extend the grounds upon which names differing in their orthography should be regarded as identical for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy. I am strongly opposed to any such extension.

In my view the mandatory provisions of the *Règles* relating to the formation of names in Zoology are already far too complicated, chiefly because they concern themselves with issues that are completely irrelevant to the aim of providing an easily applied, efficacious system of nomenclature. Among such issues must be included all questions of transliteration and etymology, and of the grammar of the Latin and Greek languages. It is, indeed, a serious reflexion upon the rationality of our system of nomenclature that it should be possible to devote nearly five pages of print to a discussion of whether two names of different spelling should be regarded as identical.

Unfortunately, the *Règles* as they stand provide ample excuse for such discussions. Very simple and perfectly effective rules for the formation of names could be adopted which would remove all necessity for taxonomists to waste their time on matters of this kind. I do not propose, at this stage, to make any formal suggestions along these lines, but it is easy to see the general directions in which simplification should be effected. In the first place, the rule that the Latin alphabet should be used should be rigidly construed, so as to eliminate all diacritic marks, which do not occur in the Latin language. Secondly, any difference in orthography between two names as originally proposed should imply a difference in the names, irrespective of considerations of transliteration, etymology, etc. Thirdly, the only limitations that should be imposed on an author in forming a name are that the name should be binominal, that each of the words composing it should be of more than one letter, and that the first word (the generic name) should be written with a capital initial letter and the second (the specific trivial name) with a small letter, *i.e.* there should be no mandatory provisions relating to transliteration, gender, number, grammatical agreement of adjective with noun, names based on patronymics, etc. Adoption of rules such as these would almost eliminate the vexed question of emendation of wrongly-formed names and would avoid the necessity for taxonomists to concern themselves with fine points of grammar and orthography in foreign and essentially dead languages. Each name would need to be no more than a distinctive combination of letters, preferably pronouncable, of course. Those who wish to employ Latin or Greek constructions would be free to do so, and Recommendations could be included in the *Règles* advocating that and other practices, but no question of emendation would arise from such Recommendations.

I think it is high time that zoologists gave serious attention to the merits of a simple set of rules of this kind, and perhaps no better occasion for starting discussion on the subject will arise than that provided by the publication of Dr. Muir-Wood's two proposals.

I realize that my opposition to the proposal that the presence or absence of diacritic marks should be ignored for purposes of the Law of Homonymy may appear inconsistent with my views that diacritic marks should be disallowed altogether. However the present *Règles* do allow, and indeed require, the use of diacritic marks in certain circumstances, and what I am chiefly concerned to prevent is a further complication of already complicated provisions by the acceptance of yet another category of ostensible differences between names which must nevertheless be ignored for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

ON DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TREATMENT TO BE ACCORDED, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY, OF NAMES CONSISTING OF SUCH WORDS AS "JAKOWLEFFIA" AND "YAKOVLEVIA"

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)530)

(Enclosure to letter dated 24th October, 1951)

I am completely in sympathy with this application (Muir-Wood, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 90-92) and wish to support it.

ON THE QUESTION RAISED BY DR. HELEN MUIR-WOOD WHETHER TWO NAMES DIFFERING FROM ONE ANOTHER ONLY BY THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE RESPECTIVELY OF A DIACRITIC MARK SHOULD BE REGARDED AS HOMONYMS OF ONE ANOTHER

By E. M. HERING
(*Zoological Museum, Berlin, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

(Extracts from letters dated 11th August and 26th September, 1951)

A. Letter dated 11th August, 1951

In answer to your question whether generic names differing from one another only by the presence in one case and the absence in the other of a diacritic mark should be regarded as homonyms, I give you my opinion on the four points raised :—

(1) Words differing by reason of a diacritic mark possess in most cases a different pronounciation and mostly a different sense. Zoological names differing in this manner are derived from different words and should not be regarded as homonyms.

(2) The difference between two zoological names so created is sufficient to make them suitable for concurrent use in every case. It is not desirable that the *Règles* should provide that any pair of such names should be treated as homonyms of one another. (Törnquist means thorn-twig, Tornquist means literally tower-twig. In the Czechoslovak language r is spoken = r, but ř is spoken rsh and words differing in " r " and " ř " have a different sense !)

(3) In the example of " Mülleria " and " Mulleria " the diacritic mark is sufficient to distinguish the two names ; the difference points out also the difference between the grandfather and grandson ![*]

(4) In the present language use Tornquist cannot be regarded as a German name ; in the most cases one may assume that this is the surname of a man, the ancestors of whom came from Sweden. But there are so many names in German which were common to Germany and Sweden in older times that it may be that in some parts of Germany there are to be found families bearing names identical or nearly identical with Swedish names. There are also many names in Sweden with alternative modes of spelling but with the same sense, especially the composita with twig : -quist, -qvist, -kvist, etc. All these have the same sense and the same pronounciation, but zoological names derived from these composita cannot be regarded as homonyms of another. There is no other possibility than to use them as different zoological names, and the same must be binding for the names differing by reason of a diacritic mark.

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[*] The reference here is to a question in my letter to Dr. Hering of 5th August, 1951, regarding a hypothetical case in which a generic name *Mülleria* was based upon the name of a German zoologist and another generic name *Mulleria* without an umlaut based on the name of the foregoing zoologist's grandson who was an American citizen and who had discontinued the use of the umlaut. (Signed) Francis Hemming, 5th February, 1951.

B. Letter dated 26th September, 1951

I have corresponded with my Czech friend Dalibor Povolný and I asked him for the name of the diacritic mark " ˇ " in the Czech language. I now give you his remarks on this matter. He tells me that all his colleagues at Brno hold the same opinion as that expressed in my last letter on this matter.

The Czech name of this diacritic mark is " háček " (pronounced hatcheck) ; this name means " a little hook."

The effect of this mark which can occur above the majority of the consonants (and above some vowels also) is to soften the sound. Thus " c " is pronounced as " ts," but " č " is pronounced as " tch " or " cz " as in the word Czech (čechič). The letter " s " is pronounced as " ss," but " š " as " sh." Again the letter " z " is pronounced as " z " (in the word " zoological "), and the letter " ž " as " j " (in the word " journal "). The letter " r " is the normal " r," but the letter " ř " is not found in the English or German languages; it comes near to " rj." The letters with the " háček " are found in other Slav languages as self-dependent letters.

It is not possible to homonymise words, in which in one case the letter is written without, in the other, with, the diacritic mark " háček." In every case the two words possess their own pronounciation and, what is more important, their own sense. There was described a Thysanopter to the honour of the paleontologist Frič (pronounced Fritch) as *Thaeniothrips friči*. If this name were to be written as *frici*, then it would be pronounced " fritsi," and this would sound as though the species had been named after a German named Fritz.

The name of the well known Czech entomologist Ŝulc is pronounced like the German name Schulz, and if a hypothetical generic name Ŝulcia were written without the hook, it would not be pronounced as in English " Shoultsia " but " Ssoultsia."

So I cannot see any other possibility than to treat two different names the one with, the other without, a diacritic mark as separate and not homonym names.

ON THE SIGNIFICANCE TO BE ATTACHED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY TO THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A DIACRITIC MARK

By LEIF STØRMER

(*Paleontologisk Institutt, Oslo, Norway*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

(Letter dated 29th August, 1951)

Concerning your: " Question whether generic names differing from one another only by the presence in one case and the absence in the other of a diacritic mark over one of the letters should be regarded as homonyms," my opinion is as follows:—

(1) In the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) as well as in Germany, the letters o and ö are distinctly different vowels. They are pronounced differently and words such as " stor "—meaning great or large—and " stör "—meaning sturgeon—are distinctly different words.

(2) I think, as a consequence of what is said above, that scientific names containing the letters o and ö, but otherwise similar, should be treated as separate names. This also implies that families and Orders could be established with names only separable by the diacrite mark.

(3) It may create some confusion that some persons drop the umlaut in their names. In spite of this, I would prefer to maintain o and ö, and u and ü as separate letters, distinguishing different zoological names. This would mean that, if there exists a name *Mülleria* it would be possible also to establish a new genera *Mulleria* based on a person by name Muller, even if that person or his ancestors once used the name Müller.

This of course may cause confusion. It would seem rather absurd if a person by the name of Müller obtained a genus *Mülleria* and if afterwards he changed his name to Muller and in addition obtained a genus *Mulleria* ! But even so, I would stick to the principle and only recommend the latter naming not to be done.

(4) I think (but I am not sure) that Tornquist is a German name, not a germanized version of the Swedish Törnquist.

In the Scandinavian countries you will find both ö and ø. These are *identical* letters, ö is used in Sweden and ø in Denmark and Norway. The letters are the same as oe in other languages. Since ö is better known outside Scandinavia than ø, I think that ö might be used internationally even in Norwegian and Danish names. (The letter ø makes trouble in printing outside Scandinavia.) You may also know that ü and y are identical and correspond to " ue " abroad.

ON THE USE OF DIACRITIC MARKS OVER LETTERS IN WORDS USED AS ZOOLOGICAL NAMES

By JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

(Enclosure to letter dated 24th October 1951)

I would suggest that it would be advisable to rule that generic and specific trivial names (in the broad sense of these terms) derived from German patronymics and which contain the letters ä, ö, ü be spelled with these letters transliterated as ae, oe, ue. This, I have been informed, was the original spelling, the umlaut being the schematized form of the modifying vowel, which at one time was written above the vowel which was modified. This schematized form is identical with that of the Latin diaeresis, which has a widely different meaning ; in fact the diaeresis in Spanish is not the same thing as the diaeresis in English. Also I have been informed that the Scandinavian umlaut is not the same as the German umlaut, but I am not sure on this point. I am not opposed to the use of diacritic marks in general ; in fact, I think we will have to have recourse to them in the transliteration of words from languages using the Latin alphabet but which have supernumerary letters that do not occur in Latin. The disadvantages of using symbols which have more than one meaning is too obvious to need further comment ; my objection applies only to ambiguous diacritic marks.

ON THE QUESTION WHETHER THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A DIACRITIC MARK SHOULD BE HELD TO MAKE TWO NAMES CONSISTING OF OTHERWISE IDENTICAL WORDS DISTINCT NAMES FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY

By ERNST MAYR

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)538)

(Extract from a letter dated 31st October 1951)

Bull. zool. Nomencl., vol. 6, page 114 : I strongly endorse Dr. Stubblefield's opinion. There are two kinds of diacritical marks, one to indicate that two successive vowels be pronounced separately rather than as a diphthong, the second one to indicate in certain languages that the vowel with which is associated is an entirely different sound than the vowel without the diacritical mark. The latter kind of diacritical mark is, in a manner of speaking, part of the vowel and makes the total a very different letter. For these reasons it would be incorrect to equate ö with o. In the case cited by Dr. Helen Muir-Wood no possible confusion can arise since the two generic names refer to forms belonging to different phyla of animals and occurring at totally different geological times. To equate o and ö would set a precedent which might well lead to widespread and most undesirable name changing.

ON THE PROBLEM OF THE STATUS OF NAMES PUBLISHED BY SCOPOLI IN 1777 IN HIS "INTRODUCTIO AD HISTORIAM NATURALEM"

By GEORGE S. MYERS

(*Stanford University, Natural History Museum, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)587)

(Extract from a letter dated 29th January, 1952)

I have noticed in a recent issue of the *Bulletin* a discussion (Hemming, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 (4) : 122-125) a discussion of some of the generic names proposed by Scopoli, 1777, *Introductio ad Historiam naturalem*. It seemed to me that some feeling was shown that Scopoli should be nomenclaturally outlawed. This would be catastrophic in ichthyology, where the outlawing of Scopoli's names would mean the replacement of a number of very important generic names. The more important Scopolian fish names are : **Liparis*, **Umbra*, **Clarias*, *Percis*, **Anableps*, **Pholis*, **Erythrinus*, **Anostomus*, **Mastacembelus*, **Synodus*, *Mystus*, **Channa*, **Holocentrus*, **Callichthys*, **Gonorhynchus*, *Aspredo*, **Albula*, **Charax*.

An asterisk indicates that the name is the type genus of a currently recognized family. Some of these families are large and important.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. LAURENCE M. KLAUBER REGARDING THE TRIVIAL NAMES " ATROX " BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CROTALUS ATROX ") AND " POLYSTICTA " COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA ") RESPECTIVELY (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By HOBART M. SMITH,

(*University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 and 524)

(Letter dated 28th April, 1952)

It does not appear to me that *Crotalus cinereous* Le Conte, 1852, is an available name, but that upon careful consideration other conclusion is possible has been well demonstrated. In such controversial matters a complete analysis of the various interpretations involved is not needed nearly as much as a simple establishment by the Commission of the proper name. In this case there can be no question that conservation of *atrox* would best serve nomenclatural stability.

There is less reason for uncertainty regarding availability of *multimaculata*, which clearly, in the interest of stability should be suppressed at the same time that *polystictus* is placed on the *Official List*.

Both the recommendations suggested by Dr. Klauber have much merit in eliminating possible causes for confusion, and commendable also is his prompt adoption of the long-needed procedure for conserving long-recognized names which by strict application of the rules would be changed. This is certaintly one of the most important advances of nomenclatorial procedure in a good many years. We can now anticipate a real decrease in the alarming rate of name changes.

SUPPORT FOR DR. LAURENCE KLAUBER'S PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAMES " ATROX " BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CROTALUS ATROX ") AND " POLYSTICTA " COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA ") RESPECTIVELY (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By KARL P. SCHMIDT, D. DWIGHT DAVIS AND
CLIFFORD H. POPE,

(*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 and 524)

(Letter dated 29th April, 1952)

We wish to support the application of Dr. L. M. Klauber regarding the name *Crotalus atrox* versus *Crotalus cinereous* and *Crotalus polystictus* as against *Crotalus multimaculatus*.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Zoologists proposing to submit applications to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are invited to study carefully any application dealing with a similar problem that may already have been published in the *Bulletin,* in order thereby to secure that their applications are prepared in the requisite manner and contain all the information necessary to enable the Commission to reach a decision on the issues involved. In addition, such zoologists will assist the Commission and promote the early consideration of their applications, if they submit those applications (1) in duplicate, and (2) typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper only and with wide margins. All new applications and all comments on previously published applications should be addressed to Francis Hemming, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

24 JUL

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1900—1951

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 9 (pp. 257-288, 1 pl.) 23rd July 1952

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull.zool.Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 9) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*).

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 9) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (Class Osteichthyes), designation of a type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)382).

(2) *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, suppression of, to render available *Platypria* Guérin, 1840 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (Z.N.(S.)593).

(3) *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, *Triton*, suppression of, to render available *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849, *Salamandra* (Class Amphibia) (Z.N.(S.)656).

(4) *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) validation of (Z.N.(S.)616).

(5) *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)619).

(6) Validation of following trivial names for New Zealand Mollusca published by Martyn in 1784. *Universal Conchologist ; arabicum ; canaliculus ; crenata ; denticulata ; granosus ; haustrum ; heliotropium ; iris ; linea ; maculosum ; opalus ; papulosum ; punctulatus ; purpurata ; smaragdus ; sulcatus ; tigris ; vermis* (Z.N.(S.)634).

2. The present Part contains also an application for the rephrasing of a decision taken under the plenary powers in relation to the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus*) (Z.N.(S.)323).

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

23rd July 1952.

LE PROFESSEUR COMTE L.DI CAPORIACCO
1900-1951

Lodovico di Caporiacco naquit à Udine (Italie) le 22 janvier 1900, d'une famille noble de très vielle souche. Doué d'une rare intelligence, ses premières études furent très rapides et c'est un jeune adolescent qui s'inscrivait en 1916 à l'Université de Florence pour étudier les sciences naturelles vers lesquelles il se sentait particulièrement attiré.

A peine âgé de dix-sept ans, il s'engagea volontairement pour prendre sa part d'action et de risques dans la première guerre mondiale. En peu de temps il conquit son premier galon d'officier, et malgré son jeune âge, il était aimé et respecté de ses hommes dont il était le benjamin. Apres l'Armistice de 1918, il fit partie de la Commission chargée des recherches sur la violation des droits des gens. Il reprit alors ses études à l'Université de Florence, mais il n'avait que vingt ans quand il fut reçu docteur en sciences naturelles, après un brillant examen d'où il sortit couvert d'éloges. Rempli d'idées généreuses et porté par tout son caractère ardent à participer activement à la vie intérieure de son pays, il fonda avec son grand ami P. Giovanni Garoglio, la "*Lega Studentesca Italiana*," premier front de resistance patriotique dans le milieu estudiantin, collabora à "*Giovinezza Italica*" et fut par son action un des porte-drapeaux de cette nouvelle conscience qu'il avait réussi à créer parmi les étudiants italiens.

À peine docteur, il fut appelé comme Assistant à l'Institut de Zoologie de Florence et occupa en 1929 la chair de Zoologie et d'Anatomie comparée. C'est d'ailleurs dans cet Institut qu'il passa la plus grande partie de sa vie scientifique, jusqu'à sa nomination de professeur titulaire à l'université de Parme en 1943. Pendent cette période pacifique d'entre les deux guerres, il prit part en 1929, comme naturaliste, à l'Expédition italienne au Karakoroum, sous le commandement du Duc de Spoleto Savoia Aosta, et en 1933 a l'Expédition de l'Institut de géographie militaire au Désert de Libye sous la conduite du colonel Marchesi. Grâce à l'activité de notre jeune naturaliste de riches collections d'animaux furent rapportées, à l'étude desquelles il participa par la suite, en ce qui concerne les groupes de sa specialité.

À la seconde guerre mondiale, il fut rappelé aux armées en 1940 et prit part aux operations sur le front occidental comme capitaine de chasseurs alpins ; son action valeureuse lui valut la medaille d'argent. Cette brève action guerrière terminée, il reprit son activité didactique et scientifique à Florence, mais il fut à nouveau rappelé aux armées et envoyé à l'ile de Rhodes où il sejourna pendant deux ans et demi. À la suite d'une blessure, il rentra en Italie le 20 juillet 1943, fut démobilisé et alla occuper la chair de Zoologie de l'Université de Parme, au concours de laquelle il avait été admis pendant son sejour à Rhodes.

En 1944, sollicité de partout, il accepta la charge de Commissaire préfectoral de la ville d'Udine. Mais, malgré toutes ses qualités d'intelligence et de coeur, malgré tout le bien qu'il put faire pendant son court passage dans l'Administration, malgré tous les services qu'il rendit à sa ville natale en lui épargnant des souffrances et dévastations pendant l'occupation allemande, il ne put échapper à cette folie répressive d'un parti politique triomphant qui se retourne, parfois avec cruauté, contre les dirigeants du parti opposé et vaincu. Il supporta en silence et avec dignité les vicissitudes de cette épuration ; il fut d'ailleurs absous, en juillet 1947, de toutes les imputations portées contre lui et l'on reconnut son honnête façon d'agir qui ne fut jamais guidée que par le seul intérêt de son pays et de la ville qu'il avait administrée.

Il reprit alors, en janvier 1948, ses fonctions de professeur à l'Institut de Zoologie de Parme, et nous eûmes le plaisir de le voir, délégué de son Université, au Congrès internationel de Paris au mois de juillet de la même année. Hélas ! cette reprise d'activité professionnelle fut de court durée car il se sentit bientot atteint de la terrible maladie qui devait l'emporter ; il fut le premier à connaître l'effrayante vérité et pourtant pendant presque toute l'année 1950 il ne changea rien a sa façon de vivre, travaillant normalement au Laboratoire, faisant encore des recherches faunistiques dans ses montagnes récoltant du materiel d'étude comme si rien de grave ne devait se produire comme s'il avait l'éternité devant lui ! S'il fut anxieux il ne le laissa point paraître et personnellement il ne me dit rien de son état de santé lorsque je le vit en septembre 1950. Pourtant, deux mois plus tard il subissait une première opération à l'hôpital de Parme ; malgré cela, malgré les soins énergiques qui lui furent prodigués pendant les mois qui suivirent dans différents hôpitaux spécialisés dans la lutte contre le cancer, à Varese, à Udine et à Bustö Arsizio, malgré le dévouement et l'affection de sa femme qui tenta tout pour le sauver, il mourut le 18 juillet 1951 ; mais il revint mourir chez lui, face à la nature qu'il avait tant aimée, ses belles montagnes du Frioul, au sein desquelles il repose désormais.

Le comte L.di Caporiacco qui disparait si prématurément à l'âge de 51 ans, fut une grande figure, dont les caractéristiques essentielles furent l'intelligence, le travail, la modestie et une grande bonté, mais que l'absurde et l'injustice le revoltaient.

D'une noble origine et de très vieille souche, il ne pouvait qu'en être fier ; pourtant il n'en tirait nulle vanité, si bien que, en ce qui me concerne, je suis resté vingt-cinq ans, malgré une correspondance très suivie, dans l'ignorance de son titre de noblesse, que je ne connus qu'en septembre 1950 en lui rendant visite à Ovaro, dans les Alps carniques. De même, s'il n'apportait aucun grand soin à sa tenue vestimentaire, il suffisait de le voir un instant pour deviner que, sous ses traits calmes et réguliers, sous son large front et dans l'éclat de ses yeux vifs, se cachait un gentilhomme de race.

Passionément épris de justice, on le trouvait au premier rang pour défendre les opprimés ; d'une grande bonté, il aimait les enfants et éprouvait une grande compassion pour les malheureux ; n'est-ce pas à la sauvegarde de la population d'Udine qu'il sacrifia sa tranquillité d'Homme de sciences ? D'une grande tolérance, il n'imposait jamais sa volonté, chez lui comme au laboratoire, ne cherchant à obtenir ce qu'il désirait que par le raisonnement et la persuasion. L'on ne peut trouver un meilleur trait de tous ces sentiments généreux que dans ce séjour à l'île de Rhodes (trente mois sans interruption), n'envisageant d'aller en permission en Italie que lorsque tous ses hommes l'auraient eux-mêmes obtenue.

Son intelligence, sa rapidité de compréhension, son pouvoir d'assimilation, sa grand mémoire lui permirent de brillants et rapides succès scolaires et en firent très tôt un véritable savant. Non seulement il était au courant de tout dans la science zoologique dans laquelle il était spécialisé, mais il savait merveilleusement l'histoire de son pays, celle de sa province et celle de sa vieille famille dans les moindres détails. C'est ainsi qu'il me rapporta les démelés de ses ancêtres des XIVe et XVe siècles avec les évêques de Toulouse de cette époque qui les avaient frustrés de certains fiefs leur appartenant ; il ajouta dans une sourire, qu'il ne restait plus rien de l'animosité qu'il avait eue au début pour notre Ville Rose, depuis qu'il me connaissait.

Il avait aussi de grandes connaissances géographiques, et je restai confondu en 1948, pendant les travaux du Congrès de Paris, en voyant avec quelle facilité il parlait couramment l'anglais, l'allemand ou le français suivant la nationalité de son interlocuteur. Toutes ces qualités ne pouvaient que conduire à être le grand professeur et le savant qu'il fut pendant trente ans de sa vie.

Il laisse une oeuvre scientifique très importante, non seulement en Zoologie, surtout Arachnologie, mais aussi en linguistique, en géographie physique et en politique coloniale et étrangère. La découverte des peintures préhistoriques rupestres d'Ain-Doua, lors de l'expédition au Desert de Libye, peintures dont L. di Caporiacco fit le relevé en décalques sur papier transparent et qu'il coloria, fut l'objet d'une grande polémique avec le savant allemand Frobenius, qui finit par reconnaître la priorité de notre professeur italien dans cette découverte.

En Arachnalogie, le professeur di Caporiacco s'est surtout occupé de faunistique, publiant de 1922 à 1950, soixante-dix mémoires et articles. Ce sont surtout des listes de récoltes avec description d'espèces et genres nouveaux, soit que lui-même ait fait ces récoltes dans diverses régions de l'Italie et dans les pays où il est allé (Rhodes, Libye, Karakoroum), soit qu'il ait reçu du materiel à étudier de differents pays (Albanie, Dodécanèse, Anatolie, Somalies, Abyssinie, Ouganda, Kenya, Kilimandjaro, Maroc, Canaries, ainsi que le Mexique, le Vénézuela et la Guyane anglaise). La systématique des Arachnides l'a aussi particulièrement intéressé et à plusieurs reprises, notamment en 1938, il a précisé, dans un important mémoire, ses idées sur cette question.

L. di Caporiacco s'est encore intéressé à d'autres groupes d'animaux, comme les Poissons ; la vie cavernicole lui paraissait aussi digne d'une grande attention. Enfin, il avait préparé une important étude sur toute la classification zoologique, qui, malheureusement, reste pour l'instant à l'état de manuscrit.

Membre de la Commission international de la Nomenclature zoologique depuis janvier 1944, il était profondement convaincu de l'intérêt de toutes ces questions de Nomenclature, et il le montra bien pendant le Congrès de Paris, où il assista à toutes les séances, discutant sans cesse sur toutes les questions à l'étude, degageant immédiatement les avantages de telle proposition ou montrant les inconvénients de telle autre. Son autorité a été d'un grand poids dans la question de la reconnaissance officielle des noms des Araignées décrites par le naturaliste suèdois Clerck.

Tout cela montre ce que fut l'activité prodigieuse de ce travailleur d'élite, car, en moins de trente ans, et malgré des fonctions militaires et civiles diverses pendant plusieurs années, indépendamment de son enseignement de professeur, et malgré une insuffisance de crédits matériels qui lui aurait donné plus d'aisance, il a fourni une production très importante dans les domaines les plus divers. L'on ne peut que regretter de voir cette belle et noble figure disparaître ainsi, à un âge où on est en pleine vigueur pour donner encore le meilleur de soi-même. Pour nous, il restera un grand pionnier de l'Arachnologie ; son pays, son Frioul, sa famille peuvent être fiers de lui.

PIERRE BONNET

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HETERANDRIA" AGASSIZ, 1853 (CLASS OSTEICHTHYES, ORDER CYPRINODONTIDA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE

By REEVE M. BAILEY

(*University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)382)

The object of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of designating as the type species of the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (Class Osteichthyes, Order Cyprinodontida, Family POECILIIDAE) a species in harmony with current usage and thus to prevent the confusion resulting from the transfer of this generic name to a different genus which would be necessary under a strict application of the normal provisions of the *Règles*. The history of this case and the details of the proposals now submitted are given in the following paragraphs.

2. Recent authors have regarded the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (July), *Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **16**: 135) as comprising only the single species *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855 (*Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **19** : 136), a tiny poecillid fish from the south-eastern United States. Agassiz gave a definition for this genus but did not cite any nominal species as belonging to it.

3. Up to 1948 it would have been necessary to determine the species to be regarded as having been originally included in this genus (and thus as being eligible for selection as the type species) in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Commission's *Opinion* 46 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 104-107), but in that year the International Congress of Zoology at its Paris meeting substituted a revised and simplified method for determining the species to be regarded as the type species of a nominal genus established without cited nominal species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159-160, 346). Under this decision the species first referred to such a genus by a later author is, or are, the only species which are to be treated as having been originally included species and therefore as being eligible for selection as the type species of the genus concerned ; where only one such species was so cited, that species becomes the type species of the genus by monotypy.

4. The first authors to refer any nominal species to the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz were Baird and Girard who in 1853 (September) (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 390) described four new nominal species as belonging to this genus. These species were *H. affinis : H. nobilis : H. patruelis* (now regarded as a subjective synonym of *affinis*) ; *H. occidentalis*. Under the ruling referred to in paragraph 3 above, these nominal species are alone eligible for selection as the type species of *Heterandria* Agassiz.

5. Of the four nominal species cited above, the first three are currently considered to be congeneric with *Gambusia punctata* Poey, 1854 (*Mém. Hist.*

nat. Cuba **1** : 384), the type species, by selection by Jordan & Copeland (1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 142) of the genus *Gambusia* Poey, 1854 (*Mém. Hist. nat. Cuba* **1** : 382). The fourth species (*H. occidentalis*) is regarded as being congeneric with *Poecilia presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895 (*Proc. Calif Acad. Sci.* (2) **5** : 413), the type species, by selection by Henn (1916, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* **10** : 119), of the genus *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1913** : 996).

6. Thus, the strict application of the ordinary rules in this case would lead to the transfer of the generic name *Heterandria* Agassiz from the genus for which it is always employed (the genus typified by *H. formosa* Agassiz, 1855) either to the genus now known as *Gambusia* Poey, 1854, or to the genus now known as *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913. At the same time a new name would be required for the genus to be used for *H. formosa.* It must further be noted that either of the above changes would lead to serious disturbance in nomenclature at the tribe and subfamily name level. (1) The genus *Gambusia* Poey is the type genus of the tribe GAMBUSIINI Hubbs, 1924 (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* **13** : 7). (2) It is the type genus also of the subfamily GAMBUSIINAE Gill, 1893 (*Nat. Acad. Sci.* **6** : 133). (3) The genus *Heterandria* Agassiz is the type genus of the tribe HETERANDRIINI Hubbs, 1924 (*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.* **13** : 7). (4) The genus *Poeciliopsis* Regan is the type genus of the subfamily POECILIOPSINAE Hubbs, 1924 (*ibid.* **13** : 9).

7. The genus *Gambusia* is a rather large genus and is now almost cosmopolitan owing to the widespread introductions which have been made in various areas as a measure of mosquito control. The genus *Poeciliopsis* contains about six species, which are distributed on the Pacific slope from Arizona to Colombia.

8. In view of the widespread confusion which would follow the strict application of the normal rules in this case, it is here proposed that the Commission should intervene by using its plenary powers to give valid force to the present practice by which *H. formosa* Agassiz is recognised as the type species of the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz. The following ichthyologists have been consulted on this problem and support the present application :—

Dr. William A. Gosline	Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii
Dr. Carl L. Hubbs	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla California
Dr. Robert R. Miller	Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dr. George S. Myers	Natural History Museum, Stanford University, California.
Dr. Luis Rene Rivas	Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Miami, Florida
Dr. Leonard P. Schultz	U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

9. The concrete proposals now submitted are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside any designations or selections of type species for the genus *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken and to designate *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by designation under the plenary powers, as proposed in (1) above : *Heterandria formosa* Agassiz, 1855) ;

(*b*) *Gambusia* Poey, 1854 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Jordan & Copeland (1876) : *Gambusia punctata* Poey, 1854) ;

(*c*) *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Henn (1916) : *Poecilia presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895) ;

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *formosa* Agassiz, 1855 (as published in the binominal combination *Heterandria formosa*) (trivial name of type species of *Heterandria* Agassiz, 1853) ;

(*b*) *punctata* Poey, 1854 (as published in the binominal combination *Gambusia punctata*) (trivial name of type species of *Gambusia* Poey, 1854) ;

(*c*) *presidionis* Jordan & Culver, 1895 (as published in the binominal combination *Poecilia presidionis*) (trivial name of type species of *Poeciliopsis* Regan, 1913).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPRESSING THE GENERIC NAME "LOBACANTHA" KIRBY, 1837, AND THUS RENDERING AVAILABLE THE NAME "PLATYPRIA" GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1840 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

(115, Contribution to a knowledge of the Hispinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae))

By ERICH UHMANN
(*Stollberg-Sachsen, Germany*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)593)

I desire to petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837 (*in* Richardson, *Faun. bor.-amer.* (4) : 227), thereby rendering the well-known name *Platypria* Guérin-Méneville, 1840 (*Rev. zool.*, Paris **1840** : 139) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera, Family CHRYSOMELIDAE, Subfamily HISPINAE), the oldest available name for the genus in question.

2. The following are the relevant particulars relating to the names involved in this case :—

(1) *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837

This name was introduced by Kirby as follows : "We have therefore here types of three subdivisions viz. *Hispa* proper, *Anoplitis*, and *Lobacantha*, as I would denominate *H. erinacea* and affinities, from the lobes crowned with spines . . . which project from the elytra."

The type species of this genus is therefore *Hispa erinacea* Fabricius, 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* **2** : 59, no. 3) by monotypy.

This generic name has been completely overlooked and is not to be found in a single paper or catalogue so far published.

(2) *Platypria* Guérin-Méneville, 1840

Guérin gave a diagnosis for this genus and placed in it five nominal species. This generic name was introduced by Guérin in a discussion of the genus *Hispa*, and the five species placed by Guérin in *Platypria* were cited by him in combination with the generic name *Hispa*. The first of the five species in question was a species then described for the first time (: 139), to which Guérin gave the name *Hispa echidna*. The first author to select a type species for the genus *Platypria* Guérin was Maulik who in 1919 (*Faun. Brit. Ind.* Coleopt. Hisp. Cassid. : 256) so selected *Hispa echidna* Guérin.

3. The species which are the respective type species of *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, and *Platypria* Guérin, 1840, are currently regarded by specialists as being congeneric with one another. Accordingly, the generic name *Platypria* Guérin is a subjective junior synonym of the name *Lobacantha* Kirby.

4. The generic name *Platypria* Guérin has however been widely used in the literature of the last century and is a name of importance in applied entomology, being the name currently used for such economic species as *P. andrewesi* Weise, which occurs in India, *P. echinogale* Gestro, which occurs in Sumatra, and *P. erinacea* (Fabricius) and *P. hystrix* (Fabricius), both Indian species. For the foregoing reasons it would be most undesirable that the name *Platypria* Guérin should now be sunk as a synonym of *Lobacantha* Kirby, in view especially of the fact that the latter name has never been used at all except on the single occasion on which it was first published by Kirby.

5. In the interest of nomenclatorial stability, I therefore now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Platypria* Guérin-Méneville, 1840 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection by Maulik (1919) : *Hispa echidna* Guérin-Méneville, 1840) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place the generic name *Lobacantha* Kirby, 1837, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*

(4) to place the trivial name *echidna* Guérin-Méneville, 1840 (as published in the binominal combination *Hispa echidna*) (trivial name of type species of *Platypria* Guérin-Méneville, 1840) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE TRIVIAL NAME "TERETICAUDA" ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1833 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "TRITON TERETICAUDA"), THUS RENDERING AVAILABLE THE TRIVIAL NAME "LUGUBRIS" HALLOWELL, 1849 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "SALAMANDRA LUGUBRIS") (CLASS AMPHIBIA, ORDER CAUDATA)

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)656)

The present application for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is submitted under the procedure laid down by the International Congress of Zoology for the prevention of confusion arising through the replacement of well-known names by names regarded by some specialists as *nomina dubia* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 76, point (g) (3)).

2. The *nomen dubium* concerned is the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the combination *Triton tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, *Zool. Atlas* **5** : 14). The nominal species so named was accompanied by an inadequate description but nevertheless it seems likely that the species to which this name was applied is the species now known as *Aneides lugubris* (Hallowell, 1849) (*Salamandra lugubris* Hallowell, 1849, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **4** : 126).

3. *Aneides lugubris* (Hallowell) is a well known species and the trivial name *lugubris* has been habitually applied to it. It is moreover the type species of the genus *Aneides* Baird, 1851 (*in* Baird-Heck, *Iconograph. Ency.* **2** : 257), a replacement name for *Anaides* Baird, 1849 (*Icon. Encyclop. Sci.* **2** : 257), a junior homonym of *Anaides* Westwood, 1842 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **8** : 457). Confusion, unaccompanied by any corresponding benefit, would result from the substitution of the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833, for the trivial name *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the binominal combination *Triton tereticauda*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the trivial name *lugubris* Hallowell, 1849 (as published in the binominal combination *Salamandra lugubris*) (trivial name of type species of *Aneides* Baird, 1851) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place the generic name *Aneides* Baird, 1851 (type species, by monotypy : *Salamandra lugubris* Hallowell, 1849) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(4) to place the trivial name *tereticauda* Eschscholtz, 1833 (as published in the binominal combination *Triton tereticauda*), as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :*

(5) to place the generic name *Anaides* Baird, 1849 (junior homonym of *Anaides* Westwood, 1842) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "EURYRHYNCHUS" MIERS, 1877 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)616)

In carcinological literature the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877**: 662) (type species, by monotypy: *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 662) has been used to indicate a small genus of fresh water shrimps inhabiting Northern Brazil and the three Guianas. Of this genus only two species are known and not more than ten authors have dealt with it seriously. Nevertheless, it is rather important, since it is the type genus of the subfamily EURYRHYNCHINAE belonging to the family PALAEMONIDAE. The name *Euryrhynchus* is the only generic name ever employed for the genus and the present spelling has been adopted by all authors, though Von Martens, 1879 (*Zool. Rec.* **14** Crust. : 21) in writing the name as *Eury[r]hynchus* showed his preference for having it written with two r's after the first y.

In 1829 the name *Euryrhynchus* was given by Nitzsch (1829, *Obs. Avium. Art. carot. comm.* : 18) as an intentional or unintentional substitute for the generic name *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson (1821, *Ornit. suec.* **2**(1) : 29) (type species, by monotypy : *Platalea pygmea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 140) to a genus of birds. Dr. G. C. A. Junge, curator of birds of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, was so kind to inform me that the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nilsson at present still is commonly used in ornithological literature and that the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch seems not to have been used except by Nitzsch in his anatomical publication. So, for instance, Peters, 1934 (*Check-List of Birds of the World* **2**: 282) does not even cite the name *Euryrhynchus* under *Eurynorhynchus*. Unfortunately I have not had the opportunity to examine Nitzsch's book, but it seems very probable that his name *Euryrhynchus* is nothing but a clerical error for *Eurynorhynchus* ; Ridgway, 1919 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **50**(8) : 303), however, clearly indicates *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch as an emendation of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson.

During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology it was decided that the principles which are to be observed in interpreting Article 34 of the *Règles* and which are laid down in *Opinion* 148, should be inserted in the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7/9) : 163). According to these principles " a generic name is to be rejected as a homonym, where the word of which that name consists has previously been published as an emendation, whether valid or invalid, of another generic name ". It is clear therefore that in the present case the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, is invalidated by the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829.

In my opinion it is highly desirable that the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, be preserved, since it has been accepted by all authors dealing with this genus and so has been unchallenged during the 74 years of its existence. On the other hand the name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, which probably was created by error or by carelessness, almost certainly has been used by its original author only. I accordingly recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—
  (*a*) to suppress the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 (an invalid emendation of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821), for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy, and
  (*b*) to validate the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 ;
(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877), as validated under (1)(*b*) above ;
(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 as suppressed under (1)(*a*) above ;
(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877 (as published in the binominal combination *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii*) (trivial name of type species of *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877.)

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE " PALAEMON PINNOPHYLAX " OTTO, 1821, AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS " PONTONIA " LATREILLE, 1829 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)619)

Latreille, 1829 (Cuvier's *Règne anim.* (ed. 2) **4** : 96), in the original description of the genus *Pontonia* mentioned only one species : " *Alpheus thyrenus* [*sic*], Risso, Crust., ii, 2 ; *Astacus thyrenus* [*sic*] petag., v, 5 ; Desmar., *ibid.*, pag. 229." Like Latreille, Risso, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 94, pl. 2, fig. 2) identified his *Alpheus tyrhenus* with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792 (*Institut. entom.* : 418, pl. 5, fig. 3). The latter species thus obviously is the type species of the genus *Pontonia* Latreille.

Up till 1947 the name *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna was generally considered to belong to the species described and figured by Risso, 1816, under the name *Alpheus tyrhenus* [*sic*]. This species, which is a commensal shrimp belonging to the tribe Caridea, accordingly obtained the specific name *Pontonia tyrrhena* (Petagna). The generic name *Pontonia* always has been given to this genus of commensal caridean shrimps ; the genus *Pontonia* has even become the typical genus of the subfamily PONTONIINAE (family PALAEMONIDAE). There has never been any doubt as to the systematic position of the genus *Pontonia*, and the generic name *Pontonia* has been used by practically all carcinologists to indicate that genus.

In 1947 the present author (Holthuis, 1947, *Zool. Meded.* **27** : 319, 320) showed that the excellent figure which accompanies the short original description of *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna leaves not the least doubt that this species is entirely different from that described and figured by Risso as *Alpheus tyrhenus* [*sic*]. *Astacus tyrrhenus* proves to be identical with the species best known under the name *Callianassa laticauda* Otto, 1821, which does not even belong to the Caridea, but forms part of the tribe Thalassinidea. The latter species thus has to bear the specific name *Callianassa tyrrhena* (Petagna). The first valid specific name for the species described and figured by Risso, 1816 as *Alpheus tyrhenus* proves to be *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821 (*Consp. Anim. marit. non edit.* : 12).

Latreille, 1829, placed his new genus *Pontonia* in his " cinquième section, celle des Salicoques (*Carides*) " (:91), with the other caridean genera like *Hymenocera*, *Gnathophyllum*, *Alpheus*, and *Hippolyte*, while he recognised as a distinct genus the genus *Callianassa*, which was placed by him in his " quatrième section, celle des Homards (Astacini, Latr.) " (:82). It thus is obvious that Latreille, 1829, erected his new genus for *Alpheus tyrhenus* Risso, 1816, a species which is identical with *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821, but which was ncorrectly identified both by Risso, 1816, and Latreille, 1829, with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792. In this original sense the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille always has been used since 1829.

The fact that Latreille misidentified *Alpheus Tyrhenus* Risso with *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna has, however, no bearing on the determination of the type species of the genus *Pontonia*. According to the revised *Règles*, namely, " the original author of a generic name [is] to be assumed to have identified correctly the nominal species referred by him to the genus so named " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (4/6) : 158). Under the *Règles* the species *Astacus tyrrhenus* Petagna, 1792, is thus undoubtedly the type species of the genus *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829. Consequently the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829, becomes a synonym of the generic name *Callianassa* Leach, 1814, and is not available for the genus of commensal caridean shrimps for which it always has been employed, and for which it certainly was intended by its original author. The strict application of the *Règles* in this way would cause an undesirable confusion since not only would it make it necessary to substitute a new name for the well-known generic name *Pontonia*, as accepted by most authors, but also it would involve changing the name of the subfamily PONTONIINAE. In order to prevent this unnecessary confusion I recommend that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

    (*a*) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829, made prior to the proposed decision ; and having done so

    (*b*) to designate *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829 (type species, as proposed in (1) above to be designated under the plenary powers : *Palaemon pinnophylax* Otto, 1821) (gender of generic name : feminine) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *pinnophylax* Otto, 1821 (as published in the binominal combination *Palaemon pinnophylax*) (trivial name of type species of *Pontonia* Latreille, 1829).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CONSERVE SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES OF NEW ZEALAND MOLLUSCA PUBLISHED IN THOMAS MARTYN'S "UNIVERSAL CONCHOLOGIST" (1784)

By R. K. DELL (*Dominion Museum Wellington, New Zealand*), C. A. FLEMING (*Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*), C. R. LAWS (*Department of Geology, Auckland University College, Auckland, New Zealand*), J. MARWICK (*Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*), and A. W. B. POWELL (*Auckland Institute and Museum Auckland, New Zealand*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)634)

In the first two volumes of his *Universal Conchologist* published in 1784, Thomas Martyn illustrated and named many South Sea shells which had been brought back to Europe by officers of exploring vessels (including those of Cook's voyages). Martyn's names have been used for eighty years as the valid specific trivial names of eighteen well-known species of New Zealand Mollusca. Martyn projected a system of binominal nomenclature of his own, differing from the Linnean system, but he never published his system. Modern authors have questioned the availability of Martyn's names under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The writers, five active students of the systematics of New Zealand Mollusca, apply to the International Commission to use its plenary powers to conserve Martyn's specific trivial names for eighteen New Zealand species figured in the *Universal Conchologist.*

2. Availability of names in Martyn's "Universal Conchologist": According to Dall (1905 : 426), E. von Martens (1860) discussed Martyn's work and concluded that his generic names should be rejected but that his specific names might stand. Sherborn (1902) accepted Martyn's specific names. Dall himself (1905, 1907) after full discussion and a little hesitation accepted Martyn's generic and specific names. Iredale (1921) recorded discrepancies between different copies of Volume 4 of the *Universal Conchologist.* Winckworth (1929) re-examined the question of the availability of Martyn's names; suggested "that the numerous small explanations required to read binominal intention into his tables ask for more guess work than is reasonable"; and concluded "that one must most reluctantly disregard his beautiful work as far as nomenclature is concerned." Iredale (1930 : 77) wrote: "The acceptance of the names given by Martyn in the *Universal Conchologist* has been a source of much trouble, and Winckworth's conclusion that, as Martyn was not using a binominal nomenclature in the explanation to the plates, Martyn's names be rejected, is herewith confirmed. The beautiful figures provided by Martyn have never been excelled, but his proposed system of nominating them was never published, and the recognition of Martyn's temporary names has caused much confusion without creating any benefit." A. Myra Keen (1937 : 22) stated that "there is considerable room for doubting the nomenclatural availability of Martyn's species," but tentatively accepted one of his species "pending a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the validity of Martyn's work." Powell (1946 : 64) noted that

" the status of Thomas Martyn's names, *Universal Conchologist*, 1784, is in doubt, but it seems clearly a case for a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature," and continued to use Martyn's names pending a definite decision. The above opinions are quoted because it is difficult for the present writers, with limited library resources, to form an independent opinion of the availability of Martyn's work. It appears, however, that under strict application of the *Règles*, the names in Martyn's *Universal Conchologist* are not available under Proviso (*b*) to Article 25 and some parts of the work may also be invalid under the new provision concerning publication (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7/9) : 218).

3. Use of Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca : Some of Martyn's trivial names were used as valid names or synonyms in the lists of New Zealand Mollusca published by J. E. Gray in his appendices to Yate (*An Account of New Zealand*, 1835) and to Dieffenbach (*Travels in New Zealand*, 1843) and in Hutton's first *Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca of New Zealand* (1873) and their use was firmly established in E. von Marten's *Critical List of Mollusca of New Zealand contained in European Collections* (1873). In the latter work, the eighteen names which are the subject of this application are used either as valid names of the species to which they have been since applied or as synonyms of names subsequently rejected for nomenclatural or taxonomic reasons. Most of the names were used or quoted as synonyms by Hutton in his *Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca* (1880), and all but three in his *Index Faunae Novae Zelandiae* (1904). The three omitted from Hutton's *Index* (*Limax opalus*, *Buccinum arabicum*, *Mytilus canaliculus*) were, however, quoted as synonyms in a list two years later (*anon.*, 1906). Hedley (1906) re-examined the status of names for New Zealand Mollusca in the light of Sherborn's (1902) assessment of dates and regularity of binominal nomenclature in the works of certain eighteenth century writers ; as a result, all the eighteen trivial names which are the subject of this application became accepted names for species of New Zealand Mollusca and have been so used in Suter's *Manual of New Zealand Mollusca* (1913) and in the later reviews and lists of Iredale (1915), Finlay (1927), and Powell (1937 and 1946). No writer during the last thirty years has rejected Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca.

4. Desirability of retaining Martyn's names for New Zealand Mollusca: The species named by Martyn include the most characteristic of common New Zealand shells, and rejection of his names would be a setback to the stability of the nomenclature used by many amateur as well as professional conchologists. Thirteen of the species concerned are the type species of genera. Martyn's figures allow his species to be determined without ambiguity.

5. Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca : Martyn's names for Australian Mollusca were accepted by Australian systematists prior to Winckworth's (1929) rejection of the *Universal Conchologist* as non-binominal. Since 1929, some authors have continued to use Martyn's names but others have replaced them by the next available name. The present applicants suggest that Australian systematists should make separate application to the International Commission for the conservation of any names of Martyn, the replacement of which would cause greater confusion than uniformity.

6. Application for the use of the plenary powers: In the light of the considerations set forth above and in order to avoid the confusion which would follow the strict application of the normal rules in the present case, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to give a ruling that in his *Universal Conchologist* published in 1784 Thomas Martyn did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, as required by Article 25 of the *Règles*, as amended by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 64-66) and therefore that no name published in the foregoing work acquires availability in zoological nomenclature in virtue of having been so published ;

(2) to use its plenary powers to validate each of the eighteen trivial names of New Zealand Mollusca published by Martyn (T.), 1784, in the work referred to in (1) above, which are enumerated in the Annexe attached to the present application ;

(3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the eighteen trivial names, proposed, under (2) above, to be validated under the plenary powers.

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ANNEXE

List of specific trivial names published in Martyn (T.), 1784, " Universal Conchologist " proposed in the present application to be validated under the plenary powers

Trivial name proposed to be validated under the plenary powers (1)	*Combination in which name in Col.* (1) *was published by Martyn in* 1784 *or is treated by Dall* (1905) *as having been so published* (2)	*Reference to volume and figure in Martyn " Univ. Conch."* (3)	*Genus in which species is currently placed* (4)
**arabicum* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *arabicum*	**2** : fig. 52	*Alcithoe*
canaliculus Martyn, 1784	[*Mytilus*] *canaliculus*	**2** : fig. 78	*Mytilus*
**crenata* Martyn, 1784	[*Helix*] *crenata*	**2** : fig. 69	*Amphibola*
denticulata Martyn, 1784	[*Patella*] *denticulata*	**2** : fig. 65	*Cellana*
**granosus* Martyn, 1784	[*Trochus*] *granosus*	**1** : fig. 37	*Modelia*
**haustrum* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *haustrum*	**1** : fig. 9	*Lepsia*
**heliotropium* Martyn, 1784	*Trochus heliotropium*	**1** : fig. 30	*Astraea*
iris Martyn, 1784	*Haliotis iris*	**2** : fig. 61	*Haliotis*
**linea* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *linea*	**2** : fig. 48	*Buccinulu*
**maculosum* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *maculosum*	**1** : fig. 8	*Cominella*
**opalus* Martyn, 1784	[*Limax*] *opalus*	**1** : fig. 24	*Cantharidus*
**papulosum* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *papulosum*	**2** : fig. 54	*Struthiolaria*
†*punctulatus* Martyn, 1784	[*Trochus*] *punctulatus*	**1** : fig. 36	*Venustas*
purpurata Martyn, 1784	[*Limax*] *purpurata*	**2** : fig. 68[2]	*Cantharidus*
smaragdus Martyn, 1784	[*Helix*] *smaragdus*	**2** : fig. 73	*Lunella*
**sulcatus* Martyn, 1784	[*Trochus*] *sulcatus*	**1** : fig. 35	*Cookia*
**tigris* Martyn, 1784	*Trochus tigris*	**2** : fig. 75	*Venustas*
**vermis* Martyn, 1784	*Buccin* [*um*] *vermis*	**2** : fig. 53	*Pelicaria*

* The species bearing the names thus marked are the type species of the genera in which they are currently classified.

† The species bearing this name in the type species of ***Maurulla*** Oliver, 1926, a subjective junior synonym of ***Venustas*** Finlay, 1926.

Note.—Martyn did not repeat the generic name where a number of species regarded by him as belonging to the same genus follow one another in the explanatory tables. In such cases the names omitted from the tables are given above in parentheses according to the compilation of Dall (1905). These are the names which it is recommended should be treated as being those with which the trivial names in question should be treated as having been published.

APPLICATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE TO RECONSIDER AND REPHRASE IN PART THEIR DECISION SUSPENDING THE "RÈGLES" CONCERNING "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, INSOFAR AS THAT DECISION REFERS TO A FIGURE IN HOLLAND'S "BUTTERFLY BOOK"

By CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS, LL.B., F.R.E.S.
(*Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Linnaeus in 1758 (: 471, no. 80) proposed the name *P*[*apilio*] *D*[*anaus*] *Plexippus*, "*Habitat in* America *septentrionali.*" He cited American references only. The first part of the description applies to the North American "Monarch" butterfly, but the second part applies only to the Oriental species, later named *Papilio genutia* Cramer ("1782" [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** : 23, pl. 206, figs. C-D).

2. Linnaeus in 1764 (: 262) redescribed *Papilio D*[*anaus*] *F*[*estivus*] *Plexippus*, "Habitat in *America* septentrionali. P. Kalm. Meus e China." This description applies only to the Oriental species.

3. Cramer in [1779] described the Oriental species referred to above as *Papilio Genutia*, and that name has been used quite generally for that species.

4. *Papilio plexippus* has been employed frequently for the Oriental species and often for the North American species, but in recent years that name has been used more and more for the North American species, especially in semi-popular works and those dealing with migrations.

5. No American specimen of the North American "Monarch" was in the collection of Queen Ludovica Ulrica at Upsala, Sweden, when examined by Aurivillius in 1882 (: 69-70), and none has been found in that collection since that time.

6. No American specimen of the North American "Monarch" appears to have been in the Linnean collection in 1758, and those in the collection at the present time in the Linnean Society, London, are believed to have been added after Linnaeus' death, and do not bear name labels in his handwriting.

7. In the Linnean collection referred to in paragraph 6 there are two Oriental Danaid butterflies, one bearing a label in Linnaeus' handwriting reading "80 *Plexippus*," and these two specimens are most probably the types of *Papilio plexippus*.

8. If *Papilio plexippus* had to be used for the Oriental species, it would result in sinking *P. genutia* and cause considerable confusion.

9. If *Papilio plexippus* were not available for the North American "Monarch," the oldest valid name would be *Anosia menippe* Hubner (1816 : 16, no. 86).

10. Riley in 1928 (: 453-455) claimed that the name *Papilio plexippus* should be used for the North American "Monarch," but Corbet in 1949a (: 184-190) argued that *P. plexippus* must be used for the Oriental species.

11. Up to this point the problem presented by this name had been one of taxonomy—the identification and classification of *Papilio plexippus*—a problem upon which able taxonomists (Riley, 1928 : 453-455 ; Talbot, 1943a : 84, 1943b : 115-116, 126 ; Corbet, 1941 : 18, 27, 1949a : 188-190) to mention only a few, had been unable to agree, so that there was danger that the name would be applied from time to time to different insects.

12. Thus a problem of nomenclature was created—what to do with the name *Papilio plexippus*—concerning which stability is most desirable. This question fell, naturally, under the jurisdiction of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, where Corbet prior to the 1948 Congress had placed it by an application* to the Commission for a suspension of the *Règles* so as to validate the name *P. plexippus* for the North American species, in which he suggested " taking as the name-type the figure referred to by Linnaeus in Catesby, 1731-1743, Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands (London)," (1949b : 199).

13. Corbet's application was brought to the attention of the Commission at Paris in 1948 in a memorandum (I.C. (48) 19) by the Secretary (later published in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **3** : 137) relating to certain individual cases which had been pending before the Commission for some time, and concerning which he desired to have their opinion. This portion of the memorandum reads as follows :—

> " (6) *Proposed use of the plenary powers to determine the identity of* Papilio plexippus *Linnaeus*, 1758 (*Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera*) : No final settlement will ever be reached on the question whether the above name was given to (1) the North American ' Monarch ' Danaid or (2) to the Chinese species of Danaid named *Papilio genutia* by Cramer, unless the Commission use their plenary powers to put an end to this controversy, for there are good arguments in support of either view (though personally I think those in favour of the ' Monarch ' to be the stronger of the two). Great confusion has arisen in this case, a fact which is particularly unfortunate (*a*) because of the large non-systematic literature regarding the ' Monarch ' (in relation to its migratory habits) and (*b*) because it is particularly objectionable to be in doubt regarding the identity of the type species of a genus (*Danaus* Kluk, 1802) which forms the basis of a family. I recommend that this problem which was submitted to the Commission by the late A. S. Corbet (British Museum (Natural History)) should now be settled by the use of the plenary powers to determine the matter by declaring that the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linn. applies is the North American ' Monarch ' and not the Chinese species. This would be done by reference to some figure of the first of these species. (Z.N.(S.)323.)."

THE DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

14. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had four possible solutions of the problem presented to it by Corbet—(*a*) to deny the application and let the name *Papilio plexippus* be shuffled about from pillar to post as it had been in the past, (*b*) to apply the name *P. plexippus* to the

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* This application does not appear to have been published.

Oriental insect, thus causing the trivial name *genutia* to fall as a synonym of *plexippus*, (*c*) to suppress the name *P. plexippus* entirely under Suspension of the Rules, in which event *Danaus menippe* would be available for the North American " Monarch," or (*d*) to preserve the name *P. plexippus* for the North American " Monarch " under a suspension of the *Règles*.

15. There is little use in discussing the merits and demerits of these four possible solutions, because the Commission chose the last (*d*), and the matter is now academic. It remains to be seen how the Commission carried out its decision at Paris, because that action has led to some misunderstanding, confusion and controversy.

16. At the International Congress of Zoology held at Paris in 1948 the application referred to in paragraph 12 above was granted in part, i.e., insofar as to suspend the *Règles* and place the name *plexippus* Linnaeus (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus*) upon the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* to be used for the North American " Monarch " butterfly.

17. At the meeting referred to in paragraph 16 the application referred to in paragraph 12 was denied in part, i.e., insofar as it suggested taking for the name-type of *Papilio plexippus* " the figure referred to by Linnaeus in Catesby, 1731-1743, Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands (London)."

18. At the meeting referred to in paragraph 16 the Commission's minutes (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 359-361) read as follows :—

> " 7. THE COMMISSION had under consideration a proposal submitted by the late Dr. A. Steven Corbet (United Kingdom) that they should use their plenary powers to determine the identity of the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), should be applied. Without such a ruling, there was no possibility of putting an end to the present state of confusion arising from the fact that this name was applied by all American and by many other lepidopterists to the common American Danaid species known in the United States as the ' Monarch ' but was used also by other lepidopterists for the common Indo-Oriental species of the same genus, to which the name *Papilio genutia* had been given by Cramer in 1779 and which was universally known as *Danaus genutia* (Cramer) by all those workers who applied the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus to the ' Monarch ' butterfly. This case was dealt with in the Commission's file Z.N.(S.)323, and a summary of the issues involved was given in Point (6) in Commission Paper I.C. (48) 19 now before the Commission.
>
> " THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, speaking as a lepidopterist, he considered it essential that a decision should be taken by the Commission in this matter, for the species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus was the type species of the well-known family DANAIDAE and the fact that that species was at present indeterminate was a cause of great confusion. There was no doubt that Linnaeus had included both the species concerned under the name *Papilio plexippus* in 1758 ; the short main description might refer to either species but the longer diagnosis could not apply to the North American ' Monarch.' On the other hand, Linnaeus had stated that this species occurred in North America and, in doing so, could only have been referring to the ' Monarch.' Later, moreover, he had elaborated this statement (in the *Mus. Lud. Ulr.*) by adding that he had received specimens from Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist who had collected for him in North America. On merits, therefore, it seemed to him (Commissioner Hemming) that the balance of the

argument lay in favour of a decision that this name should apply to the American and not to the Indo-Oriental species. Looking at the question more generally, there were two reasons why he favoured a decision in this sense : (1) owing to its migratory habits a large non-systematic literature had accumulated in regard to this species. (2) It would be most confusing if the trivial name (*plexippus*) commonly applied to it were to be transferred to a closely allied species in the same genus, involving, as it would, exactly the type of name transfer which the Congress, when granting plenary powers to the Commission, had directed the Commission to prevent. It was to enable the Commission to deal adequately with cases of this type that the proposals set out in Point (82) in Commission Paper I.C. (48) 17 had been submitted by the Commission to, and had been approved by, the Section on Nomenclature at the present Congress. The use of those powers would involve the selection of a well-known and unmistakable figure of whatever species the Commission might direct to be the species to which the name *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, should apply. If the Commission were to decide in favour of the North American 'Monarch,' a suitable figure would be that which appeared as fig. 1 on plate 7 of Holland's *Butterfly Book* (revised edition issued in 1931), a work which was known to, and readily accessible to, every worker in this group.

"MR. N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) supported the proposal that the Commission should use its powers to stabilise the manner in which this name should be used. The solution suggested would, he believed, be generally welcomed.

"THE COMMISSION agreed :—

"(1) to use their plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*) should be applied to the American species figured as *Danais plexippus* by Holland (W. J.), 1931, *Butterfly Book* as figure 1 on plate 7 ;

"(2) to place the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as originally published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*), as determined in (1) above on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

"(3) to render an *Opinion* setting out the decisions recorded in (1) and (2) above."

19. The phraseology of the first (1) paragraph of the Commission's agreement is rather unfortunate and the reference to the figure in Holland's Butterfly Book (1931 : pl. 7, fig. 1) has given rise to some misunderstanding, confusion and controversy (Field, Clarke and Franclemont, 1951 : 68-70 ; d'Almeida, Oiticica, F., *et al.*, 1951 : 728-729 ; Riley, 1951 : 75-76) because while the Commission intended to cite a figure of *Danaus plexippus plexippus* (Linnaeus), the North American " Monarch," it was subsequently discovered that Holland's figure is in fact *Danaus plexippus menippe* (Hübner), the South American subspecies which had been misdetermined by Holland.

20. The Commission did not designate any type specimen or type figure of *Papilio plexippus*, nor did they fix any type locality for that insect, nor has any lectotype designation of *P. plexippus* ever been made, because lectotypes were not officially recognised until the amendment to the *Règles* in 1948.

RECOMMENDATION

21. Since no *Opinion* has been rendered as yet by the Commission in this matter, it is respectfully submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should now reconsider and rephrase paragraph (1) of its decision referred to in paragraph 18 so that the same will read as follows :—

> " (1) to use their plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio plexippus*) should be applied to the North American " Monarch " butterfly. . . ."

to be followed, if deemed advisable, by a reference to the figure of *Danaus plexippus plexippus* (Linnaeus) appearing in one of the following publications, which contain good figures of that insect :—

Catesby, Mark [1730-1748]. The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands : containing the figures of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects and plants . . . with their descriptions in English and French, &c.—Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, &c. (Appendix). London. Vol. 2, p. 88, pl. 88.

Clark, Austin Hobart, 1941. Notes on some North American Danaid butterflies. *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **90** (No. 3118) : pl. 71, fig. 1.

Comstock, John Henry, and Anna Botsford Comstock, 1929. How to know the butterflies. A manual of the butterflies of the eastern United States. Ithaca, The Comstock Publishing Company. Pl. 1, fig. 4, pl. 28, fig. 1♀, pl. 32, fig. 3♂.

Klots, Alexander Barrett, 1951. A field guide to the butterflies of North America, east of the Great Plains. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company ; Cambridge, The Riverside Press. Pl. 10, fig. 1.

Lutz, Frank Eugene, 1935. Field book of insects of the United States and Canada, aiming to answer common questions. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. P. 117, pl. 82.

Macy, Ralph William, and Harold Henry Shepard [1941]. Butterflies. A handbook of the butterflies of the United States, complete for the region north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Dakotas. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press. Pl. 4.

Because of the rarity of the Catesby work and its consequent unavailability to most students, perhaps such a reference would not be very useful, but it is included here because such a reference was recommended by Corbet.

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Hübner, Jacob, 1816-[1826]. Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge [*sic*]. Augsburg, 432 + 72 pp.

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ON THE NEED FOR AN AMENDMENT OF THE DECISION TAKEN IN 1948 REGARDING THE METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED IN IDENTIFYING THE TAXONOMIC SPECIES REPRESENTED BY THE NOMINAL SPECIES "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

Report by FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)

In 1948 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature decided to use its plenary powers for the purpose of securing that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus* should be applied to the "American Monarch Butterfly" and not to the Oriental species to which the name *plexippus* had also been applied but which was also widely known as *Danaus genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) (*Papilio genutia* Cramer, [1779]). For this purpose the Commission used its plenary powers to secure that the trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus "should be applied to the American species figured as *Danaus plexippus* by Holland (W.J.), 1931, *Butterfly Book* as figure 1 on plate 7" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 361).

2. In September 1950, my attention was drawn to the fact that, although Holland's *Butterfly Book* was concerned only with the butterflies of North America, the specimen which he had figured as fig. 1 on his plate 7, though a specimen of the species to which the Commission had intended to refer, was a specimen not of the North American subspecies but of the South American subspecies (*menippe* Hübner).

3. In the light of this discovery it became clear that the figure cited by the Commission in its 1948 decision as the figure by which the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, should be identified was unsuitable, in that it did not represent—as the Commission had erroneously thought that it did—the North American subspecies of the "Monarch Butterfly."

4. I accordingly concluded that it was desirable that this matter should again be brought to the attention of the Commission before an *Opinion* was formally rendered giving effect to the Paris decision, so that the Commission might have an opportunity of considering the substitution in its decision of a reference to a more appropriate figure than that specified in the decision quoted in paragraph 1 above.

5. For the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of interested workers in this matter, I accordingly prepared the draft of a memorandum drawing attention to the foregoing problem and offering a tentative suggestion for overcoming the difficulty which had come to light. This draft memorandum was then (October 1950) sent for comment to twenty-four workers in the Order Lepidoptera (North America, 13; South America, 3; Europe, 6; Africa, 2), whose names were kindly suggested to me by Commissioner N. D. Riley (*British Museum* (*Natural History*)) as being workers likely to be interested in this subject. The comments and suggestions received in reply to this consultation were extremely diverse, but it was quite clear that the particular suggestion which I had tentatively put forward did not meet with general approval.

6. I reported the result of this consultation to the International Commission, but at that time I did nothing more in the matter, for, as there was no immediate prospect of its being possible at an early date to issue an *Opinion* following on the Paris decision in this matter, the problem at issue was not one of such immediate urgency as many other matters which then required attention.

7. Within the last few days Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos has submitted to the International Commission a proposal, dated 29th April 1952, on this subject, which is being published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Now that this question has been brought before the Commission in this way, the prescribed advertisement of this proposal will throw the whole subject open to general discussion.

COMMENT ON DR. BENGT HUBENDICK'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "ANCYLUS" MÜLLER (O.F.), 1774 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By HUGH WATSON
(*Cambridge, England*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)240)

(Enclosure to letter dated 15th June 1951)

I have been asked to express my views on an application submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1947 asking the Commission " to use its plenary powers to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, to be the type species of the above genus, in place of *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, selected as such by Children in 1823." Although I have not seen the application itself, I am informed that it " is based upon the confusion which would result from the strict application of the ordinary Rules in the present case, having regard especially to the fact that the term ' Ancylus-See ' is deeply entrenched in European geological literature as the name of a limnic stage of the Baltic, that term having been given because of the occurrence in that area of the foregoing species ; the strict application of the ordinary Rules would mean the acceptance as the type species of *Ancylus* of a species which did not occur in the foregoing area, with the result that the long-standing term ' Ancylus-See ' would lose its meaning and would have to be abandoned for some entirely new expression, a course which [the applicant] considers would be entirely impracticable."

The sentence just quoted seems to me admirably to summarise the strongest reason in favour of this application being granted. To attempt to change the long-standing term " Ancylus-See " (or Lake) might cause much inconvenience and possible confusion to geologists for a very long period ; while to retain it if the genus now to be called *Ancylus* is not known to occur there might seem to be sadly misleading. In favour of this application being granted I might also point out that E. L. Geoffroy in his work of 1767, in which he proposed the name *Ancylus*, is not considered to have employed binominal nomenclature, and the name must therefore be attributed to O. F. Müller, 1774, who included in the genus the two species, *A. lacustris* (Linnaeus) and *A. fluviatilis* Müller ; and that those subsequent authors who first placed these species in separate genera, such as J. E. Gray, 1840 (in Turton's *Manual*, pp. 66, 230), H. & A. Adams, 1855, and their followers removed *A. lacustris* to a separate genus with another name and retained *A. fluviatilis* in *Ancylus* itself, of which genus Gray in 1847 selected " *Pat. fluviatilis* " as the type species. Moreover, even since the discovery in 1921 of Children's prior type selection, eminent malacologists like Thiele (1931, 1935), Ehrmann (1933), Hubendick (1947),* and Mandahl-Barth (1949) have continued this usage, which it is the object of the present application to make permanent. And if the genus containing *A. lacustris* is to be called *Ancylus*, then the correct name of that to which *A. fluviatilis* belongs will be in doubt, some authors considering that it should be *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, and others *Pseudancylus* Walker, 1921.

On the other hand, the following arguments might be advanced in opposition to the granting of this application. The name *Ancylus* was first proposed by Geoffroy in 1767 for a single species which he identified as *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus ; and, although there is a slight doubt as to whether the species to which Linnaeus and Geoffroy applied this name was not a composite one that included also Müller's *A. fluviatilis*, there can be no such doubt in regard to the identity of the *Ancylus lacustris* of Müller, which he placed first and stated was Geoffroy's " *Ancylus*," the name which Müller adopted for the genus. It might therefore be argued that *A. lacustris* must be taken as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, in the same way that it is held that when in 1781 Müller adopted the name *Bulinus* Adanson, 1757, for another genus, the species to which Adanson had applied this name (and which Müller called *B. senegalensis*) must be regarded as the type species of Müller's genus *Bulinus* (see Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927, p. 134). Accordingly, when Children definitely selected *A. lacustris* as the type species of *Ancylus* in 1823, he was acting very properly, and Gray was clearly making a mistake in selecting *A. fluviatilis* as the type species 24 years later. That this was a mistake, however, was realised more than thirty years ago, and since then most authors have rightly regarded *A. lacustris* as the type species of *Ancylus*, and if they placed *A. fluviatilis* in a separate genus, they have given it another generic name. For example, this course was followed by Kennard & Woodward in 1920, and in their " Synonymy " (1926) and in their many other writings on British Pleistocene, Holocene, and Recent non-marine Mollusca ; by Bryant Walker, the American authority on the Ancylidae, in various writings from 1921 until his death ; by H. B. Baker, who wrote in 1925 : "*Ancylus* Müller (1774), type *Patella lacustris* Linné (chosen by Children, 1823-4) is the only legitimate *Ancylus* s.s." ; by A. E. Ellis in his standard book on British snails (1926) ; by Pilsbry & Bequaert in their great work on the freshwater Mollusca of the Congo (1927) ; by L. Germain in his standard work on French land and freshwater Mollusca (1931) ; by C. R. Boettger in his paper on freshwater limpets (1932) and subsequent works on German Gastropods ; by H. Schlesch in his writings on the non-marine Mollusca of Denmark (1934) and Latvia (1942) ; by M. Connolly in his Monographic Survey of South African non-marine Mollusca (1939) ; and by L. Forcart in his small book on Swiss snails and mussels (1947). Seeing therefore that the majority of able writers on this subject in different countries appear to have employed the name *Ancylus* for the genus including *A. lacustris*, in accordance with the Rules, it might be argued that it would be extremely confusing to attempt now to transfer this name to the genus containing *A. fluviatilis* in opposition to the ordinary Rules.

Thus, it might be thought that the International Commission should not use its powers to suspend the Rules, when to do so now would lead to a change that might cause greater confusion than the alteration of the term " Ancylus-See " to " Pseudancylus-See " or " Ancylastrum-See," which is as great a change as the geologists might need to make in their terminology. And they might not think that even this change was at all necessary, for during the nineteenth century the majority of authors followed Müller himself in including both *A. lacustris* and *A. fluviatilis* in the genus *Ancylus*, and even as late as 1927 and 1930 eminent malacologists like D. Gyer and G. Mermod continued to do so in their well-known works on German and Swiss snails, and so did A. E. Boycott in 1936, when he dealt with the habitats of the British freshwater Mollusca. Therefore, the term " Ancylus-See," being by no means new, might be held simply to mean that the lake contained fresh-water limpets, that is to say, members of the genus *Ancylus* in its older and broader sense, without implying to which of the smaller genera into which *Ancylus* is now divided they belonged.

Lastly, if, contrary to the ordinary Rules, the name *Ancylus* were now to be applied to the restricted genus which includes *A. fluviatilis* instead of to that containing *A. lacustris*, it would still be necessary to decide whether *A. fluviatilis* is also to be regarded as the type species of *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat, 1853, notwithstanding that Bourguignat himself designated his *A. cumingianus* as the type species as on this disputed question depends the problem not only of which of the two generic names, *Pseudancylus* Walker, 1921, and *Ancylastrum*, should be used for *A. fluviatilis* if *Ancylus* is used for *A. lacustris*, but also of whether *Ancylastrum* or *Tasmancylus* Iredale, 1926, is to be used for *A. cumingianus* Bourguignat, which belongs to a third genus. It is to be hoped that the International Commission will not fail also to decide this matter at the same time, as reference to the same body of literature is necessary for its study, and it concerns practically the same question, namely, of which genus or genera should *A. fluviatilis* be regarded as the type species.

It is, in my view, clear that the advantages of suspending the strict application of the Rules in the present case would not be so unquestionable as in cases where the technical validity of generic names in general use is found to be doubtful but their change would cause great confusion and their retention none at all—as in *Bithynia* for *B. tentaculata* (Linnaeus), etc., and *Helicella* for *H. itala* (Linnaeus), etc. My view is therefore that the Commission would do well to consider carefully the weighty arguments against as well as in favour of granting this application before coming to a conclusion about it. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that it will then come to a definite decision, one way or the other, without further delay, that will enable us to know whether we should call the genus containing *A. lacustris* (Linnaeus) *Ancylus* Muller or *Acroloxus* Beck, that containing A. *fluviatilis Ancylus* Müller, *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat or *Pseudancylus* Walker, and that containing *A. cumingianus* Bourguignat *Ancylastrum* Bourguignat or *Tasmancylus* Iredale.

PURCHASED
24 JUL 1952

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERIC NAMES " ANCYLUS " MÜLLER (O.F.), 1774, AND " ACROLOXUS " BECK, 1837 (CLASS GASTROPODA) SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " : SUPPORT FOR DR. BENGT HUBENDICK'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PLENARY POWERS SHOULD BE USED TO VALIDATE THE USE OF THE FORMER OF THE ABOVE NAMES IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By A. E. ELLIS
(*Epsom College, Surrey, England*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)240)

(Enclosure to letter dated 5th June 1951)

In my application Z.N.(S.)470 (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 119-125) for the addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the names of certain non-marine genera of the Phylum Mollusca, I included a request that there should be added to the *List* (1) the name *Ancylus* Müller (O.F.), 1774 (type species, by selection by Gray (1847) : *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller (O.F.), 1774) and (2) the name *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837 (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1846) : *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758). Since the publication of the foregoing application my attention has been drawn to the fact that, prior to the selection by Gray in 1847 of *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, 1774, Children in 1823 (*Quart. J. Sci.* **15** : 231) had selected *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (the second of the two nominal species cited by Müller in 1774 under the generic name *Ancylus*) to be the type species of the genus *Ancylus* Müller.

2. Children's action in this matter, which I regret I overlooked, makes it necessary to re-examine this case, since, under a strict application of the *Règles*, it would be necessary to transfer the generic name *Ancylus* Müller from the genus for which it is so well-known to the genus equally well-known under the name *Acroloxus* Beck, 1837. In addition, it would be necessary to find a new term in place of the term " *Ancylus* Lake " to denote the stage in the history of the Baltic Sea at present known by that term by reason of the occurrence of *Ancylus*, as typified by *A. fluviatilis* Müller, in that area during the portion of the Pleistocene concerned.

3. As will immediately be obvious, such changes could not fail to give rise to confusion, affecting, as they would, the nomenclature both of living and fossil forms, and also general geological literature. I understand that on these grounds Dr. Bengt Hubendick of the University of Uppsala has requested the International Commission to prevent this confusion from arising by using its plenary powers to set aside Children's (1823) selection of *Patella lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Ancylus* Müller, 1774, and itself to designate *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müller, 1774, to be the type species of this genus. This is precisely the action which, in my opinion, is required if serious and unnecessary confusion and name-changing is to be avoided in this case. I accordingly desire to support Dr. Hubendick's recommendation that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should use its plenary powers in the manner proposed.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

VOLUME 2 : It is hoped shortly to publish Part 12 of this volume, containing the Subject Index and Title Page.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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30 AUG 1952

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 10 (pp. 289-320) 29th August 1952

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 10) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use of the plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 10) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), designation of a type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)280) ;

(2) Houttuyn (M. H.), 1787, *Animalium Musei Houttuinensi Index*, suppression of new names in (Z.N.(S.)293) ;

(3) *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), suppression of, and validation, as of subgeneric status, of eight terms used by Linnaeus for groups thereof, namely *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, *Tortrix*, *Pyralis*, *Tinea*, *Alucita*, as from 1758 ; *Attacus*, as from 1767, for use in accustomed sense, together with the names of families based thereon (proposal submitted under *Opinion* 124) (Z.N.(S.)462) ; also alternatively, as regards *Bombyx* and *Pyralis* (to be accepted as from Fabricius, 1775), designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)288 and 331).

(4) *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage, thereby also preserving usage of *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (Z.N.(S.)332).

2. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been issued to the serial publications " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East,
Regent's Park, LONDON, N.W.1.
29*th August* 1952.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR "SPHINX" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)280)

The generic name *Sphinx* was published in 1758 by Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 489), by whom it was applied to those moths (the Hawkmoths) which he regarded as generically distinct from the rest of the moths, which he placed in the genus *Phalaena.*

2. Stephens in 1828 (*Ill. Brit. Ins.*, Haust. **1** : 121) selected *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 489) to be the type species of this important genus, and this selection was later repeated by Westwood & Humphreys (1843, *Brit. Moths* **1** : 13).*

3. With very few exceptions, entomologists ever since Stephens' day have accepted *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus. It is unfortunate therefore that Stephens' selection of this species is antedated by that by Latreille who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) selected *Sphinx euphorbiae* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 492) to be the type species. No author since Latreille has accepted this species as the type species of *Sphinx* Linnaeus or has placed it in that genus, *sensu stricto.*

4. I am of the opinion that it would be highly undesirable to disturb the use of the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus for *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus and its congeners, having regard to the facts that :—(1) with very few exceptions the generic name *Sphinx* Linnaeus has been uniformly used for *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus and great confusion would result if it were necessary to abandon this practice ; (2) the application of the ordinary rules in this case would involve a confusing transfer of the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus to the genus to which *Sphinx euphorbiae* Linnaeus is referred, thus displacing the name *Celerio* Oken, 1815, a name which has for a long time been applied to that genus.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the decision now proposed to be made, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of that genus ;

(2) to place the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender of generic name : feminine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the trivial name *ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Sphinx ligustri*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

---

*It should be noted that some authors have argued that *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758, became the type species of *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, by tautonymy, through the action taken by Linnaeus in 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 287), but this argument is unacceptable, for the principle of tautonymy is applicable only on the first publication of a name.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., vol. 6 (August 1952)

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES THE CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF ANIMALS FORMED BY MARTINUS HOUTTUYN PREPARED UNDER THE TITLE "ANIMALIUM MUSAEI HOUTTUINIANI INDEX" IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF THE COLLECTION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN 1787

By H. ENGEL

(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.)293)

When Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Dr. (born Hoorn 1720, cf. my Alphabetical List of Dutch Zoological Cabinets and Menageries, 1939, in *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* **27** : 283, Nr. 399, and the addition given by Schierbeek in 1940 in his : *Sepp-Nozeman, Nederlandsche Vogelen,* 1770-1829's *Gravenhage:* 13-14 from which we see i.a. that he was buried on the 2nd May 1798) had finished his " Natuurlyke Historie " (Amsterdam 1761-1785), he decided to sell the collections he had made with a view to his studies for this work.

2. Hence the Catalogue of Sale of his Cabinet was issued 1787-1789, about ten years before his death. This catalogue seems to be very rare now. Incidentally, the bookseller Mr. Steiner (A. Ascher & Co., Amsterdam) showed me a specimen of it, asking for information and kindly allowing me to study it for the sake of the curious fact that Houttuyn described many new species in it. Obviously Sherborn's statement (1902, *Index Animalium,* Sectio prima : XXIX) : " Houttuyn, M., Mus. Houttuiniani, Pars I, 8vo., Amst. (1786) Anonymous, a few n. spp. undescribed, therefore not recorded : Insecta not binom." is wrong. Houttuyn himself is the author ; many of the new species may be recognised, as he gives a description or a reference to some older author. The date of the sale is March 14th 1787, seq. If the names which he gave to insects were not to be recognised as binominal, Linné's twelfth edition would not be a binominal work either, for Houttuyn followed it exactly in the division of the genera.

3. The Catalogue can be regarded as having been published within the meaning of Article 25, since it was included by Sherborn in his *Index* and hence must have been known to him, and since it also was mentioned by W. Engelmann and J. V. Carus, 1861 (*Bibliotheca zoologica* **2** : 1607), as : " Musaei Houttuiniani, Pars I, quae spectat Regnum Animale, Amsterdam 1786 " and by D. Murray, " Museums, their History and their Use," Glasgow, 1904, II, p. 292, under the same title." The last author also mentions : " Animalium Musaei Houttuinianae rudera, Amsterdam 1787."

4. In the Algemeene Konst- en Letterbode Nr. 17 of 1788, p. 136, it is announced that the rest of Houttuyn's collection, comprising the plants and instruments, will be sold in the beginning of 1789 or earlier ; *ibidem* Nr. 35, Feb. 27, 1789, p. 71, and Nr. 36, March 6, 1789, p. 80, March 30-31 1789 is mentioned as the date of the sale. This pertains to the second part of the catalogue containing "Musaei Houttuiniani Pars II, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile," and "Musaei Houttuiniani Pars III, quae continet Regnum Minerale," which is bound into one volume with Pars I in our Catalogue.

5. As given below, the Catalogue may be cited under different titles or subtitles, but the last one must belong to another publication, not mentioned elsewhere.

The titles in our copy are :—

(*a*) p. I, French title : "*Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index.*"

(*b*) p. III, title: "Catalogus van eene uitmuntende Verzameling van allerley Soort van Dieren en dierlyke zaaken, tot opheldering der Natuurlyke Historie. In meer dan dertig jaaren vergaderd en, volgens het Samenstel van den wydberoemden Linnaeus, in orde geschikt, door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyen der Weetenschappen. Benevens een Appendix van een kostbaare Party Goud-en' Zilver-Ertsen en andere Mineralen en zeldzaame Naturaliën. Welk alles verkogt zal worden, op Woensdag den 14 Maart 1787, en volgende Dagen, ten Huize van A. Dankmeyer en Zoon, in 't Oude Zyds Heeren Logement te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars J. Posthumus, Nic. Blinkvliet, Pieter Posthumus, Will. Jan Lobe, Pieter Bel En Joh. Zac. Rycke. By wien de Catalogus voor 8 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal op Maandag en Dingsdag bezien kunnen worden."

(*c*) p. 1, undertitle : "Musaei Houttuiniani pars prima, quae spectat Regnum Animale." "Kabinet van Dieren en Dierlyke Zaaken, uitmaakende het eerste deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz."

(*d*) Bound with the above : p. I : "Catalogus van een uitmuntende Verzameling van Plantgewassen, derzelver vrugten en zaaden, alsook van een aanzienlyk Kabinet van Petrefacten, Gesteenten en Mineraalen, in meer dan dertig Jaaren vergaderd, en in order geschikt door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyën der Weetenschappen. Waar by komt een Collectie van veelerley fraaye Natuurlyke Zaaken, Gelyk Zee-gewassen, Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, Drooge Gedierten, Opgezette Vogels in Kassen en daar buiten, Kapellen en andere Insekten, Hoorens en Doublet Schulpen enz. Welk alles in Veilinge zal worden gebragt, op Maandag en Dingsdag, den 30 en 31 Maart 1789, ten zynen Huize, op de Roozegraft te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars Jacob en Pieter Posthumus. By wien de Catalogus voor 2 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal Vrijdag en Saturdag, voor de Verkooping, kunnen bezien worden."

(*e*) p. 1, undertitle : "Musaei Houttuiniani pars altera, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile." "Kabinet van Plantgewassen, derzelver Zaaden en Vrugten enz. uitmaakende het Tweede Deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, med. Doctor, Lid van de

Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen."

(*f*) p. 19, undertitle: "Musaei Houttuiniani pars tertia, quae continet Regnum Minerale." "Kabinet van Delfstoffen, of versteende zaaken, gesteenten en mineraalen, uitmaakende het Derde Deel der verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz."

(*g*) p. 69: undertitle of a collection sold together with Houttuyn's second cabinet: "Catalogus van een Collectie van fraaye Naturalia en Rariteiten bestaande in veelerley Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, opgezette Vogels, zo met als zonder Kassen, Kapellen, Torren, en andere Insecten, Hoorens en Doubletschulpen, eenige Zee-gewassen enz. welke agter die van den Heer Doctor M. Houttuyn verkogt zullen worden op den 31 Maart 1789."

6. It is only "Pars I Regnum Animale" that contains descriptions of new species. From the Foreword (pp. V-VIII), in Dutch, I only translate the portion bearing upon our subject:—

> "While writing my Natural History, which took me nearly 30 years, I bought and collected all sorts of objects relating thereto; not only for study, but also as an example for my figures. At present I am offering the first part of my collection, comprising the Animal Kingdom, while the other parts are not yet ready. All is arranged according to the system of my Natural History, viz. first of all the Mammals, bottled and sealed with red lacquer, as well as dry, and parts of same. Secondly the Birds, mostly in glass cases comprising many rare Cape birds and birds of paradise. Thirdly Amphibia (mostly bottled). Fourthly the Fishes, many from Japan and the East Indies, among which are all those described by me in the Verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappy, Vol. XX. The dry fishes are followed by bottled and finally dried insects, among which the Crustacea. The Vermes comprise worms, molluscs, among which a large collection of shells, seastars, corals, etc."
>
> "In the descriptions I have tried to give, as far as possible, the real names that are in use, and I have distinguished the new species with an asterisk. This does not hold good for all the butterflies and some other insects, because a number of them, which received new names from me, were later on discovered to have been described in the work of Fabricius. In the butterflies the asterisks only designate the name under which these are found in my collection, usually named according to Goeze, or Kramer and Stoll. Many of the types of the last authors (including Cicadas and Bugs) are in the collection."

7. On page 19 we find the first asterisk (where necessary the English translation of the Dutch is given between brackets, i.e. when Houttuyn does not give the Latin equivalent. [All remarks between brackets are additions and elucidations by myself, Engel]:—

(i) N. 118 *Rana Mitrata**, Brasiliensis. Gemyterde Pad als met Pareltjes bexaaid (i.e. mitred, strewn with little pearls) Seb. Thes. I, Tab. LXXI, Fig. 8.

(ii) N. 119 — — Dexelfde met een witte streep op de Rug, overlangs (i.e. the same with a white longitudinal stripe on the Back) Seba Ibid. Fig. 6, 7. Linnaeo incognitae,

(iii) N. 120 *Rana papillosa**, Tota flavescens nigro maculata et in Dorso toto Papillis exasperata. Pukkelig getepeld Paddetje. An Seb. Ibid. Fig. 9 ? vel Tab. LXXIII Fig. 1, 2.

(iv) N.B. Asteriscis notatae species ut plurimum novae, mihi determinatae. De nieuwe soorten zyn met Sterretjes getekend.

(v) N. 121 *Rana verrucosa** Wrattige Kikvorsch. Huic nulla perfecte similis apud Sebam occurrit : proxima esset, Tab. LXXV. Fig. 1 : nam Ocellorum speciem ad latera habet, unde *Ocellata* dicta Linnaeo : imprimis vero, propter Verrucarum similes in Digitis Pedum, ad singulum Articulum, Carunculas, quas Seba notat in nulla alia Specie inveniri : tum et Digitos perfecte fissos et acutos ut in Bufonibus praecedentibus. Hinc *Verrucosam* apellavi. Non maculis nec zonis omnino caret et plicam in Fronte habet singularem, hoc rarum Specimen.

(vi) N. 122 *Rnaa* [*sic*] *caerulea**. Blaauwe Surinaamsche Kikvorsch. Hoc nomine haec distinguitur vulgo, quae Dorso Colore intense coeruleo vel azureo, inferius Colore Autantio superbit ; pulcherrima Surinamensium, Linnaeo & Sebae ignota, sed forte at Arboream referenda. Vide Boddaert de *Rana bicolore.*

8. The foregoing are the most elaborate descriptions occurring in the catalogue. They suffice to show that it is available under the Rules.

9. There are, however, also many insufficient descriptions, e.g. p. 32 nr. 267 " *Balistes punctatus** Ind. Or, Gestippeld Hoornvischje uit Oost-Indie." These complete or partial *nomina nuda* will be dealt with later on. Here follows first a list of the more or less sufficiently described species.

(i) On p. 24 :—

(*a*) N. 171 *Lacerta fasciata**. Gebandeerde, zwart en wit [fasciate, black and white]. Fasciatae Linnaei non convenit.

(*b*) N. 172 *Lacerta areolata**. Geperkte met witte Stippen [areolate with white dots]. Seb. I, T. 92. f. 5.

(*c*) N. 173 *Lacerta ocellata**. Ge-oogde met Maantjes [ocellate with lunulae]. Seb. I, T. 91. f. 1, 2.

(ii) On p. 26 :—

N. 199 *Coluber Jacapara.** Jakapara-Slang uit West-indië. Seb. T. 20. f. 1. quam proxime : apud Linnaeum non occurrit.

(iii) On p. 28 :—

N. 220 *Coluber cupreus**. Koperstippige Adderslang [Copper speckled *Coluber*]. *Lebetinus.* Nat. Hist. bl. 367. Squamae superiores singulae puncto Cupreo terminantur. Lang 1½ Voet : Buikschilden 162 : Staartschubben 40. [Long 1½ foot : ventral scales 162 : caudal 40].

(iv) On p. 29 :—

(*a*) N. 233 *Anguis Granulata** [sic] Een zeer raare zwartachtig bruinroode Slang uit Bengale, wiens huid geheel schijnt bekleed te zyn met korrelige schubbetjes. Een zeer zeldzaam Voorwerp. [A very curious blackish brown-red snake from Bengal, whose skin seems to be covered totally with granule-like scales. A very rare object].

(*b*) N. 238 *Amphisbaena flavescens**. Geelachtig rosse Tweekop. Zie Nat. Hist. uts. [i.e. I 6] bladz. 433. Lang 26 Duim, dik 1½ Duim. Ringen 230.15 [Long 26 inches, thick 1½ inch. Rings 230.15] & nigro-varia, een zwartbonte geelkop. [A black-spotted yellow-head.]

(v) On p. 30 :—

N. 241 *Amphisbaena marmorata**. Een gemarmerde zwarte rosachtige [marbled black and reddish]. Haec merito *Fuliginosa* appellari posset.

(vi) On p. 35 :—

N. 96 *Ostracion spinosus**. Veeldoornige. Rarissima species, non descripta, fere trigona, superne tres, ad latera quinque aculeos gerit.

(vii) On p. 37 :—

(*a*) N. 285 *Gymnotus varius**. Bonte of gestreepte. Seb. III. T. 32 Fig. 1. Specie differre videtur a priori [i.e. *G. Carapo* Linn Syst. Nat. XII Gen. 144, Sp. 1.], etiamsi Linnaeus hunc eo retulerit, nam Pinna Ani ad finem Caudae excurrit, cujus apex non in filum attenuatur.

(*b*) N. 291 *Callionymus cornutus**. Gehoornde Schelvisduivel. Een Oostindisch Vischje, zekerlyk tot dit Geslagt behoorende wegens de twee Hoornen op den Kop, dus van my genaamd. [Horned *Callionymus*, an East-Indian fish, certainly belonging to this genus and thus so called by me because of two horns on the head.]

(*c*) N. 307 *Cottus alatus**. Linn Syst. Nat. non descriptus, Piscis rarissimus, mihi delatus ex India Orientali. Een Gewiekte Knorhaan of Donderpad uit Oost-indie. [A *Cottus* with wings from the East Indies.]

(viii) On p. 41 :—

N. 328 *Sparus fuscatus**. Een bruinkvlakkige Zee- of Goudbraasem uit Oostindië. Valde singularis et rarus hic est, tam propter rotundam ad Pinnas Pectorales, fere nigram, maculam, quam propter fuscum, quo Nucha et Dorsum obtegitur, Colorem.

(ix) On p. 42 :—

(*a*) N. 335 *Sparus maculatus**. Gevlakt bonte Zee-braasem. Zeer fraay bruinvlakkig op een vergulden Grond is dit vischje. [Very beautifully mottled with brown on a golden ground is this fish.]

(*b*) N. 336 *Sparus vittatus**. Gebandeerde Zee-braasem. Niet minder sierlyk is deeze op een olyfkleurigen of geelachtig bruinen Grond, met witte zwart gerande Banden uitgemonsterd. Ik vind ze ook nergens beschreeven of afgebeeld. Is uit Oostindië. [Not less gracious is this one, with white bands bordered by black on a brown ground. Not described or figured before. From the East Indies.]

(x) On p. 43 :—

(*a*) N. 346 *Perca falcata**. Ind. Orient. Gezeissende Baars uit Oostindië. Propter Pinnam Dorsalem posteriorem Falciformem et insigniter Spinosam. Oculorum orbitae amplissimae sunt. Rarum et valde pulchrum exemplar.

(*b*) N. 347 *Perca punctata**. Gestippelde Baars. Linn. Sp. 20? Ind. Or. Zie Nat. Hist., I. Deel, VIII Stuk, bladz. 20 (19). (cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 291 spec. 13.)

(*c*) N. 348 *Perca guttata**. Gesprenkelde Baars. Vid. Ibidem. Ind. Or. Haec Lineis et Punctis fuscis pulcherrime distincta. Seb. Mus. III. T. 27 f. 15. [Cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 292 spec. 14.]

(*d*) N. 349 *Perca Grammistes**. Gelinieerde Baars, uit Oostindië. Een roodachtig bruine met witte streepen. [A reddish brown one with white stripes.] Grammistes Seb. Mus. III T. 27. f. 5.

(*e*) N. 350 ———— Een zwartachtig bruine dito, beiden zeer raar. [A blackish brown one of the same species, both very curious.] Pinnae dorsales in his distinctae sunt.

(xi) On p. 46 :—

N. 378 *Silurus Verrucosus**. Wrattige (meerval). Aspredo. Gronovii Mus. T. 5. f. 3. Hic manifeste differens a priori [i.e. *Silurus inermis* Japonicus. Holl. My. Verhand. XX p. 338. Differt ab *inermi* Lainnaeano. Surin. Sp. 9, an variëtas], asperitate nomen creavit.

(xii) On p. 48 :—

N. 404 *Cyprinus specularis**. Spiegel-Karper. Zie Nat. Hist. bl. 430. Linnaeo incognitus, ut videtur, et Artedio, Kleinio descriptus.

(xiii) On p. 55 :—

(*a*) N. 454 *Scorpio Indicus**. Oostindische of Ceylonse. Zie Nat. Hist. I 13 p. 286, 290.

(*b*) N. 458 *Cancer noxius**. Rumph. Amb. Cap. XIV. Vergiftig Krabbetje met een zee-Tulpje begroeid [a poisonous crab with a " sea tulip "].

(xiv) On p. 62 :—

Doos (box) 16 *Scarabaeus aranaeoides**. Spinnekopachtig van Suriname. Comparetur Aranea, de Spinnekop. Voet, Copr. T. 52. f. 17.

(xv) On p. 68 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 31 *Curculio Auro-byssus** Goudstoffig Olyphantje. An Americanus ? Ab *aurifero*. Drury I, T. 32. f. 1. longe diversus. Het is als met Goud Moer of Zyde gemarmerd ; zeer raar. [It is marbled as with gold dust or silk ; very curious.]

(*b*) Doos (box) 34 *Curculio uvarius**. Druifachtig dito. Nat. Hist. Pl. LXXIV f. 16. An *Obesus*. Fabr. Goeze I p. 409. Dit is rood gemarmerd en heeft de Pooten geheel zwart, gelykende veel naar een blaauwe Druif. [This one is red marbled and has black legs, looking much like a blue grape.]

(xvi) On p. 72 :—

Doos (box) 48 *Cerambyx cyaneo-punctatus**. Blaauw Segryn-Bok met drie roode banden, van de Kaap. [Blue shagreen *Cerambyx* with three red bands, from the Cape.]

(xvii) On p. 74 :—

Doos (box) 52 *Leptura auro-fasciata**. Met Goud gebandeerd glanzig blaauw Bokje, van Suriname. [Blue shining *Leptura* with golden bands, from Surinam.]

(xviii) On p. 75 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 54 *Elater Fulgidus**. Goudglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. [Gold-shining *Elater* from Surinam.] Polline subtilissime Aureo in sulcis Elytrorum et supra Thoracem conspersus. Hy schynt van alle de afgebeelden of beschrevenen te verschillen ; naast zou hy komen aan die der Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13 : doch heeft geen wit : aan die van Voet Pl. 42 Fig. 3, 4 ; of aan den maximus van Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7. zie Goeze p. 567 : doch heeft geen uitspringende hoeken aan't Borststuk. [This seems to differ from all the species figured or described, closely related to that of Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13, but has no white, that of Voet Pl. 42. Fig. 3, 4, the *maximus* of Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7, see Goeze p. 567, but he has no prominent edges of the thorax.] Ergo nova species ?

(*b*) Doos (box) 55 *Elater niger**. Zwartglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. A *striato* Linn. Sp. 8 diversus, nec perfecte quadrat Voetii nigro Surinamensi, Fig. 2, nec Gronovii, qui Americanus Goezio. Hinc iterum nova species. [Black shining *Elater* from Surinam.]

(xix) On p. 79 :—

Doos (box) 65 *Carabus trigonus**. Driekantige. *Mihi.* Corpore trigono, Thorace bilobo gibboso. Maxillis enormibus crassis, tridentitis. Elytris planis papilloso-crinitis, ad latera serratis. Abdomine glabro. Van de Kaap. Zeer raar. [From the Cape, very curious.]

(xx) On p. 80 :—

Doos (box) 67 *Tenebrio costatus longipes vel Aranacoides**. Geribde Langpoot of Spinnekop-Tor. Compar. Voet, Gladde Krabbe-Tor 39 F. 52 : item Pallas Tab. C f. 18. Maar de zo blykbaare langheid der Pooten mankeert in beiden : zyn ze er ook by gissing aan geteekend ? Zes stuks van de Kaap. [But the obvious long legs are missing in both figures. Were they perhaps added to the drawing at a guess ? Six specimens from the Cape.]

(xxi) On p. 86 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 88 *Cicada villosa**. Ruige. Cic. a Ailes velues. Stoll T. VII f. 37.

(*b*) Doos (box) 89 *Cicada bimaculata**. Tweevlakkige. Stoll T. XXIV. f. 132. Van Coromandel.

(*c*) *Cicada cantillans**. Kweelster van de Kaap. [*Cicada* from the Cape.] id. T. XII. f. 59.

(*d*) Doos (box) 90 *Cicada muscoides**. Vliegachtige dito. Ibid. f. 60. Kaap.

(*e*) *Cicada phalaenoides**. Linn. Sp. 40, Stoll T. II. f. 9. Sur. 2 st. [specimens].

(*f*) *Cicada benghalensis**. Verte Phalenoide. Id. T. XI. f. 54. v. Bengale.

(xxii) On p. 87 :—

(*a*) *Cicada Dominula**. Het Juffertje : la Demoiselle. Id. T. I. 4. Sur.

(*b*) Doos (box) 91 *Cicada rubicunda**. Roodlyf. Chineesche Bloedvlak. Id. T. XIII. f. 62.

(*c*) *Cicada variegata**. Bonte Ceylonsche. Id. T. XII. f. 61. Ceyl.

(xxiii) On p. 106 :—

Doos (box) 210 *Oestrum variegatum**. Linn. Syst. Nat. XII. Gen. 251. Bontvleugelige Horsel van Nieuw Jork. Zie Nat. Hist. blz. 405. PL. XCVIII. fig. 1, 2.

(xxiv) On p. 109 :—

Doos (box) 220 *Cancer Volvoides**. Het zeer raare Wevers-Spoel-Krabbetje uit Oostindie, door den Heer Herbst. Tab. II. F. 29, 30, 31, in afb. gebragt en omstandig beschreeven, zeer compleet. [The very rare weaver's shuttle crab from the East Indies, fig. and descr. by Herbst. Very complete.]

(xxv) On p. 112 :—

N. 483 *Ascaris piscium**. Wormpjes by de Lever van de Schelvisschen in 't Lighaam zittende gevonden. [Little worms found in the liver of the haddock.] De zelfde [i.e. Nat. Hist. I. D. XIV Stuk, bladz. 29. Pl. CVII] Fig. 3.

(xxvi) On p. 114 :—

(*a*) N. 498 *Nereis Coronata**. An pertinet ad Cylindrariam Pallassii, Capensem. Misc. Zoologica. pag. 117 ? Sed Coronam Auream gerit. Gekroonde Zee-Duizendbeen.

(*b*) N. 499 *Nereis Chrysodon**. Animal Sabellae Chrysodontis. Linn. Gen. 355. Sp. 813. Goud-Tand-Zee-Duizendbeen. Nat. Hist. als boven, XVI. Stuk. bladz. 623. Pl. CXXV Fig. 7. Pall. Misc. Zoolog. p. 122. Tab. IX. Fig. 4, 5. Haec Belgica erit.

(xxvii) On p. 124 :—

N. 271 *Echinus depressus**. Platronde, groenachtig van Kleur, waar onder raare. Zie Gualth. Tab. 107. Fig. M. F, G, H. [This specific name would have to replace the well-known *Toxopneustes pileolus* Lamarck if Fig. M. is taken as the type ; or *Lytechinus variegatus* if Fig. F was chosen.]

(xxviii) On p. 136 :—

N. 102 *Anomia Haustellum**. Scheppertjes, zeer raar, twee stuks. Langwerpig hol, met geplooide onder—en ingedrukte boven-Schaal of Klepje : dus naar de Gryphieten eenigszins gelykende. [Little scoop, very curious, 2 specimens. Oblong concave with plicated under-shell and impressed upper one, thus looking like the Gryphites.]

(xxix) On p. 138 :—

N. 123 *Mytilus Alaris**. Twee Vlerk-Doubletten of Schouderbladen: ongemeen : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 21. f. 1.

(xxx) On p. 140 :—

N. 150 *Conus Tessellatus**. Twee Italiaansche Vloertjes, vry groot. Zie Knorr, VI. P. 11. f. 4.

(xxxi) On p. 141 :—

(*a*) N. 156 *Conus signifer**. Een gestippelde Band-Toot of Vaandrager, ongemeen raar : Zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 13. f. 6.

(*b*) N. 159 *Conus Gladiator**. Geele Amadis-Toot : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 5. f. 3 : vry groot.

(xxxii) On p. 149 :—

N. 244 *Voluta Magellanica**. Een keurlyke Magellaansche Tophooren van de eerste grootte, als zynde zes Duim lang, zeer gaaf en zuiver : zie Knorr. IV. Pl. 29. Fig. 1, 2. [A beautiful *Voluta* from Magellan Straits of the first size, being 6 inches long, very complete and pure.]

10. Here follows a list of what seem to me either absolute or virtual *nomina nuda*, as Houttuyn gives only a scanty or no description, often only a translation of the Latin name. It seems unnecessary to give more than the names, though some might be recognisable for a specialist.

N. 218 *Colubres* [sic] *maculati*, 219 *C. marmorati*, 267 *Balistes punctatus*, 271 *Tetrodon fasciatus*, 273 *T. ornatus*, 303 *Coryphaena vexillifera*, 319 *Chaetodon reticulatus* et *vittatus*, 321 *C. fasciatus*, 360 *Gasterosteus cristatus*, 452 *Aranea longipes*, doos [box] 13 *Scarabaeus comatus*, 14 *S. sculptilis*, 16 *S. gibbosus cupreus*, *S. monilis*, *S. mus flavus*, *S. insignitus*, 18 *S. nuchipubes*, 19 *S. eximius* 26 *Coccinella numerosa*, *C. fasciata*, 27 *Chrysomela viridi-aenea* : 28 *C. obscura*, *C. cupriceps*, p. 67 doos [box] 30 *Curculio niger*, 31 *C. marmoratus*, *C. albopunctatus*, *C. linearis*, 35 *C. granosus*, *C. pustularis*, *C. marmoreus*, *C. fragarius*, 49 *Cerambyx cyaneo-fulvus*, *C. pulverulentus*, *C. serraticornis*, 51 *C. hungaricus*, *C. ruberrimus*, *C. violaceus*, *C. nigroplanus*, *C. tuberculosus*, *C. quadrimaculatus*, 57 *Cicindela crucifera*, *C. viridi-aenea*, *C. sepulchralis*, *C. viridis*, *C. pullata*, *C. aurichalcea*, 61 *Buprestis aureo-viridis*, *B. punctulata*, *B. aurichalcea*, *B. graminea*, 62 *Dytiscus capensis*, 66 *Carabus auropunctatus*, *C. mordens*, *C. rufipes*, 67 *Tenebrio glaber*, 69 *Meloë fasciatus*, *M. flammeus*, 71 *Blatta atra*, 74 *Mantis fusca*, *M. variegata*, 75 *Gryllus* (*Acrida*) *obtusus*, 77 *G.* (*Bulla*) *crenulatus*, 86 *G.* (*Locusta*) *flavescens*, 89 *Cicada crucifera*, 93 *Cimex phrygius*, 94 *C. succinctus*, *C. vibicinus*, 95 *C. acuminatus*, *C. humeratus*, *C. marginatus*, *C. limbosus*, 199 *Libellula reversa*, 207 *Sphex splendidissima*, 214 *Aranea variegata*, 216 *Scorpio capensis*, *S. ceylonensis*, 221 *Cancer armadilloides*, *C. pediculoides*, N. 552 *Taenia rhombi*, p. 126 N. 11 *Mya acuminata*, 12 *M. fabacea*, 46 *Venus magellanica*, 48 *V. radiata*, 57 *V. tesselata*, 118 *Mytilus purpureus*, 140 *Nautilus perforatus*, 158 *Conus gregarius*, 162 *C. subordinatus*, *C. granulatus*, 277 *Buccinum fenestrata*, 295 *B. oculatum*, 329 *Strombus aplustre*, 375 *Murex turbinites*, 391 *M. granulatus*, 455-458 *Patella rosea*, p. 173, N. 23 *Madrepora florida*.

11. The following fishes designated with an asterisk by Houttuyn were described as new—and hence the names are available—in his paper "Beschryving van eenige Japanse Visschen en andere Zeeschepselen", 1782, in: Verhandelingen Hollandsche Maatschappy Haarlem, XX, 2, p. 311-350. N. 290 *Callionymus Japonicus* (p. 312), N. 292 *Uranoscopus Japonicus* (p. 314), N. 302 *Coryphaena Japonica* (p. 315), N. 314 *Pleuronectes Japonicus* (317), N. 326 *Sparus Argentatus* (p. 319), N. 329 *Sparus fuscescens* (p. 324), N. 330 *Sparus virgatus* (p. 323), N. 331 *Sparus latus* (p. 322), N. 332 *Sparus notatus*, N. 338 *Labrus japonicus* (p. 324), N. 339 *Labrus Boöps* (p. 326), N. 345 *Perca fasciata* (p. 326), N. 355 *Gasterosteus japonicus* (p. 329), N. 361 *Scomber japonicus* (p. 329), N. 362 *Scomber Auratus* (p. 331), N. 364 *Centrogaster fuscescens* (p. 333), N. 365 *Centrogaster argentatus* (p. 334), N. 369 *Trigla alata* (p. 336), N. 375 *Cobitis Japonica* (p. 337), N. 394 *Atherina Japonica* (p. 340).

12. The sudden resurrection of a book about 165 years old containing over 50 specific trivial names fully supported by "indications" and in addition a large number of specific names with "indications" which are probably inadequate could not fail to produce the most serious and far-reaching confusion and would serve no useful purpose whatever. It is therefore very important that Houttuyn's *Catalogue* of 1786 (or 1787) should be suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers and also that this suppression should be effected as quickly as possible since otherwise there is the risk that some worker may start discarding well-established names in favour of these long-forgotten Houttuyn names.

13. The proposal which I therefore now submit is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy all new names in the catalogue of the collection formed by Martinus Houttuyn prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* under the date 1786 in connection with the sale of that collection which took place in 1787 ;

(2) place the generic name *Oestrum* Houttuyn, 1786 (*loc. cit.*: 106), as suppressed under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the 115 trivial names, as suppressed in (1) above, as specified in Column (1) below, as published in the binominal combination specified in Column (2) below on the page of the *Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index* specified in Column (3) below :—

Trivial name (1)	*Binominal combination* (2)	*Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"* (3)
alaris	*Mytilus alaris*	138
alatus	*Cottus alatus*	39
albopunctatus	*Curculio albopunctatus*	68
aranaeoides	*Scarabaeus aranaeoides*	62
areolata	*Lacerta areolata*	24

Trivial name (1)	*Binominal combination* (2)	*Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"* (3)
atra	*Blatta atra*	82
aureoviridis	*Buprestis aureo-viridis*	77
aurichalcea	*Buprestis aurichalcea*	77
aurichalcea	*Cicindela aurichalcea*	76
aurobyssus	*Curculio aurobyssus*	68
aurofasciata	*Leptura aurofasciata*	74
auropunctatus	*Carabus auropunctatus*	79
benghalensis	*Cicada benghalensis*	86
bimaculata	*Cicada bimaculata*	86
caerulescens	*Carabus caerulescens*	78
cantillans	*Cicada cantillans*	86
capensis	*Dytiscus capensis*	78
chrysodon	*Nereis chrysodon*	114
coerulea	*Rana coerulea*	19
comatus	*Scarabaeus comatus*	61
cornutus	*Callionymus cornutus*	37
coronata	*Nereis coronata*	114
crucifera	*Cicindela crucifera*	76
cupreus	*Coluber cupreus*	28
cupriceps	*Chrysomela cupriceps*	66
cyaneofulvus	*Cerambyx cyaneofulvus*	72
cyanopunctatus	*Cerambyx cyanopunctatus*	72
depressus	*Echinus depressus*	124
dominula	*Cicada dominula*	87
falcata	*Perca falcata*	43
fasciata	*Coccinella fasciata*	66
fasciata	*Lacerta fasciata*	24
fasciatus	*Chaetodon fasciatus*	40
fasciatus	*Meloë fasciatus*	81
fasciatus	*Tetrodon fasciatus*	32
flammeus	*Meloë flammeus*	81
flavescens	*Amphisbaena flavescens*	29
flavescens	*Gryllus (Locusta) flavescens*	85
fragarius	*Curculio fragarius*	69
fregaricus	*Conus fregaricus*	141
fulgidus	*Elater fulgidus*	75
fusca	*Mantis fusca*	82
fuscatus	*Sparus fuscatus*	40
gladiator	*Conus gladiator*	141
graminea	*Buprestis graminea*	77
grammistes	*Perca grammistes*	43
granosus	*Curculio granosus*	68
granulatus	*Anguis granulata*	29
guttata	*Perca guttata*	43
haustellum	*Anomia haustellum*	136
humeratus	*Cimex humeratus*	89
hungaricus	*Cerambyx hungaricus*	73
indicus	*Scorpio indicus*	55
jacapara	*Coluber jacapara*	26
linearis	*Curculio linearis*	68
maculatus	*Sparus maculatus*	42
magellanica	*Venus magellanica*	130
magellanica	*Voluta magellanica*	149
marmorata	*Amphisbaena marmorata*	30
marmoratus	*Curculio marmoratus*	68
marmoreus	*Curculio marmoreus*	69
mitrata	*Rana mitrata*	19
muscoides	*Cicada muscoides*	86
niger	*Curculio niger*	67
niger	*Elater niger*	75
nigroplanus	*Cerambyx nigroplanus*	73
noxius	*Cancer noxius*	55
numerosa	*Coccinella numerosa*	66

Trivial name (1)	*Binominal combination* (2)	*Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"* (3)
obscura	*Chrysomela obscura*	66
obtusus	*Gryllus (Acrida) obtusus*	83
ocellata	*Lacerta ocellata*	24
ornatus	*Tetrodon ornatus*	32
papillosa	*Rana papillosa*	19
pediculoides	*Cancer pediculoides*	109
piscium	*Ascaris piscium*	112
pullata	*Cicindela pullata*	76
pulverulentus	*Cerambyx pulverulentus*	72
punctata	*Perca punctata*	43
punctulata	*Buprestis punctulata*	77
purpureus	*Mytilus purpureus*	137
pustularis	*Curculio pustularis*	68
quadrimaculatus	*Cerambyx quadrimaculatus*	73
reticulatus	*Chaetodon reticulatus*	40
reversa	*Libellula reversa*	104
rhombi	*Taenia rhombi*	120
rosea	*Patella rosea*	169
ruberrimus	*Cerambyx ruberimus*	73
rubicunda	*Cicada rubicunda*	87
rufipes	*Carabus rufipes*	79
sculptilis	*Scarabaeus sculptilis*	61
sepulchralis	*Cicindela sepulchralis*	76
serraticornis	*Cerambyx serraticornis*	73
signifer	*Conus signifer*	141
specularis	*Cyprinus specularis*	47
spinosus	*Ostracion spinosus*	35
splendidissima	*Sphex splendidissima*	105
tessellatas	*Conus tessellatus*	140
trigonus	*Carabus trigonus*	79
tuberculosus	*Cerambyx tuberculosus*	73
uvarius	*Curculio uvarius*	68
variegata	*Cicada variegata*	87
variegata	*Mantis variegata*	82
variegatum	*Oestrum variegatum*	106
varius	*Gymnotus varius*	37
verrucosa	*Rana verrucosa*	19
verrucosus	*Silurus verrucosus*	46
vexillifera	*Coryphaena vexillifera*	39
villosa	*Cicada villosa*	86
violaceus	*Cerambyx violaceus*	73
vittatus	*Sparus vittatus*	42
viridiaenea	*Chrysomela viridioenea*	66
viridiaenea	*Cicindela viridioenea*	76
viridis	*Cicindela viridis*	76
vittatus	*Chaetodon vittatus*	40
volvoides	*Cancer volvoides*	109

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE AS SUBGENERIC NAMES AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758, CERTAIN TERMS PUBLISHED FOR GROUPS OF SPECIES WITHIN THE GENUS "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) (APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION GIVEN IN "OPINION" 124)

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(*United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

In 1758 in the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturae* Linnaeus established seven subdivisions of the genus *Phalaena*, which he named *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, *Pyralis*, *Tortrix*, *Tinea* and *Alucita*. On page 496 is a key to the divisions, which would seem to establish the names of the divisions as available and of subgeneric value. However, in 1936 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature promulgated *Opinion* 124, the summary of which states: "The various Subdivisions of genera published by Linnaeus in 1758 are not to be accepted as of this date (1758) as of subgeneric value under the International Rules." Basically, *Opinion* 124 is inadequate, for although it settled certain troublesome problems, it created uncertainty and confusion in other groups in which the names of the Linnaean subdivisions had been long accepted and well established.* Apparently the Commission recognised this possibility, for it stated a willingness to take up individual cases in those groups in which the *Opinion* produced greater confusion than uniformity. There appears to be no logical way of "stretching" *Opinion* 124 to cover the works of Linnaeus subsequent to 1758, and even if that were done there would still remain the problem of determining the status of the Linnaean names used by other authors. Inasmuch as the Commission made no reference to the status of the Linnaean "subgeneric" names in any work later than 1758, although it must have been aware of at least some of them, it appears necessary to consider in detail the use of the various names subsequent to 1758, both by Linnaeus and by the authors that immediately followed him. Discussions, in chronological sequence, of the various works, which have a bearing on this problem are as follows:

1760—Langius, J. J., Caroli Linnaei Systema Naturae . . . Editionem Decimam. . . . I do not consider this a separate work, merely another printing of the original Tenth Edition, and not entitled to separate recognition nomenclatorially.

1761—Linnaeus, C., Fauna Svecica, Second Edition. In this work the seven subdivisions of *Phalaena* are used in the same sense as in 1758. If the names were accepted from this work, five of the seven would fall readily into their customary and recognised usages, while two, *Bombyx* and *Pyralis*, would be used in unfamiliar

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**Note by the Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:* At its Session held in Paris in 1948 (Paris Session, 9th Meeting, Conclusion 40), the International Commission recognised that, as here stated by Dr. Franclemont, *Opinion* 124 was incomplete and, in consequence, in part, misleading. The Commission remedied this defect to some extent by extending the decision in *Opinion* 124 to all editions of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus and also to the entomological works of Fabricius (J.C.) (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 266-267). F. H. 4th August 1952.

associations. If we are to maintain the traditional usage of *Bombyx* as the generic name of the silk moth, it will be necessary for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suspend the Rules. Without doubt all workers in entomology would agree to this action, as there is perhaps no other name which has had the amount of literature built up around it as *Bombyx mori*. This action will be necessary, regardless of the author or the work from which the name is dated, because Blanchard designated *Phalaena Bombyx quercus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of the genus in 1845 (*Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 373). This same species is the type species of *Lasiocampa* Schrank, 1802, the type genus of the Family LASIOCAMPIDAE. There is an earlier selection of *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus as the type species by Latreille in 1810 (*Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441). This I do not regard as valid, as I think it is excluded from consideration by the wording of the summary of *Opinion* 136 of the International Commission. Some workers accept the instances in which the word " ejusdem " was used by Latreille as falling within the meaning of " one only of the species included in the genus by the original author thereof." This particular point was one of the three questions submitted to the Commission on the 1810 Latreille type selections, but no answer was given. If *Pyralis* is accepted from this date, the type designation of Curtis in December, 1834 (*British Entomology* **11** : 527) will be valid, as the species selected, *barbalis*, is included. This species was not included in *Pyralis* in 1758 ; it was not described until the following year by Clerck. Earlier Curtis had said, " . . . , it will be better to take the first species of Linnaeus as the type, . . . " (1829, *British Entomology* **6** : 288). Near the end of February, 1834, Stephens (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, Haustellata **4** : 25) quoted Curtis' statement of 1829 and pointed out that the first species placed in *Pyralis* in 1758 was *farinalis* and that the first species placed in *Pyralis* in 1761 was *tentacularis*. Stephens thus gives us an idea of the ambiguity of Curtis' initial attempt to fix the type species of *Pyralis*. Unfortunately, Stephens did not at that time (February, 1834) clearly select a type species for *Pyralis*, though criticising Curtis for not doing so, and when he finally selected *farinalis* as the type species of *Pyralis* in January, 1835 (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, Haustellata **4** : 395), his action was ante-dated by Curtis' citation of *barbalis* as type species.

1761—Poda von Neuhaus, N., Insecta Musei Graecensis, . . . I can find no evidence as to which work appeared first in 1761, this or the Second Edition of the *Fauna Svecica*. However, if the names were used from this work, only three could be used in their traditional usages and four, *Bombyx*, *Geometra*, *Tortrix*, and *Alucita*, would be used in unfamiliar associations.

1762—Linnaeus, C., Systema Naturae, Eleventh Edition. This is a reprint of the Tenth Edition, and is said to abound in errors, but to have been recognised by Linnaeus as another edition of his work. I have not seen it, but I assume that it will not differ from the Tenth Edition. Thus if the names were used from this date, they would have the same application as if used from 1758.

1763—Scopoli, J. A., Entomologia Carniolica. . . . The subgeneric names are used in the plural at the head of sections of the genus *Phalaena*. If plural names were to be accepted, the names would be available from this work.

1764—Linnaeus, C., Museum Ludovicae Ulricae. In this work four of the names proposed in 1758 are used, namely *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, and *Pyralis*. If these names were to be used as dating from this work, they would come to be applied in senses wholly foreign from any in which they have been used.

1767—Linnaeus, C., Systema Naturae, Editio Duodecima Reformata. The Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* is similar in construction to the Tenth Edition. All the names proposed as subdivisions of *Phalaena* in 1758 recur in the same sense in this work with the addition of one more, *Attacus*. As in 1758, a key to the divisions of *Phalaena* is given (: 809). If the names were used from this work they would have the same application as in Linnaeus, 1758.

1770, 1773 and 1782—Drury, D., Illustrations of Natural History, vols. 1, 2 and 3. The subdivisions are used in an abbreviated form in this work, and are thus unrecognisable without reference to previous usage. If the names should be used from this work, none could be applied in the accepted sense, as this work deals with non-European species.

1775—Fabricius, J. C., Systema Entomologiae. From all the available evidence it appears that this work of Fabricius appeared earlier in the year 1775 than the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend*. In his autobiography Fabricius says that his *Systema Entomologiae* appeared at Easter time in 1775.[1] The Denis and Schiffermüller work was not reviewed until 8th December, 1775[2], in the *Jenaische Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen*. The *Systema Entomologiae* is the first work in which the names appear in a strictly generic sense. If the names were to be accepted from this work, considerable confusion would arise. Fabricius used *Pyralis* for the species which Linnaeus placed in *Tortrix*, placing the species which Linnaeus had under *Pyralis* along with those he had under *Geometra* in *Phalaena*, and suppressing the Linnaean names *Geometra* and *Tortrix*. In addition he employed *Alucita* of Linnaeus for part of *Tinea* of Linnaeus and for *Alucita* of Linnaeus he used *Pterophora* of Geoffroy. If *Noctua* in the insects were to be dated from this work, it would fall as a homonym of *Noctua* Gmelin (1771) in the birds.

1775—Denis and Schiffermüller, Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend. Like Fabricius' work the names are used in a strictly generic sense. If the names were accepted from this work, the same situation would be met with as would obtain in accepting the names from the *Fauna Svecica*.

2. Following is a discussion of each of the names with the citations of all pertinent genotype designations.

Attacus

Phalaena Attacus Linnaeus, 1767, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 808. 17 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Bombyx atlas Linnaeus, 1758=*Attacus atlas* (Linnaeus).

Designated by [Duponchel], 1842, *in* d'Orbigny, *Dictionnaire Universal d'Histoire Naturelle* **2** : 320.

Phalaena Bombyx pavonia major=*Bombyx pyri* Schiffermüller=*Attacus pyri* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by Blanchard, 1845, *Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 372.

Cramer in 1775 (*Papillons Exotiques* **1** : 12, 14) uses *Attacus* in the same manner as Linnaeus for the single species, *atlas*. The first use of *Attacus* in a strictly generic sense is by Germar, 1810 (*Systematis Glossatorum Prodromus*, sect. 1 : 9). I have not been able to consult this work, and I am unable to determine the included species. This name does not fall within the wording of *Opinion* 124.

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[1] Julius Schuster 1928, *Linne und Fabricius zu Ihrem Leben und Werk* : 102. (Fascsimile.) F. W. Hope, 1845-47, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **4** : Appendix. (Translation of Fabricius' autobiography.)

[2] L. B. Prout, 1900, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **6** : 159.

Bombyx

Phalaena Bombyx Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) **1** : 495. 58 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Bombyx pavonia Linnaeus, 1758 (as : Bombyx pavonia Fab. ; ejusd. *B. quercus, mori,* etc.) = *Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus.

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Natural des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441. (See the discussion of this under " 1761—Linnaeus, C., *Fauna Svecica*.")

Phalaena Bombyx quercus Linnaeus, 1758 = *Bombyx quercus* Linnaeus.

Designated by Blanchard, 1845, *Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 373.

Phalaena Bombyx mori Linnaeus, 1758 = *Bombyx mori* (Linnaeus).

Designated by [Blanchard], 1846, *in* Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal* (Disciples Edition) (Insectes) : pl. 151.

Should the Latreille type designation be considered valid, then *Bombyx* would fall in the SATURNIIDAE and would be isogenotypic with *Heraea* Hübner, 1806 and 1822, with type species *Bombyx carpini* Schiffermüller, 1775 = *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Heraea pavonia* (Linnaeus) and with *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, with type species *Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus = *Eudia pavonia* (Linnaeus). If the 1845 type selection of Blanchard were to be accepted as final, *Bombyx* would replace *Lasiocampa* Schrank, 1802, the names being isogenotypic. The traditional type species of *Bombyx* is *mori*[3], but this species was not selected as type species until 1846.

The first use of the name subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus, 1761 (*Fauna svecica* (ed. 2) : 291) for 48 species including *pavonia* and *quercus*, but not *mori*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Fabricius, 1775 (*Systema Entomologiae* : 556) for 13 species including *pavonia, quercus* and *mori*.

Noctua

Phalaena Noctua Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 508. 68 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Noctua typica Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua typica* Linnaeus. Ipso facto. (See Article 30b of the *Règles*.)

Phalaena Noctua pronuba Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus).

By tautonomy. In the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* under species " 1167 PH. NOCTUA *pronuba* " Linnaeus cites a reference to Goedart followed by " Noctua." This seems to fall within the bounds of the provisions for type species by tautonomy.

Phalaena Noctua pronuba Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441.

Phalaena Noctua exclamationis Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua exclamationis* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Duponchel, 1829, *in* Godart, *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères de France* **7** (2) : 71.

The first use of the name subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the Second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 305) ; 85 species are listed including *typica*,

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[3] *Sericaria* Latreille, 1829, in Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal* (ed. 2), **5** : 404, often used with *mori* as type, is incorrect as *mori* was not one of the originally included species.

pronuba and *exclamationis.* The first use in a strictly generic sense in the insects is by Fabricius in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 590) ; 122 species are listed including *typica*, *pronuba* and *exclamationis*. This name has also been used in the birds, and I have considered all the references carefully, and I find the first valid usage in that group to be Gmelin's in 1771 in the *Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitana* **15** : 447, for *Noctua minor=Stryx accipitrina* Pallas, 1771.[4]

In 1923, Barnes and Benjamin (*Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America* **5** (pt. 2) : 55) stated that the long established and familiar family name NOCTUIDAE should be replaced by PHALAENIDAE. Their reasons were that *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, were isogenotypic, having *Phalaena Noctua typica* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (see Article 30b of the *Règles*), and that *Noctua* was in effect the typical subgenus of *Phalaena* (see Articles 9 and 29 of the *Règles*). The promulgation of *Opinion* 124 in 1936 (*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* **73** (8) : 1-2) has put their reasoning in an entirely different light, because these names no longer have the same type species, and one is free to select the type species of *Noctua*.

If we accept *Noctua* Linnaeus as of 1761, *typica* Linnaeus, 1758, cannot be construed as the type species because it is not a new species in this work (see Article 30b of the *Règles*). The type could be *pronuba* Linnaeus, 1758, by tautonomy and also as subsequently selected by Latreille in 1810. Duponchel's subsequent type selection of *exclamationis* Linnaeus, 1758, would be invalid. *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1761, would then take precedence over *Triphaena* Ochsenheimer with the same species, *pronuba*, selected as type species by Curtis in 1831 (*British Entomology* **8** : 348).

The generic name *Noctua*[5] has had slightly varying applications within the subfamily AGROTINAE (recte NOCTUINAE) of the family of which it is the type genus. In America the name has been applied to the group of moths typified by the species related to *c-nigrum* ; this was the usage of John B. Smith and was based upon the Guenée (1852) and Meigen (1829) use of the name. The correct name for this group is *Amathes* Hübner [1821] with type *Noctua baja* Schiffermüller. Hampson, on the basis of the "first species rule," used the name *Noctua* with type species *strix* Linnaeus, 1758, in place of *Thysania* Dalman, 1825, and substituted the subfamily name NOCTUINAE for EREBINAE.

The recognition of the technically correct position of *Phalaena* and *Noctua* and the change of the family name NOCTUIDAE to PHALAENIDAE has led to confusion and to the interjection of the name AGROTIDAE[6] as a substitute for PHALAENIDAE. The inherent confusion lies in the application that the names *Phalaena* and PHALAENIDAE had prior to the change made by Barnes and Benjamin in 1923. *Phalaena* was restricted by Fabricius in 1775 to include the species placed by Linnaeus in *Phalaena Geometra* and *Phalaena Pyralis*. Latreille, accepting this restriction, made his family Phalaenites in Sonnini's Buffon, *Insectes*, in 1802, **3** : 411, and in 1810 (*Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des*

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[4] Tams, 1935, *Insecta of Samoa*, Part 3, Lepidoptera, Fasc. 4, 171, refers to *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1766. In this usage (*Amaenitates Academicae*, **7** : 450) the name is a *nomen nudum* ; it is a combination (*Noctua daurica*) of an undescribed species and an undescribed genus. The first date of this use is 1764 (*Dissertatio Academica Demonstrans Necessitatem Promovendae Historiae Naturalis in Rossia*, 16), and it should be credited to Karamyschew, not Linnaeus. It has no nomenclatorial validity.

[5] For a comprehensive discussion of *Noctua* see Grote, 1902. *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.* **41** : 4-12, For a bibliography see Barnes and Benjamin, 1923, *Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America*, **5** (pt. 2), 56-57.

[6] The family name AGROTIDAE was proposed by Grote in 1895 (*Abhandl. naturwiss. Vereins zu Bremen* **14** : 43) to replace the family name NOCTUIDAE. Grote considered it arbitrary to begin zoological nomenclature with the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturae*, and thus, to his way of thinking, *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, was preoccupied by *Noctua* Klein, 1753 (see 1896, *Can. Ent.* **28** : 65-66). Actually the first use of AGROTIDAE was by Heinemann in 1859 (*Schmetterlinge Deutschlands und der Schweiz*, **1** : 488) and was based upon, and equal in concept to, Agrotides of Rambur, proposed in 1848 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, **6** : 67). AGROTIDAE in the sense of Rambur and Heinemann is equal to the modern subfamily AGROTINAE (PHALAEINAE) *recte* NOCTUINAE.

Arachnides et des Insectes : 441) he selected *Phalaena Geometra sambucaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Phalaena*. Leach in 1815 (Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, **9** (pt. 1) : 134) proposed the tribe Phalaenides in which he included five families—Phalaenida, Geometrida, Herminida, Platyptercida and Tortricida. The first two families equal the present family GEOMETRIDAE. Samouelle in 1819 (*Entomologist's Useful Compendium* : 252) combines the two names of Leach for the " Geometrids " and uses PHALAENIDAE. Curtis in his *British Entomology* published between 1823 and 1840 divides the species between GEOMETRIDAE and PHALAENIDAE without any apparent reasons. Duponchel in 1829 and Guenée in 1857 used Phalaenites for the " Geometrids." Packard published his *Monograph of the Geometrid Moths or Phalaenidae of North America* in 1876. The name has been used by other workers, but almost always referring to the " Geometrids," never to the Noctuids. A small group of workers, who apply the " first species rule " rigidly, have asserted that the family name PHALAENIDAE is the correct name for the family called SATURNIIDAE (Testout, *Bulletin Mensuel de la Société linnéene de Lyon*, **1941** : 153).

If we accept the reinstatement of *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1761, as a name acceptable under the strict interpretation of the provisions of the *Règles* and the *Opinions* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, NOCTUIDAE could be used in place of the very ambiguous, though older, family name PHALAENIDAE. In view of the great amount of literature that has been bult up for PHALAENIDAE in the sense of the Geometrid moths and because the use of the name for the Noctuid moths has had very little acceptance generally, I do not think it will contribute anything to stability to continue to advocate the use of PHALAENIDAE in place of NOCTUIDAE. As a family name NOCTUIDAE, proposed as Noctuaelites by Latreille in 1809 (*Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*, **4** : 224), has had universal usage for one concept, and it is still generally used by most workers other than those in England and in North America.

Geometra

Phalaena Geometra Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 519. 75 included species.

Type designation :

Phalaena Geometra papilionaria Linnaeus, 1758 = *Geometra papilionaria* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Duponchel, 1829, *in* Godart, *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères de France*, **7** (pt. 2) : 106.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 322) for 81 species including *papilionaria*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Schiffermüller in 1775 in the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend* (: 95) for 191 species including *papilionaria*.

Pyralis

Phalaena Pyralis Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 533, 8 included species.

Type designations :

" First species of Linnaeus."

Designated by Curtis, 1829, *British Entomology* **6** : 288.

Phalaena barbalis Clerck, 1759 = *Pyralis barbalis* (Clerck).

Designated by Curtis, 1834 (December), *British Entomology*, **11** : 527.

Phalaena Pyralis farinalis Linnaeus, 1758 = *Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Stephens, 1835 (January), *Illustrations of British Entomology* Haustellata, **4** : 395.

Tortrix fagana Schiffermüller, 1775 = *Pyralis fagana* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes*: 441.

The first use of *Pyralis* subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the *Fauna svecica* (ed. 2) : 349 for 13 species including *farinalis* and *barbalis*. If the name were to be accepted from this work, it would fall in the noctuids and replace *Herminia* Latreille, the type genus of the subfamily HERMINIINAE. The first use of the name in a strictly generic sense was by Fabricius in 1775, *Systema Entomologiae* (: 645) for 57 species. These were the species which Linnaeus placed under *Tortrix*. If the name were to be accepted from this source, it would replace *Tortrix* or one of the closely related genera. Blanchard (1840 and 1845) was apparently the last worker to use *Pyralis* in the sense of Fabricius, but he also used *Tortrix* in the Linnaean sense.

Tortrix

Phalaena Tortrix Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10): 530. 24 included species.

Phalaena Tortrix viridana Linnaeus, 1758 = *Tortrix viridana* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Curtis, 1839, *British Entomology* **16** : 763.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 342) for 40 species including *viridana*. The first use in a strictly generic sense was by Schiffermüller in 1775 in the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend*, (: 125) for 104 species including *viridana*.

Tinea

Phalaena Tinea Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 534. 56 included species. Type designations :

Phalaena Tinea pellionella Linnaeus, 1758 = *Tinea pellionella* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna Svecica* (: 352) for 95 species including *pellionella*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Geoffroy in 1762 in his *Histoire Abrégée des Insectes* (**2** : 25 and 173). In this work there are no *nomina trivialia* ; the species included under this name are represented by a descriptive polynominal phrase. Geoffroy spelled the name *Tinaea*. Fabricius first used the name with included *nomina trivialia* in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 655) for 66 species including *pellionella*.

Alucita

Phalaena Alucita Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 542. 6 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Alucita hexadactyla Linnaeus, 1758 = *Alucita hexadactyla* (Linnaeus).
Designated by Curtis, 1838, *British Entomology* **15** : 695.

Tinea striatella Schiffermüller, 1775 = *Alucita striatella* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by [Blanchard] 1846, *in* Cuvier, *Le Régne Animal* (Disciples, Edition). Insectes : pl. 157.

Phalaena Tinea De Geerella Linnaeus, 1758 = *Alucita degeerella* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Walsingham, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Insecta, Lepidoptera-Heterocera **4** : 89 (as the type of *Alucita* Fabr. *nec Alucita* Linnaeus).

The first use subsequent to 1758 was by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 370) for 7 species including *hexadactyla*. The first use in a strictly generic sense was by Fabricius in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 667) for 20 species. These were part of the species which Linnaeus included under *Phalaena Tinea*, thus if the name were used from this work it would come to be applied in a different association than the customary one.

CONCLUSIONS

3. In view of the uncertainty as to the work from which to date the generic names which first appeared as the names for groups of species within the genus *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, and of the importance of maintaining these names and the family names based upon them in the same sense as that in which all the pertinent literature has been built up, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action, namely :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(*b*) under the procedure envisaged in *Opinion* 124 (i) to validate, as of subgeneric status, the names specified in Column (1) below, those names to be treated as having been published by Linnaeus on the pages of the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* and on the date specified in that Column, (ii) to designate as the type species of the subgenera concerned the species specified in Column (2) below, and (iii) to direct that the Families in which the subgenera specified in Column (1) are placed shall bear the names specified in Column (3) below :—

Name of subgenus and original reference thereto (1)	*Species designated as the type species of the subgenus specified in Column* (1) (2)	*Name of Family in which subgenus specified in Column* (1) *to be placed* (3)
(i) *Bombyx* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495 (masculine)	*Phalaena Bombyx mori* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 499	BOMBYCIDAE
(ii) *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 508 (feminine)	*Phalaena Noctua pronuba* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 512	NOCTUIDAE*
(iii) *Geometra* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 519 (feminine)	*Phalaena Geometra papilionaria* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 522	GEOMETRIDAE
(iv) *Tortrix* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 530 (feminine)	*Phalaena Tortrix viridana* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 530	TORTRICIDAE
(v) *Pyralis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533 (feminine)	*Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533	PYRALIDAE†
(vi) *Tinea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 534 (feminine)	*Phalaena Tinea pellionella* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 536	TINEIDAE
(vii) *Alucita* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 542 (feminine)	*Phalaena Alucita hexadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 542	ALUCITIDAE

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*This involves the abandonment of the family names PHALAENIDAE as used in America and AGROTIDAE as used in England.

†The form here proposed to be adopted for the name of this family is PYRALIDAE and not the emendation PYRALIDIDAE for reasons similar to those recently advanced by Hemming (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 68-69) in regard to the family name PIERIDAE and its emendation PIERIDIDAE.

(*c*) under the procedure envisaged in *Opinion* 124, as extended by the International Commission in Paris in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 266–267), (i) to validate, as of subgeneric status, the name *Attacus*, as from Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (2) : 808), and (ii) to designate *Phalaena Bombyx atlas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495) to be its type species ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

(*a*) the seven generic names validated under the plenary powers, as *proposed in* (1)(*b*) above with the type species there specified ;

(*b*) *Attacus* Linnaeus, 1767, as validated under the plenary powers, as proposed in (1)(*c*) above, with the type species there specified ;

(3) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

(*a*) the trivial names of the seven species specified in Column (2) of (1)(*b*) above ;

(*b*) the trivial name *atlas* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena atlas*) (trivial name of type species of *Attacus* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(4) place the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

4. If the above actions are taken, it is believed that stability in the use of these names will result and that the growing confusion in the nomenclature of the Lepidoptera Heterocera will be materially reduced.

SUPPORT FOR DR. L. R. COX'S PROPOSAL FOR THE REJECTION OF THE "PRODROMO" AND "PROSPETTO DELLA CLASSE DEI VERMI" OF RENIER AS NOT HAVING BEEN DULY "PUBLISHED" AS REQUIRED BY THE "RÈGLES"

By MYRA KEEN

(*Stanford University, Department of Geology, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)432)

(Extract from a letter dated 9th June 1952)

I strongly support the proposal by Dr. L. R. Cox that the works credited to Renier, 1804, be rejected. One wonders why any of these tabular summaries should have been considered published.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR " BOMBYX " FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT
(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)288)

Fabricius in 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 556) erected the genus *Bombyx* for a number of species, one of which (*Phalaena Bombyx mori* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 499) may be considered to have been selected as the type species by Oken in 1815 (*Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3**(1) : 714). The status of Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes has been questioned, but, whatever may be the position in this regard, the name *Bombyx* has ever since Oken's time been used in the foregoing sense in almost all general, as well as special, works on pure zoology and in the various fields of applied science.

2. Unfortunately, however, Latreille was the first author to select a type species for this genus (Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 441) and the species which he so selected was totally different from that accepted by Oken and almost all later authors. The species selected by Latreille was "*pavonia* Fabr.", i.e. *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 496), a species which is today placed in the genus *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, of the family SATURNIIDAE.

3. Latreille's selection of *Phalaena pavonia* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Bombyx* Fabricius led Berthold in 1827 (*in* Latreille, *Natur. Fam. Thierr.* : 480) to erect a new genus for *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, to which he gave the name *Sericaria*. Two years later this generic name was used by Latreille himself (Cuvier's *Règn. anim.* (2nd ed.) **5** : 404). Only a few subsequent authors have used the name *Sericaria* Berthold in preference to the name *Bombyx*.

4. I am of the opinion that it would be highly undesirable to disturb the use of the generic name *Bombyx* for *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, having regard to the fact : (1) that that generic name has been almost universally used for *P. mori* Linnaeus for well over a century, and (2) that the strict application of the *Règles* would give rise to great confusion by transferring the generic name *Bombyx* to the genus now known as *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, and the family name BOMBYCIDAE to the family now known as SATURNIIDAE, which latter name would thus fall to the ground.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the decision now

proposed to be taken, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775 (gender of generic name : masculine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the trivial name *mori* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena mori*) (trivial name of type species of *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR " PYRALIS " FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT
(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)331)

In 1775 Fabricius established the genus *Pyralis* (*Syst. Ent.* : 645). From the species included in this genus by Fabricius, Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 441) selected "*fagana* Fabr." (i.e. *Pyralis fagana* Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 276) as the type species of this genus. Twenty-four years later, Stephens (1834, *Ill. Brit. Ins.* Haust. **4** : 25) regarded the genus *Pyralis* from a different point of view and selected *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533) to be the type species of this genus.

2. With very few exceptions authors have since Stephens' time accepted *P. farinalis* Linnaeus as representative of the genus *Pyralis*. It would be highly undesirable at this date to disturb this usage.

3. The present proposal for the conservation of the generic name *Pyralis* in its accustomed sense deserves support for the following reasons :—(1) The selection of *Phalaena farinalis* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus has been almost universally accepted by workers in this group for the last 120 years, and the family name PYRALIDIDAE based upon this generic name immediately evokes a clear idea of this important group of moths. (2) No author except Latreille in 1810 has ever applied the generic name *Pyralis* to the species *Pyralis fagana* Fabricius, which belongs to a different genus and family (genus *Diurnea* Haworth, 1811 ; Family GELECHIIDAE.) For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the acceptance of Latreille's type selection for the genus *Pyralis* would produce serious and quite unnecessary confusion.

4. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775 (gender of generic name : feminine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place the trivial name *farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis*) (trivial name of type species of *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE TYPE SPECIES OF "EPISEMA" OCHSENHEIMER, 1816, THEREBY MAINTAINING "DILOBA" BOISDUVAL, 1840, FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By JIŘÍ PACLT,
(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)332)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers in such a way as to ensure that the generic name *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) shall continue to be available for use in its accustomed sense, that is, for *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758. The name *Diloba* Boisduval is one of considerable importance in applied biology (see, for example, Schmidt & Goebel, 1881, *Die schädlichen und nützlichen Insecten* **2** ; Schmidt (G.), *Ent. Beih.* **6** : 13), and the displacement of this name in favour of the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816, as would be required under a strict application of the ordinary Rules, would cause great and quite unjustified confusion. The details of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. Hitherto the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (*Schmett. Europa* **4** : 65) has been used for species of the subfamily DASYPOLIINAE of the family

PHALAENIDAE. This usage is based upon the selection by Guenée in 1852 (*Spec. Gén. Lep.* **5** (Noct. 1) : 173) of *Noctua trimacula* Hübner, [1800–1803] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. Noct. 30, figs. 141–142) (the third of the species cited by Ochsenheimer) to be the type species of this genus. It now appears, however, that the foregoing type-selection by Guenée is invalid, for twenty-four years earlier Stephens (1828, *Ill. Brit. Ins.*, Haustell. **2** : 14) had already validly selected *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 (the first of the species cited by Ochsenheimer) to be the type species of *Episema*. This type selection is extremely disturbing, for *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus belongs to the subfamily DILOBINAE of the family TETHEIDAE and thus belongs to an entirely different family from that in which, in accordance with Guenée's type selection, the genus *Episema* Ochsenheimer has hitherto been placed.

3. Stephens' selection of *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus as the type species of *Episema* Ochsenheimer was never accepted, and twelve years later Boisduval in 1840 (*Gen. Index meth.* : 88) established the monotypical genus *Diloba* Boisduval (in the synonymy of which he cited " Episema Ochs., Stephens ") for the reception of this species.

4. It will be seen from the particulars given above that the strict application of the ordinary rules in the present case would be open to strong objection, for (1) the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer has been uniformly applied to *Noctua trimacula* Hübner, [1800-1803] (the oldest name for which is *Phalaena glaucina* Esper, [1789] (*Die Schmett.* **3** : pl. 81, figs. 4, 5, suppl. :11), (2) the name *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840, has been uniformly applied to *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, (3) the displacement of the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer (as would be necessary) in favour of the quite unknown name *Derthisa* Walker, 1857 (*List. Specimens lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **11** : 534) would be most undesirable, (4) the transfer of the generic name *Episema* Ochsenheimer from the genus of the family PHALAENIDAE for which it is always employed to the genus of the family TETHEIDAE now known by the name *Diloba* Boisduval and the consequent disappearance of the latter name in synonymy would cause confusion not only in the systematics of the group but also in the literature of applied biology. It is to prevent these serious results from arising that the present application is made to the Commission.

5. The actual proposal now put forward to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all type selections for the genus *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and, having done so, should designate *Bombyx glaucina* Esper, [1789], to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

  (*a*) *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

    (*b*) *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (gender of generic name: neuter) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers: *Bombyx glaucina* Esper, [1789]);

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*;—

    (*a*) *caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Phalaena caeruleocephala*) (trivial name of type species of *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840);

    (*b*) *glaucina* Esper, [1789] (as published in the binominal combination *Bombyx glaucina*) (trivial name of type species of *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY MR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT IN REGARD TO THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNEAUS, 1758, AND THE NAMES PUBLISHED BY LINNAEUS FOR GROUPS OF THAT GENUS (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA).

By EUGENE MUNROE,

(*Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*)

(Letter dated 4th July 1950)

Mr. John G. Franclemont, of the United States National Museum, has sent me a copy of his paper on the Linnaean subgeneric names of *Phalaena*, with the request that I study the arguments and recommendations presented, and make known my views on the subject to you, as Secretary to the International Commission.

I have read Mr. Franclemont's paper carefully. I have a special interest and knowledge only in the cases of *Pyralis* and *Alucita*, but I have studied critically the discussion of the other names.

I am glad to say that I find nothing to add to the facts and opinions which Mr. Franclemont has presented, beyond my hearty commendation and warm support. I earnestly hope that the International Commission will see its way to following the recommendations outlined at the end of Mr. Francelmont's paper.

PROPOSED CORRECTION OF AN ERRONEOUS ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" RELATING TO THE NAME "PENAEUS" WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (CORRECTION OF AN ENTRY IN "OPINION" 104)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)566)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to rectify an error made in *Opinion* 104 when the name *Penaeus* Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The error involved was detected in the process of preparing the *Official List* for publication in book form.

2. The following is the entry made on the *Official List* in respect of the name *Penaeus* Weber in *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. miscel. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 27) :—"*Penaeus* Fabr. in Weber, 1795a, 94 (1798 emendation of 1795 misprint) tsd (1810) *monodon*."

3. The name *Peneus* (so spelt) was first published by Weber in 1795 on page 94 of his *Nomencl. ent. Syst. Fabr.*, a work in which Weber attempted (with very imperfect success) to set out the system of classification worked out by Fabricius. As is well known, this work consists essentially of a list of generic and specific names ; where new generic names were introduced, no verbal diagnosis was given for the nominal genera so established, but these generic names are available under the *Règles*, in those cases where under the generic name concerned Weber cited a specific name that was itself an available name in the sense that it had previously been published with a description, definition or indication. In the case of the nominal genus *Peneus*, Weber cited three specific names as the names of species regarded as belonging to this genus, one of these names being *Peneus monodon*. The point which was overlooked by the applicant who submitted the case dealt with in *Opinion* 104 was that each of the three specific names cited by Weber under his genus *Peneus* was a *nomen nudum*. The position is therefore that the generic name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, is itself a *nomen nudum*, being a generic name published (1) without any verbal indication and (2) without any previously published nominal species referred to it. It was therefore under a complete misapprehension of the facts that this name was admitted to the *Official List* and its removal therefrom is accordingly inevitable, unless the International Commission were to decide to use its plenary powers both to validate this name and also to provide the genus so named with a type species.

4. Since Weber's little book was admittedly no more than an advance announcement of the system of classification devised by Fabricius, it was only to be expected that, when Fabricius published his *Supplementum Entomologiae systematicae*, he should himself publish the foregoing name as a new name of his own. This is exactly what Fabricius did do, except that he naturally adopted the correct spelling *Penaeus* (Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 385, 408). Fabricius provided his genus *Penaeus* with a verbal diagnosis and in addition referred to the genus so named validly described nominal species. Under the *Règles*, either of these courses is sufficient to confer availability upon a new generic name (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 78–80). The name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, not being a homonym of a previously published generic name consisting of the same word, is in these circumstances an available name.

5. One of these nominal species included by Fabricius in 1798 in his genus *Penaeus* was the species *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, then described for the first time (1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 408). Fabricius did not designate a type species for this genus and it is necessary therefore to ascertain when one of the species included in the genus by Fabricius was first subsequently selected as the type species. This was in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 102, 422) when Latreille so selected *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798.

6. We see therefore that the object which the applicant in the case dealt with in *Opinion* 104 had in mind, but which he failed to secure, can now be secured without the use of the plenary powers, simply by the substitution on the *Official List* of the valid name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, for the invalid name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, and this is what it is now recommended should be done. In view of the widespread demand for the publication of the first instalment of the *Official List* and the fact that publication cannot take place until this and certain other errors have been corrected, it is hoped that the International Commission will give all practicable priority to the present application.

7. The specific action which is now recommended is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) delete from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the invalid name *Penaeus* (emend. of *Peneus*) Weber, 1795, erroneously added thereto under *Opinion* 104, and in its place insert as Name No. 498, the name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798) ; *Opinion* 104 being at the same time corrected accordingly ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (*a*) the name *Peneus* Weber, 1795 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

  (*b*) the name *Penaeus* (emend of *Peneus*) Weber, 1795 (a cheironym) ;

(3) place the trivial name *monodon* Fabricius, 1798 (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus monodon*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the trivial name *monodon* Weber, 1795 (as published in the binominal combination *Peneus monodon*) (a *nomen nudum*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR MR. FRANCIS HEMMING'S PROPOSAL FOR THE CORRECTION IN THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF THE ERRONEOUS ENTRY IN " OPINION " 104 RELATING TO THE NAME " PENAEUS " FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)566)

(Enclosure to letter dated 6th July 1951)

It was most unfortunate that in *Opinion* 104 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the invalid generic name *Peneus* (emended to *Penaeus*) Weber, 1795, and not the valid name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, for the same genus, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

Until the introduction of Weber's names into carcinology by Miss Rathbun in 1904, the name *Penaeus* was always attributed to Fabricius. Moreover after 1904, and even after 1928 (the year in which *Opinion* 104 was published), most authors, including the foremost specialist of Penaeidea, Dr. Martin D. Burkenroad, continued to cite Fabricius as the author of the name *Penaeus*.

As the generic name *Penaeus* Fabricius (*a*) is generally accepted as denoting a genus of shrimps which is of great economic importance all over the world, (*b*) is the only available name for that genus, and (*c*) was originally published in the orthography (*Penaeus*) which has been officially recognised as the correct form, whereas the generic name *Peneus* Weber (i) has been used by very few authors, (ii) is invalid from a nomenclatorial point of view, and (iii) was originally published in an orthography (*Peneus*) which differs from that generally used in the name employed to denote this genus and one which moreover has now been ruled (in *Opinion* 104) to be incorrect, I can only come to the conclusion that Mr. Hemming's proposal that the name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, should be placed on the *Official List* in place of the name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, is very commendable. I accordingly desire to give that proposal my full support.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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30 AUG 1952

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol 6, Part 11) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 11) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Papilio*) and *adippe* Linnaeus 1767 (*Papilio*), suppression of, and validation of *adippe* (*Papilio*) as from Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775, to provide an assured name for the species commonly so called (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (Z.N.(S.)79) ;

(2) *hispidus* Olivier, 1811 (*Palaemon*) (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.)644) ;

(3) *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.)647) ;

(4) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819 (Cl. Crustacea, Order Decapoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)648) ;

(5) *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, validation of, by suppression of *Plotia* Roeding, 1798 (Class Gastropoda, Sub-Class Prosobranchia) (Z.N.(S.)651) ;

(6) *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (Cl. Reptilia), validation of, for the African Egg-eating Snake (Z.N.(S.)660) ;

(7) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (Cl. Insecta, Order Siphonaptera), suppression of (Z.N.(S.)654) ;

(8) *pungens* Walcknaer, 1802 (*Pulex*) and *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (*Pulex*), suppression of (Z.N.(S.)674) ;

(9) *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Coluber*) (Class Reptilia), determination of species to which, applicable (Z.N.(S.)662) ;

(10) *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea), validation of, as from Agassiz, 1841, for use in its accustomed sense (Z.N.(S.)677).

2. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

29*th August* 1952.

THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" PROBLEM (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA, FAMILY NYMPHALIDAE) WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS SOLUTION

By L. P. GRAY

(*Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.*),

ALEXANDER B. KLOTS

(*The College of the City of New York, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.*), and

CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS

(*Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, The American Museum of Natural History, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

We have studied the situation hereinafter discussed respecting the proper use of the specific trivial names *niobe*, *cydippe* and *adippe* in the family NYMPHALIDAE (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), and, being unable to find a satisfactory solution of the problem without recourse to the plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and having corresponded with Mr. Francis Hemming and Mr. N. D. Riley on the subject and finding them of like opinion, we have prepared for the consideration of the Commission this memorandum setting forth the issues involved and the conclusions reached.

The Facts

(1) *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, hereinafter referred to as the " Niobe Fritillary " without silver markings on the under side of the secondaries, and with its type locality in the fields of Sweden, presents no nomenclatorial problem.

(2) *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, with silver markings on the under side of the secondaries, is a synonym of *P. niobe*. It has long been misdetermined as a different butterfly which is hereinafter referred to as the " High Brown Fritillary ".

(3) *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, is a new name for *P. cydippe* and a synonym of *P. niobe*. It has also long been misdetermined as a different butterfly, namely that referred to in the present paper as the " High Brown Fritillary ".

(4) The proper scientific name to apply to the High Brown Fritillary has long been a matter of controversy and misunderstanding, there being several names which may or may not apply to this insect, it being impossible to determine with certainty their applicability. One of these names, *Papilio berecynthia* Poda, 1761, is based on a description so vague that a definite identification cannot be made.

Conclusion

It is highly desirable that the correct scientific name to apply to the High Brown Fritillary be settled once and for all, and that can best be done by the use by the Commission of its plenary powers.

Procedure

To accomplish the foregoing, the following steps are recommended :—

(I) that the Commission use its plenary powers :—

  (*a*) to suppress :

    (1) the specific trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) and its objective synonym, the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) *:*

    (2) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the use of the same name by [Denis & Schiffermüller] in 1775 in the anonymous work entitled *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wienergegend herausgegeben von einigen Lehrern am k.k. Theresianum, page* 177 ;

    (3) the use of the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, specified in (*a*)(1) above, not only as specific or subspecific trivial names in the genus to which the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, may at any time be referred, but also as infra-subspecific trivial names in that genus ;

    (4) the specific trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) not only as a specific or subspecific trivial name in the genus to which the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, may at any time be referred, but also as an infra-subspecific trivial name in that genus ;

  (*b*) to validate the specific trivial name *adippe* for the " High Brown Fritillary " in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe* as from the date in 1775 when that name was published by [Denis & Schiffermüller] in the work specified in (*a*) (2) above, and to declare that that name is to be applied to the species figured by Esper in 1777, *Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*, 1(3) : pl. 18, fig. 1, and that the locality " Wiener Gegend " is to be taken as the type locality of the nominotypical subspecies of the species so named ;

(II) that the below-mentioned trivial name be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;—*

  adippe [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated and defined in (I)(*b*) above ;

(III) that the below-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*).

(*b*) *adippe*, all uses of, as a specific trivial name in combination with the generic name *Papilio*, subsequent to Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to [Denis & Schiffermüller,] 1775 ;

(*c*) *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) ;

(*d*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DETERMINE THE TRIVIAL NAME TO BE APPLIED TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "FABRICIANA" REUSS, 1920 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) KNOWN IN ENGLAND AS THE "HIGH BROWN FRITILLARY" AND FORMERLY KNOWN BY THE SCIENTIFIC NAME "ARGYNNIS ADIPPE" (LINNAEUS, 1767)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*London, England*),

N. D. RILEY
(*Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*),

ROGER VERITY
(*Florence, Italy*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

The present case is concerned with the nomenclature of two allied species of the genus *Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920, one of which was for over 150 years known by a trivial name properly applicable to the other. The first of these species to be named is a species which occurs over a wide area in the Palaearctic Region but does not occur in England ; this species is referred to as the " Niobe Fritillary " in the present paper. The second species is also widely distributed in the Palaearactic Region but, unlike the " Niobe Fritillary ", does occur in England, where it is known as the " High Brown Fritillary ", by which name it is referred to in the present paper.

The facts which have to be noted are the following :—

(1) In 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481) Linneaus published a description of a Fritillary with an unsilvered underside, to which he gave the name *Papilio niobe.* For the locality of this species Linnaeus wrote only " Habitat in Europa ". Three years later in 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 281–282) Linnaeus gave an extended description of this species, on this occasion saying of its locality " Habitat in pratis ", i.e. in fields in Sweden, the country alone dealt with in the faunistic account contained in the *Fauna svecica.* The species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, has been accepted by all subsequent authors as being the Niobe Fritillary. For the reason explained above, its type locality has been accepted as being " Sweden ".

(2) In 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 281) Linnaeus published a description of a species of Fritillary with a silvered underside, of which he said the locality was " Habitat in pratis " (i.e. in fields in Sweden), to which he gave the name *Papilio cydippe.* Six years later Linnaeus himself dealt with this species again, as explained in (4) below. During the intervening period, this name was used by three authors : (1) Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 162 ; (2) Brünnich *in* Pontoppidan, 1763, *Danske Atlas* **1** : 685 no. 26 ; (3) Müller, 1764, *F. Ins. Frid.* : 35 no. 328. The species to which this name was applied by Scopoli may have been either the High Brown Fritillary or some form of the Niobe Fritillary, his description not being sufficient to determine this question with certainty. The species to which Brünnich applied the name *Papilio cydippe* in Bishop Pontoppidan's *Danske Atlas* was certainly not the High Brown Fritillary and was presumably the Niobe Fritillary in one of its forms. Dr. Tuxen (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*), whom we have consulted, has expressed the same view (*in litt.*, 14th March 1950) ; after observing that the only reference to *Papilio cydippe* in the *Danske Atlas* is on page 685, where the name appears without any comment except a reference to the Second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* of Linnaeus, Dr. Tuxen states that the High Brown Fritillary has never been found in Denmark and that Brünnich's citation of this species (if in fact this is what Brünnich conceived himself to be doing) must have been due to an error of identification. (We may add at this point that, in view of the statements which have been published that Brünnich gave a figure of *Papilio cydippe* in the above work and our inability to find any such figure in any copy available to us, we asked Dr. Tuxen to look into this matter on our behalf ; in his reply (referred to above), Dr. Tuxen informed us that no such figure was to be found either in any of the copies of the *Danske Atlas* which he had examined in Denmark or in a copy in Norway which he had caused to be specially examined from this point of view. Brünnich's alleged figure of *Papilio cydippe* in this work may therefore be dismissed as a figment of

the imagination. Turning to the third of the authors cited above, Müller (1764), we may certainly conclude, for reasons similar to those explained above in connection with Brünnich's work, that the insect to which Müller applied the name *Papilio cydippe* was not the High Brown Fritillary and was therefore almost certainly a form of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus.

(3) In 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 776) Linnaeus published a description of an entirely different species under the name *Papilio cydippe.* This species has been recognised by all authors as the Oriental species of the genus *Cethosia* now known as *Cethosia cydippe* (Linnaeus 1767).

(4) In consequence of having given the name *Papilio cydippe* to the Oriental Cethosiid, Linnaeus in the same work (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 786) abandoned the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, for the Swedish Fritillary, renaming that species *Papilio adippe.* The species so named was recognised as the High Brown Fritillary by all subsequent authors for nearly 150 years (i.e. until Verity 1913), the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, being used for that species. (There are other cases in which, as here, Linnaeus, on recognising that he was creating a homonym, suppressed the earlier homonym, in order to make way for the later one.)

(5) In 1913 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) **32** : 173–191) Verity published a critical account of an examination made by himself of the butterflies contained in the Linnean collection preserved in Burlington House. As regards the species here under consideration Verity noted (: 182–183) : (*a*) that the collection contains two males marked " niobe " which correspond exactly with the Linnean description of *Papilio niobe* and which are examples of the Niobe Fritillary with unsilvered undersides ; (*b*) that the collection contained one Linnean specimen marked " cydippe " which is a female of the silvered under-side form of the Niobe Fritillary. Thus the trivial name *cydippe* Linneaus, 1761 (and its substitute name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767) apply not, as previously supposed by every worker, to the High Brown Fritillary but to the Niobe Fritillary.

(6) Verity realised that this discovery deprived the High Brown Fritillary of its long-accustomed trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, and accordingly considered what name was properly applicable to that species. In this connection he discussed two early names, namely (*a*) *Papilio berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 75 no. 38), and (*b*) *Papilio syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788 (*Nat. europ. Schmett.* **1** : 37 no. 9). Verity rejected the first of these names on the ground that Poda's description was too vague to enable a definite identification to be made, and Borkhausen's name *syrinx* on the ground that it was based on an abnormal pair figured by Esper (pl. 74, figs. 1, 2) of the High Brown Fritillary (treated by Esper as *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus). Verity thereupon concluded that a new trivial name was needed and published the name

Argynnis esperi as a *nom. nov.* for this species. He added that he took Esper's figures as typical. A few lines earlier he had rightly stigmatised Esper's figs. 1 and 2 on pl. 74 (the type specimens of Borkhausen's *syrinx*) as abnormal. He did not however specify which were the figures of Esper's which he adopted as typical. He has, however, since stated (*in litt.*) that he had in mind Esper's pl. 18, fig. 1, also his pl. 26, fig. 4, and pl. 43, fig. 2 (a female).

(7) Verity's paper was the subject of severe criticism in conservative entomological circles and for long was unfortunately neglected, a neglect which is responsible for the fact that today, thirty-nine years after its publication, there still remains the utmost uncertainty and confusion regarding the trivial name which should be applied to the High Brown Fritillary.

(8) In 1916 the British National Committee on Entomological Nomenclature prepared a Report which was published by the Entomological Society of London, in which the Committee rejected the conclusions reached by Verity but pointed out that the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, had been wrongly rejected by Linnaeus, 1767 (on the ground that it was a homonym of the same name published by him in that year—1767—for a different species) and therefore that this name should be reintroduced in place of the familiar name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767. The Committee were correct in their conclusions regarding the relative status of the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, but unfortunately their conclusions on this matter were totally irrelevant in view of Verity's prior discovery (1913) that both names applied not to the High Brown Fritillary but to the Niobe Fritillary. However, the conclusions of the Committee won a considerable degree of support from workers who were not interested in original descriptions but sought only an authoritative pronouncement as to the name which they should apply to the High Brown Fritillary. In consequence the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, won a considerable measure of support and, as a result, the species has frequently since been referred to in the literature under this trivial name.

(9) Notwithstanding the considerable use of the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, for the High Brown Fritillary, this usage has been largely confined to British workers, the majority of European workers continuing to use the name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, which (as we have seen) not only applies to a different species, the Niobe Fritillary,—just as the name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, does—but would be an invalid synonym of *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, even if both names belonged (as was supposed up to 1913) to the High Brown Fritillary.

(10) In 1929 Verity reverted to this subject in a further paper (*Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1929** : 277–280), in which he accepted the conclusion that the High Brown Fritillary could not properly be

known by the trivial name *esperi* Verity, 1913 (based, as explained in (6) above, on Esper's figures of *adippe* Linnaeus) but must be known by whatever was the oldest available trivial name given to any subspecies of the collective species represented by the High Brown Fritillary. Once more, as in 1913, he examined and rejected the claims of the trivial names *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, and *syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788. Having reached this stage Verity examined the claims of the trivial name *phryxa* Bergstrasser (then attributed by him to 1780 but in fact not published until 1783). This name was published in the binominal combination *Papilio phryxa* in vol. 4 of Bergstrasser's *Nomencl. Ins.* (: 27 pl. 82, figs. 1, 2, 3). These figures had been considered in 1864 (*Beitr. Schmett. Kunde.* **2** : 69) by Werneburg, who had concluded that all three figures represented the Niobe Fritillary (= *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758). Verity, while admitting that Bergstrasser's fig. 3 might represent a *niobe* claimed that figs. 1 and 2 on Bergstrasser's plate represented the High Brown Fritillary. He accordingly concluded that this was the earliest available trivial name for this species, which in the remainder of the paper he referred to as *Argynnis phryxa* (Bergstrasser).

(11) Verity recognised very quickly that the solution proposed in 1929 was unsatisfactory, and in the following year (1930, *Ent. Rec.* **42** : 149–152) reverted once more to this subject. On this occasion he advanced the view that, as the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and its synonym *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, had been given by Linnaeus to individual forms (of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758), those names possessed no status under the *Règles*, the lowest category of name there recognised being the trivial name of a subspecies. Under this argument the name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) had no status under the *Règles* and did not invalidate the later use of the same binominal combination (though a homonym) when first it was published as a specific name. The next such occasion was, he pointed out, in 1775, when Rottemburg (1775, *Naturforscher* **6** : 13) applied this name to a species which Verity claimed was indubitably the High Brown Fritillary. Verity accepted as the trivial name for this collective species the trivial name *adippe* as from Rottemburg, 1775. Six years later (1936, *Ent. Rec.* **48** (Suppl.) : (83)) Verity once more dealt with this subject, reaffirming the argument advanced in 1930 but adding Schiffermüller to Rottemburg as the valid authority for the name *adippe*, as applied to the High Brown Fritillary (owing, as he has since informed us, to the fact that Rottemburg's paper in the *Naturforscher* and Schiffermüller's anonymous catalogue of the butterflies of the Vienna district were both published in the same year and no data were available for determining the relative dates of publication of these works).

(12) In the meantime—in 1935—an event had occurred which was to lead ultimately to the clarification of the meaning of the *Règles* on

the question of the status of infra-subspecific names, the lack of regulation if which in the *Règles* had led Verity in 1930 to advance the view that, since (as he claimed) the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, though published as the trivial names of species, had been applied to aberrant specimens, i.e. to infra-subspecific forms, they possessed no status in nomenclature and therefore that either name was available nomenclatorially as from the first later date on which it was definitely applied as the name of a species. For at their meeting held in Lisbon in 1935 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had agreed that the whole problem of the status (if any) possessed by, or to be given to, the trivial names of infra-subspecific forms should be studied by the Secretary to the Commission, in consultation with interested specialists, and a Report thereon submitted to the next meeting of the Commission. The Report so prepared was considered by the Commission at its meeting held in Paris in July 1948 and on the basis of recommendations framed by the Commission in the light of that Report, the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology agreed upon the insertion in the *Règles* of provisions clarifying the status of such names. Of the decisions then taken, only one need detain us. This was the decision that the criterion to be applied for determining whether a given trivial name was for the purposes of the *Règles* the trivial name on the one hand of a species or a subspecies or on the other hand the trivial name of an infra-subspecific form was the way in which that name had first been published ; a trivial name published as the trivial name of a species or subspecies possessed status as such, though it might be applied by later authors as the name of an infra-subspecific form, if this was judged proper on taxonomic grounds. Even so, however, the name retained its status as a specific (or as, the case might be, a subspecific) trivial name and accordingly rendered invalid as a homonym the same trivial name if published later as a specific or subspecific trivial name in combination with the same generic name (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 83-96).

(13) The decision by the Paris Congress in this matter is of outstanding importance in the present case, destroying, as it does, the argument that the trivial name *adippe* as from Rottemburg or Schiffermüller could properly be used as the specific trivial name of the High Brown Fritillary, notwithstanding the fact that earlier that trivial name had been published (by Linnaeus) in combination with the same generic name (*Papilio*) as the trivial name of a form (later claimed to be of only infra-subspecific rank) belonging to a different species (= *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, the Niobe Fritillary).

3. In these circumstances we are back again exactly where we were when in 1913 Verity first discovered that the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, had been published by Linnaeus not for the High

Brown Fritillary but for the Niobe Fritillary. We are under the necessity therefore of considering and, if possible, of determining, what is the oldest trivial name published for any subspecies of the collective species known as the High Brown Fritillary. It is here that we immediately encounter a difficulty which appears to be insuperable. This is the difficulty presented by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*). This nominal species has been identified by some authors as representing the High Brown Fritillary, by others as representing the Niobe Fritillary. We are inclined to think that the species in question was the High Brown Fritillary, but whether Poda had before him this species or the Niobe Fritillary must always remain a matter of opinion. In consequence, there can be no stability in the nomenclature of the High Brown Fritillary, so long as the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda remains an available name, for it will be a constant cause of confusion and instability, so long as it is available to be brought into use by any worker who claims to recognise the High Brown Fritillary in Poda's description of his *berecynthia*. Confusion in the nomenclature of this species has already caused a great deal of harm and its continuance would be calculated to cause still greater harm, in view of the importance of being able clearly to identify by name this specific unit, owing to the fact that in a series of important papers published during the inter-war years Reuss has shown that a number of distinct species in the Eastern part of the Palaearctic Region (and, in one case also in Europe) have hitherto been confused with the High Brown Fritillary. The solution of the complex taxonomic problem so disclosed will be difficult in any case but will be rendered quite unnecessarily difficult if constant doubt is allowed to persist in regard to the trivial name of the West European (including British) High Brown Fritillary.

4. As a first step, it is, in our view and also in that of our friend and colleague Mr. B. C. S. Warren, absolutely essential that the difficulty created by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, should be cleared out of the path, by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature using its plenary powers to suppress that name for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles* (i.e. to suppress the availability of this name) but not for the purposes of Article 35 (this name still making it impossible to use the trivial name *berecynthia* for some other species in the genus in combination with the name of which it was originally published or in the genus (*Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920) to which the species here under consideration are now assigned). The next and final step in securing stability in the nomenclature of this group will be for the Commission authoritatively to determine what is the trivial name which should be applied to the High Brown Fritillary. This aspect of the problem is discussed in the following paragraphs. Before passing to this part of our subject, we must note however that great confusion would undoubtedly arise if the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, were to be used to denote infra-subspecific forms of the Niobe Fritillary (*Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758) after having been used for over 150 years as the specific trivial name of the closely allied High Brown Fritillary. Similar considerations apply to the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761. Quite apart from any other reason, it is clearly necessary that the trivial names *cydippe* Linnaeus and *adippe* Linnaeus should be suppressed by the Commission under its plenary powers so as to make it impossible for these trivial names to be used as names for infra-subspecific trivial forms of the Niobe Fritillary.

5. In considering the question of the trivial name to be applied to the High Brown Fritillary, we are still confronted with difficulties even if we assume that the initial stumbling block represented by the doubtful trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, is removed by the suppression of that name by the Commission under its plenary powers, for, as we have already seen (paragraph 2 (10) above) the next trivial name, *phryxa* Bergstrasser, 1783 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio phryxa*) presents doubts similar to those presented by the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, for it cannot be affirmed with absolute certainty that the species so named was in fact the High Brown Fritillary and not the Niobe Fritillary. After careful consideration, we are of the unanimous opinion that, since in any case it will, in our view, be necessary for the Commission to use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761, the best course and indeed the only course capable of providing a final solution of the difficulties in which the nomenclature of this group of butterflies has become so inextricably involved, would be for the Commission at the same time to use its plenary powers to suppress, as a specific trivial name, the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) in such a way as to render that trivial name (as published in the same binominal combination) a nomenclatorially available name, as published by some author subsequent to Linnaeus, 1767, and as applied beyond question to the High Brown Fritillary. The adoption of this course offers many important advantages : first, if the author so selected (under the plenary powers) to be the accepted author of the trivial name *adippe* as applied to the High Brown Fritillary published the paper in question prior to 1783, the trivial name *adippe* would thereupon become without question the oldest available trivial name for the High Brown Fritillary and there would in that event be no need to consider the difficulties arising from the existing doubts as to the identity of the species to which in 1783 Bergstrasser gave the specific name *Papilio phryxa :* second, the adoption of this course would confer upon the High Brown Fritillary the trivial name by which incorrectly it has been known for over 150 years and by which today it is still called by most authors.

6. If it be granted that the foregoing represents the solution to be sought, it becomes necessary next to consider which use of the trivial name *adippe* for the High Brown Fritillary should be selected as the use to be adopted (under the plenary powers) as the first valid nomenclatorial use of that name for this species. The first desideratum is naturally that the use in question should unequivocally apply to the High Brown Fritillary and to no other species. The second is that the use to be selected is one in which the author concerned gave a clear indication of the locality of the specimens from which his description was drawn up, this being a matter of great importance in the case of a polytypic species such as the present for determining the type locality of the nominotypical subspecies. Finally, it would be helpful, other things being equal, if the usage selected were one where the author concerned gave a clearly recognisable figure of the High Brown Fritillary. The first author unequivocally to apply the name *Papilio adippe* to the High Brown Fritillary and at the same time to give a figure of that species under that name was Esper in the year 1777 (*Die Schmett.* **1** (3) : pl. 18 fig. 1♂ ; **1** (5) : pl. 26 fig. 4♂ ["♀"] ; 1 (8) : pl. 43 fig. 2♀). Two years later (in 1779), the text relating to this species was published (*Die Schmett.* **1** (9) : 232-237), Esper again applying to this species the name *Papilio adippe.* The discussion given by Esper shows conclusively both that he fully realised the differences between the High Brown Fritillary on the one hand and the Niobe Fritillary (*Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758) and the Dark Green Fritillary (*Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758) on the other hand and also that he was well aware of the nature of the confusion between these species into which most of his predecessors had fallen. At the same time he correctly pointed out that among the then most recent authors there were two who also had correctly appreciated the differences between the three species discussed above. These authors were Rottemburg (1775, *Naturforscher* **6** : 13) and the anonymous " Herren Verfasser des Verzeichnisses der Wiener Gegend " (i.e. Schiffermüller & Denis).

7. In these circumstances it is plain that the choice lies between (*a*) the foregoing passage in Esper's great work, (*b*) the slightly earlier paper by Rottemburg and (*c*) the anonymous book by Schiffermüller and Denis (both of which latter were published in the year 1775, the date " 1776 " commonly attributed to Schiffermüller's book referring to a second impression, published under a slightly different title, one year after the otherwise identical first edition). Esper's book, as also Rottemburg's paper, suffers from the severe disadvantage that no clear type locality is given for this species. The book by Schiffermüller and Denis, which may have actual priority over Rottemburg's paper (a question which, by decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, is at present under investigation and is therefore *sub judice*)* offers the great advantage that, as shown by its title (" Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend "), we know definitely that the butterflies described therein were taken in the neighbourhood of Vienna. For these reasons we conclude that the use of the name *Papilio adippe* as a specific name for the High Brown Fritillary which it is desirable should be designated by the International Commission as the first valid use of this name for any species should be that in 1775 by Schiffermüller and Denis on page 177 in the anonymous work *Ankündigung syst. Werkes Wien. Gegend*, where this name was unequivocally used to denote the High Brown Fritillary and where the type locality of the species so named was clearly indicated (by the title of the book in which this name was published). The adoption of this proposal by the International Commission will involve the suppression, under the plenary powers, both of the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) and of all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* prior to its use in this manner by Schiffermüller and Denis in 1775. The elimination of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, as an unwanted synonym of *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758, will provide incidentally a welcome opportunity for validating that specific name as applied by Linnaeus in 1767 to the Cethosiid species, which has been so generally known by that name.

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*See 1952, *Bull zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 204-206

8. We may now sum up our conclusions by saying that, in our opinion, there is no possibility of resolving the confusion surrounding the nomenclature of the group of species centred around the species *Papilio niobe* Linnaeus, 1758 (=*Fabriciana niobe* (Linnaeus, 1758)) and in particular the species known in England as the High Brown Fritillary, unless the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature uses its plenary powers to determine the specific trivial name to be used for the High Brown Fritillary.

9. The specific request which we now submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

- (*a*) to suppress to the extent and for the purposes severally specified below :—
  - (i) *in the realm of specific and subspecific names*, the following trivial-names, both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    - (A) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) *:*
    - (B) the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) *:*
    - (C) all uses of the trivial name *cydippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and prior to the publication of the same binominal combination by Linnaeus in 1767 in the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturae :*
    - (D) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the publication by Denis & Schiffermüller in 1775 of the same binominal combination in the anonymous work entitled *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von dem Schmetterlinger der Wiener Gegend :*
  - (ii) *in the realm of specific and subspecific names*, the under-mentioned name, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
    - the trivial name *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*) *:*

(iii) *in the realm of infra-subspecific names*, the under-mentioned names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(A) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) :

(B) the trivial name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) :

(*b*) to validate the under-mentioned specific trivial names *in the realm of specific and subspecific names* ;—

(i) the trivial name *adippe* as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe* by Denis & Schiffermüller in 1775 on page 177 in the anonymous work specified in (*a*)(i)(D) above ;

(ii) the trivial name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*) :

(*c*) to direct that the specific trivial name *adippe* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated in (*b*)(i) above, be applied to the species figured under that name by Esper in 1777 as fig. 1 on pl. 18 of the work entitled *Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur* :

(2) that the under-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* [Schiffermüller & Denis], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*), as validated in (1)(*b*)(i), and as defined in (1)(*c*) and (1)(*d*) above and with " Wiener Gegend " as its type locality ;

(*b*) *niobe* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio niobe*) :

(*c*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*, as validated in (1)(*b*)(ii) above ;

(3) that the under-mentioned trivial names be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) as proposed in (1)(*a*)(i)(B), to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) all uses of the trivial name *adippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, and prior to the publication of the name *Papilio adippe* [Schiffermüller & Denis], 1775 (as validated in (1)(*c*)(i) above, as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(i)(D) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*c*) *berecynthia* Poda, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio berecynthia*), as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(ii) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*d*) *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio cydippe*), as proposed, in (1)(*a*)(i)(A) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*e*) all uses of the trivial name *cydippe* in combination with the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, subsequent to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, and prior to the publication of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (as validated in (1)(*b*)(ii) above), as proposed in (1)(*a*)(i)(C) above.

10. The species (the High Brown Fritillary) of the genus *Fabriciana* Reuss, 1920, the trivial name to be applied to which forms the subject of the present application is exclusively Palaearctic in its distribution. The genus to which that species is here assigned belongs however to a large group of closely allied genera which occur in every zoogeographical Region and are particularly strongly represented in the Nearctic Region. When preparing the present application, we thought it desirable therefore to confer with leading specialists in the United States who are specially interested in this group. We accordingly consulted Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Mendham, New Jersey, U.S.A.*), Professor Alexander B. Klots (*New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) and Dr. L. P. Grey (*Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.*). It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to find that our American colleagues and ourselves are in complete agreement both as to the facts of the present case and as to the action which it is desirable should now be taken to put an end to the intolerable confusion in nomenclature which has for so long hampered the study of the species concerned. We are particularly gratified to learn from our American colleagues that it is their intention themselves to submit an application to the International Commission on lines parallel to those adopted by ourselves in the present paper.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE TRIVIAL NAME "HISPIDUS" OLIVIER, 1811, AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "PALAEMON HISPIDUS" (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)644)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to preserve the trivial name now used for the well-known species universally known as *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier, 1811) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by suppressing two earlier but long neglected trivial names which are applicable to this species.

2. *Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier) is a marine prawn, which by its elegant shape and vivid colouration has attracted the attention of scientists and non-scientists alike. It inhabits the entire Indo-West Pacific region (from the Red Sea and South Africa to Japan, Hawaii and the Tuamotu Islands) and has also frequently been found in the eastern Atlantic (Bermuda, West Indies). The species is well known and has been repeatedly mentioned in literature.

3. The trivial name *hispidus* was given to this species in 1811 and it has been used for it without interruption from 1818 till the present time (from 1837 till now the specific name *Stenopus hispidus* has been continuously used for this species). More than 65 authors have employed this trivial name. The name *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier, 1811, is however a junior synonym of the names *Astacus muricatus* Olivier, 1791, *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793, and *Penaeus borealis* Latreille, 1802. It is therefore not available nomenlatorially and could be used only under suspension of the *Règles*. *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793, it is true, is invalidated by the name *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, but *Astacus muricatus* Olivier and *Penaeus borealis* Latreille are available names in so far that they are not junior homonyms of other names. Both the trivial names *muricatus* Olivier, 1791, and *borealis* Latreille, 1802, have been used by their original authors only.

4. A strict application of the *Règles* would thus necessitate the substitution of the trivial name *muricatus* Olivier for the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier. The change of the well-known name *hispidus* inevitably would lead to an enormous confusion in carcinological literature and therefore a suspension of the *Règles* seems to be perfectly justified in the present case.

5. The concrete proposals which I submit here for consideration are that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of

Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following trivial names :—

(*a*) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **6** : 346) (as published in the binominal combination *Astacus muricatus*);

(*b*) *borealis* Latreille, 1802 (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **6** : 250) (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus borealis*) ;

(2) place the trivial name *hispidus* Olivier, 1811 (*Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **8** : 666) (as published in the binominal combination *Palaemon hispidus*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :—*

(*a*) *borealis* Latreille, 1802 (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus borealis*), as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;

(*b*) *longipes* Herbst, 1793 (*Vers. Naturegesch. Krabben Krebse* **2** : 90) (as published in the combination *Cancer* (*Astacus*) *longipes*) (trivial name of a junior homonym of *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 629) ;

(*c*) *muricatus* Olivier, 1791 (as published in the binominal combination *Astacus muricatus*), as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers.

6. In view of the fact that (as already explained) the species *Palaemon hispidus* Olivier is habitually referred to the genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819, I should have taken the present opportunity to ask that that generic name should now be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, if it were not for the fact that the status of this name is dependent upon the decision to be taken on the application Z.N.(S.)374 which I have submitted to the International Commission for the use of its plenary powers to suppress certain long neglected names for Crustacea published by Rafinesque between 1814 and 1817.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "SICYONIA" H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)647)

The present application is submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in an attempt to end the confusion which exists in regard to the correct name of the genus, which was given the name *Sicyonia* by H. Milne Edwards in 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda).

2. The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application :—

Sicyonia Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (type species, by selection by Scudder, 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 268) : *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 85).

Sycionia Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7 (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816).

Sicyonia H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339 (type species, by monotypy : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340 (=*Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102).

Ruvulus De Natale, 1850, *Descriz. zool. Plojaria Crost. Messina* : 20 (name cited as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340 (=*Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, Ichthyol. Massil. : 102).

Synhimantites Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, **1863** : 189 (type species, by monotypy : *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk.*, Christiania, **1863** : 189).

Eusicyonia Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, **15** : 2, 25 (substitute name for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 339) (type species, by monotypy for *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 : *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **19** : 340) (=*Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol. massil.* : 102).

3. Up till 1914 the generic name *Sicyonia* was regularly used for a well known genus of Penaeid prawns, which is widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical seas of the world, and of which at present more than thirty species are known. This genus is the type genus of the subfamily SICYONINAE Ortmann, 1898 (Bronn's *Klass. u. Ordn. Thierr.* **5** (2) : 1121). In 1914 Stebbing (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 2, 25) pointed out that the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards was preoccupied, and therefore he proposed the new name *Eusicyonia* for H. Milne Edwards's genus. Several authors adopted the generic name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, but the number which continued to use *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards is considerable.

4. Till 1945 Dr. Martin D. Burkenroad, the foremost specialist of Penaeidea, used the generic name *Eusicyonia*. In 1945, however, he (Burkenroad, *Ark. Zool.* **37A** (9) : 1) pointed out that the name *Eusicyonia* could not be maintained for two reasons. The first of these reasons is that *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, should be a valid name. According to Burkenroad the spelling of the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), which preoccupies *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, is due to a *lapsus*. In his 1816 publication Hübner employed the word *Sicyonia* only once in full ; on the same page of this publication he used the words " Sycionien " and " Sycioniae " to indicate this genus. This makes it probable that the spelling *Sicyonia* is a *lapsus* for *Sycionia*. This is the more obvious since Hübner, [1826] in his " Anzeiger " to the " Verzeichniss " actually used the name *Sycionia*. Burkenroad thought that the difference in the spelling between *Sycionia* and *Sicyonia* was sufficient to let both names exist. This, however, is not correct, since during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, held in Paris in 1948, it was decided that, where it is evident that two generic names consist of the same Latin word and are distinguished from one another only in the use of " i " and " y," the two names are to be treated as homonyms of one another (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7-9) : 161, 162). Regardless of its spelling, the name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, thus remains a homonym of the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, and invalidates the latter name. The second reason given by Burkenroad to show that the name *Eusicyonia* Stebbing is not valid, was that the species *Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864, the type species of the genus *Synhimantites* Boeck, 1864, proves to belong in the genus *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830. *Synhimantites* Boeck thus is an older synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing and consequently invalidates the latter name. The examination of a paper written by De Natale (1850) showed me that there exists another synonym of *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, which is even older than *Synhimantites* Boeck. De Natale, namely on p. 20 of his paper, where the names of several Crustacean genera are cited, indicated *Ruvulus* Cocco as a synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards by placing the former name in parentheses behind the latter. The generic name *Ruvulus* for the first time was published by Cocco (1832, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **2** : 204) as a *nomen nudum*. In Cocco's paper, namely, only the specific name *Ruvulus sculptus* was cited, without any other data concerning this name or the species to which it was given. Probably *Ruvulus sculptus* was intended as a new combination for *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, but the correctness of this supposition cannot be proved, and the generic name *Ruvulus* Cocco, 1832, can only be considered a *nomen nudum*. The actual synonymizing of *Ruvulus* and *Sicyonia* by De Natale (1850), for the first time made the status of the former name clear and validated it as from 1850.

5. It is thus evident that *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850, and not *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, would be the correct name for the Crustacean genus discussed here, if the *Règles* were to be strictly adhered to. In this connection however the following facts require to be carefully considered :—

(1) the name *Ruvulus* is practically unknown and as far as I can ascertain has not been used for this genus since 1850 ;

(2) the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, was universally adopted from 1830 till 1914 ;

(3) after 1914 a large number of carcinologists still continued to use the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards ;

(4) in 1945 the leading specialist of Penaeidea, after having rejected the name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards for a long time, returned to the use of it;

(5) the name *Eusicyonia*, which was used after 1914 by those authors rejecting *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, is not a valid name;

(6) the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is no longer used for the genus of Lepidoptera to which it was given by its author, having been considered for many years as a synonym of the older generic name *Heliconius*, and at present having entirely disappeared from lepidopterological literature (information kindly provided by Professor Wm. T. M. Forbes, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., whom I also have to thank for the original references relating to the name *Sicyonia* Hübner).

6. I submit for consideration the following concrete proposals, in which the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to:—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy, the following generic names:—
  (*a*) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816;
  (*b*) *Sycionia* Hübner, 1826 (emendation of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816);

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830 (gender of generic name: feminine) (type species, by monotypy: *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830);

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names:—
  (*a*) *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, as suppressed under (1) (*a*) above;
  (*b*) *Sycionia* Hübner, 1826, as suppressed under (1) (*b*) above;
  (*c*) *Ruvulus* De Natale, 1850 (an objective junior synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830);
  (*d*) *Eusicyonia* Stebbing, 1914 (an objective junior synonym of *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830);

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *carinatus* Brünnich, 1768 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer carinatus*).

ON THE LEPIDOPTEROLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS' APPLICATION RELATING TO THE NAME "SICYONIA" MILNE EDWARDS, 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA), WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*London*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)647)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis has asked the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to preserve the generic name *Sicyonia* Milne Edwards, 1830

(Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by using its plenary powers to suppress the older homonym *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

2. The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, has, as its type species, *Sicyonia thamar* Hübner, 1816 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13), a *nom. nov.* for *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85) (an invalid junior homonym of *Papilio rhea* Poda, 1761, *Mus. Ind. graec.* : 66), by selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268). This species, as stated by Dr. Holthuis, is regarded as being congeneric with *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 757), the type species, by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) of the genus *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (*Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* **4** : 82). The name *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816, is therefore not used in the Lepidoptera and no inconvenience whatever would therefore follow its suppression, as proposed by Dr. Holthuis.

3. It would be convenient however if the Commission were to take the opportunity presented by Dr. Holthuis' application both to place on the *Official List* the generic name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, and also to relegate to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names* the names of the three nominal genera of later date which are objectively identical with (and accordingly objective junior synonyms of) *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, each having *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as its type species (see Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts.* **1** : 54-55), together with the cheironym *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to place the name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Hemming (1933) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names, each of the first three of which is an objective junior synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

   (*a*) *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 185, 199 (junior homonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802);

   (*b*) *Apostraphia* Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802);

   (*c*) *Heliconia* Godart, 1819, *Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 203 (junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802) ;

   (*d*) *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465 (a cheironym).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HYMENOCERA" LATREILLE, 1819 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)648)

The generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, at present is generally used for an indo-west-Pacific genus of marine prawns belonging to the family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE. The genus at present is known to contain two species, *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, and *H. elegans* Heller, 1861, which possibly even may be identical. These species are rather rare and I know of only 20 authors having employed the generic name *Hymenocera* for the present genus. The only other generic name ever proposed for it is *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, which was published in 1856 by Bleeker in a narrative of a trip in the Dutch East Indies (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* **2** : 37). The name *Nematophyllum* has been overlooked by all subsequent authors and was even missed in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus.* Bleeker's name *Nematophyllum* is not valid, since it is a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850 (*Brit. foss. Corals* (1) : lxxi). Neither in the original description of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, nor in that of *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856, was a nominal species mentioned.

2. The generic name *Hymenocera* has been consistently used for the genus discussed here, except on the single occasion when Bleeker employed the name *Nematophyllum* for it. Furthermore, there is not the least doubt that Latreille's description of *Hymenocera* was based on material of the genus for which this name is currently employed. Nevertheless, it would be necessary, under the strict application of the *Règles*, to use the name *Hymenocera* for an entirely different genus. During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, namely, it was decided that " where, prior to 1st January 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established . . . with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species to be subsequently so referred to it by the same or another author is to be deemed to have been an originally included species and that species automatically becomes the type species of the genus in question " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** (7/9) : 160). Now the first nominal species ever placed in the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille is, as far as known to me, *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan, 1844, a species at present regarded as belonging in the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852.

3. In 1844, there was published pl. 46 of W. de Haan's volume on the Crustacea of Ph. Fr. von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica.* On this plate, the species shown in fig. 8 is stated to represent "*Hymenocera niponensis* n.sp." This name obviously is a mistake, as the species figured does not show the characters mentioned in Latreille's diagnosis of his genus *Hymenocera.* The text belonging to De Haan's plate 46 was published in 1849, and in this text De Haan corrected his error by giving the species the name *Pontonia* *nipponensis* (De Haan, 1849, *Fauna Japon.*, Crust. (6) : 180). This, however, does not alter the fact that *Hymenocera nipponensis* De Haan is the first nominal species to be referred to the genus *Hymenocera* and thus, according to the *Règles*, is the type species of that genus.

4. Unless it is rectified by the Commission, De Haan's 1844 mistake would have very serious consequences, since under a strict application of the *Règles* in the present case the following changes would be necessary. First, the generic name *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, would have to be transferred from the genus for which it always has been used to the genus which at present is known as *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Second, a new name would be needed for the former genus. These changes would be highly undesirable since (1) the transfer of a name from one genus to another usually leads to serious nomenclatorial confusion, (2) the name *Hymenocera* was clearly intended by Latreille, 1819, for the genus to which it is currently applied, (3) the original diagnosis of *Hymenocera* Latreille does not at all fit for the genus *Conchodytes* Peters, (4) apart from the obscure generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, the only generic name ever used for Latreille's genus is *Hymenocera*, (5) apart from De Haan's 1844 mistake in using the generic name *Hymenocera* for *Conchodytes nipponensis* (De Haan), that generic name has never been employed for a species of the genus *Conchodytes*.

5. The following supplementary notes need to be added in connection with the present application :—

(1) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852. Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 835), when dealing with the type specimen of *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, stated : " Original-Exemplar der Art und Gattung." In my opinion, this is a valid selection of *Conchodytes tridacnae* as the type species of the genus *Conchodytes*, since the type specimen of a genus necessarily must belong to the type species of that genus. However, if this selection is not considered valid, then the same species remains the type of the genus as it is so selected later by Borradaile, 1898 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **2** : 390).

(2) *Hymenocera niponensis* De Haan. On pl. 46 of De Haan's work the word *niponensis* is used instead of *nipponensis*. This obviously is a printer's error, since everywhere else in De Haan's book (pp. 180, 240, erratum) the name is correctly spelt " *nipponensis*." Therefore the Commission is asked, when placing this trivial name on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, to employ the universally accepted emendation " *nipponensis*."

6. It is clear that the strict application of the *Règles* in the present case would lead to a great confusion, which could be prevented by the use of the plenary powers. The concrete proposals which I submit for consideration are therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, made prior to the proposed decision ; and having done so (*b*) to designate *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** : 593, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the following generic names :—

(*a*) *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 71 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, as proposed in (1) above to be designated under plenary powers : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852).

(*b*) *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 588, 591 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, selected by Hilgendorf, 1879 (*Mber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 835) : *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1852** : 594) ;

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Nematophyllum* Bleeker, 1856 (*Reis Minahassa Moluksch. Arch.* **2** : 37) (type species, by present selection : *Hymenocera picta* Dana, 1852, U.S. Explor. Exped. **13** : 593), a junior homonym of *Nematophyllum* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1850, and an objective junior synonym of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819, as placed on the *Official List* under (2) (*a*) above ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the following trivial names :—

(*a*) *picta* Dana, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Hymenocera picta*) (trivial name of type species of *Hymenocera* Latreille, 1819) ;

(*b*) *tridacnae* Peters, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Conchodytes tridacnae*) (trivial name of type species of *Conchodytes* Peters, 1852) ;

(*c*) *nipponensis* (emend. of *niponensis*) De Haan, 1844 (*Fauna Japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46) (as published in the binominal combination *Hymenocera nipponensis*).

ON THE GENERIC NAMES "PLOTIA" ROEDING, 1798, AND "PYRAMIDELLA" LAMARCK, 1799, AND THE PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PYRAMIDELLA" LAMARCK, 1799 (CLASS GASTROPODA, SUBCLASS PROSOBRANCHIA)

By H. A. REHDER, Ph.D.
(*U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)
and
L. FORCART, Ph.D.
(*Museum of Natural History, Basle, Switzerland*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)651)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 17th February 1952)

The generic name *Plotia* was introduced by Roeding in 1798 (*Museum Boltenianum* : 95) without a diagnosis but with a list of 15 specific trivial names. Of these 7 are *nomina nuda*, while the others have bibliographic references accompanying them. The first valid type selection for this genus was made by Pilsbry and Bequaert in 1923 (*Nautilus* **64** : 68), the species so chosen being the sixth valid species in Roeding's list, *Plotia lineata* Roeding (: 96). This species is an objective junior synonym of *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 760) the type species, by monotypy, of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat,* Paris, An **VII** : 76). A strict adherence to the rules would, therefore bring about the replacement of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799, by *Plotia* Roeding, 1798.

2. *Pyramidella* has, however, been in common use since its introduction, and is the type genus of the family PYRAMIDELLIDAE, a very large family of world-wide range and of considerable importance in paleontology.

3. In order to prevent the confusion that would result from the loss of such a common generic and familiar name, we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary power
    (*a*) to suppress the generic name *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
    (*b*) to validate the generic name *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 ;
(2) to place *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Trochus dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*
(3) to place *Plotia* Roeding, 1798, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*
(4) to place the trivial name *dolabratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trochus dolabratus*) (trivial name of type species of *Pyramidella* Lamarck, 1799) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(5) to place the trivial name *lineata* Roeding, 1798 (as published in the binominal combination *Plotia lineata*) (an objective junior synonym of the trivial name *dolobratus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Trochus dolobratus*)) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "DASYPELTIS" WAGLER, 1830, FOR THE AFRICAN EGG-EATING SNAKE (CLASS REPTILIA)

By CARL GANS

(125 *Canrini Blvd., New York* 33, *N.Y.*)

and

ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)660)

The present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to set aside the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829 (Ophidia) and to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

2. This action is taken for the following reason: Andrew Smith (1829, "Contributions to the Natural History of South Africa, &c.," *The Zoological Journal* **4** : 443) erected the genus *Anodon* using *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 223) as type species. Wagler (1830, *Natürliches System der Amphibien* : 178) independently erected the genus *Dasypeltis* using the same type species. Inasmuch as *Anodon* Smith, 1829, was preoccupied by *Anodon* Oken, 1815 (*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte* **3** (1) : 236) used for a mollusk, the name *Dasypeltis* has been used almost exclusively in subsequent literature.

3. In validation of the last statement a check of our bibliography revealed that of 303 papers listed as mentioning the species, 275 use *Dasypeltis*, with only a single reference (in the original paper) for *Anodon*. In the remaining papers *Rachiodon* Jourdan, 1834 (*L'Institut* **2** (no. 60) : 214) was used 15 times, and *Deirodon* Owen, [1840-1845] (*Odontography* : 220) twice.

4. Recently (Hershkovitz, 1950, " The status of names credited to Oken." *Journal of Mammalogy* **30** (no. 3) : 389) serious doubt has been cast on the availability of Oken's names. Further, we are informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, who was asked by the Paris Congress in 1948 to examine the availability of names published in Oken's *Lehrbuch* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 366), that in the Report which he is submitting to the International Commission he has reached conclusions similar to those expressed by Hershkovitz.

5. The invalidation of Oken's *Lehrbuch*, to which we are not opposed would have the effect of depriving the name *Anodon* Oken, 1815, of availability and would thus render *Anodon* Smith, 1829, available, thus sinking *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830, unless steps were taken by the Commission to prevent this from happening. The substitution of *Anodon* Smith for the well-known *Dasypeltis* Wagler would serve no useful purpose of any kind and would tend only to confuse the nomenclature of this group of snakes. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the name *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the trivial name *scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber scaber*) (trivial name of type species of *Dasypeltis* Wagler, 1830) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(4) to place the name *Anodon* Smith, 1829, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "TRICHOPSYLLA" KOLENATI, 1863 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA) FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 25 BUT NOT FOR THOSE OF ARTICLE 34

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.

(*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)654)

The object of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to terminate a long-standing and still unsettled controversy of considerable complication.

2. Grube (1852, *Middendorff's sibirische Reise* **2** (Theil 1) : 500, pl. 22, figs. 7, 9) described and figured a male and a female flea (" auf *Mustela Sibirica*, bei Turuchansk "), to which he gave the name *Pulex penicilliger*. His description is long and careful, and although it is now known that the male and female that he described are not conspecific (or even congeneric), the drawings of both are very good, considering the date, and show the presence of a conspicuous pronotal comb, which is also mentioned prominently in the description.

3. Kolenati (1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **2** : 32) described a genus *Trichopsylla* containing several species, of which one that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube is the first mentioned by him. It is obvious and generally accepted that this species is not *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, since one of the main characters of Kolenati's genus is " weder Kopf noch Rückenctenidien " and Kolenati's figure (pl. 1, fig. 3) of the species that he called *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube, although remarkably bad, shows clearly the absence of any pronotal comb. It is also generally accepted that Kolenati cannot possibly have seen Grube's work and that he must have assumed his specimens to be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube mainly because his material, like Grube's, was obtained from species of the family MUSTELIDAE.*

4. Wagner (1898, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **31** : 569, pl. 8, fig. 6), after examining Grube's syntypes, selected the male to represent the nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, and referred it to the genus *Ceratophyllus*. At the same time he described the female (: 578, pl. 8, figs. 13, 14) as *Ctenopsylla sibirica*. *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852, thus defined, became (by monotypy) the type species of the subgenus *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (*Z. Parasitenk.* **9** : 98), described as a section of the genus *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (*Novit. zool.* **39** : 76), which Ioff regarded as a subgenus of the genus *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898 (*i.e.* the species that Grube erroneously described as the female of *Pulex penicilliger*) is now referred by all workers on fleas to the genus *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909 (*Bull. Mus. Caucase* **4** : 196, 201). There is disagreement as to whether *Malaraeus* and *Amalaraeus* are taxonomically distinct.

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* Kolenati may also have relied on the name "*penicilliger*," but it is obvious both from Grube's clear description and from his figures that the "*penicillum*" or "*Büschel*" from which he derived the name is the tuft of antepygidial bristles, which he described perfectly correctly as on the seventh abdominal tergum, whereas Kolenati's flea has the tuft in an entirely different position (" am After ein mittlerer und ein unterer kürzerer Borstenpinsel ") and neither his description nor his drawing suggests the presence of antepygidial bristles.

5. Baker (1904, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **27** : 371) mentioned " *Trichopsylla* Kolenati 1863 ; type *pencilliger* [sic] Grube " as a synonym of *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1832. This is the first selection of a type species for *Trichopsylla.*

6. Kohaut (1903, *Allatt. Közlem.* **2** : 37) described the genus *Chaetopsylla* to include several species, of which one (*C. rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903 : 40, pl. 4 figs. 7–9, pl. 5 figs. 3, 5, 6) was selected as type species by da Cunha (1914, *Contrib. Estudo Sifonapteros Brasil* : 105).

7. Jordan and Rothschild (1920, *Ectoparasites* **1** : 63) noted that Kolenati's " *penicilliger* has no pronotal comb and therefore is not *penicilliger* Grube ; from the description of the genus and the species it is evident that the species erroneously identified as *penicilliger* is a *Vermipsylla.* Baker (1904) selected this *penicilliger* Kolen. nec Grube (err. determ.) as type of *Trichopsylla*, and we now identify the type-species with *Vermipsylla homoeus* Roths. (1907)." It is important to note that this was written at a time when Jordan and Rothschild did not consider *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, to be taxonomically distinct from *Vermipsylla* Schimkewitsch, 1885, and that the species with which they identified the material that Kolenati misdetermined is now usually known as *Chaetopsylla homoea* (Rothschild), 1906 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **42** : 222).

8. This action of Jotdan and Rothschild never achieved general acceptance, though it came near to it at one time. In particular it was opposed by Wagner (1933, *Konowia* **12** : 91, and other papers), though on somewhat self-contradictory grounds. Although he quoted with approval some remarks of Dampf (1926, *Ent. Mitt.* **15** : 379) to the effect that Kolenati must have intended Grube's species and not the misdetermined material before him,* yet neither Wagner nor Dampf took the step that should logically follow if this argument were correct, both of them rejecting the name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati instead of applying it to the genus to which *Pulex penicilliger* Grube belongs. Moreover, Wagner proceeded to devote a considerable part of his note on *Trichopsylla* to the argument that Kolenati considered the species described by him as *Trichopsylla penicilliger* Grube to be the type species of *Trichopsylla* and to the difficulty or impossibility of identifying this species. Kolenati's specimens of the species are lost, and Hopkins (1950, *Entomologist* **83** : 31-33) after reconsideration of Kolenati's descriptions and drawing, came to the conclusion that, although Wagner's suggestion that Kolenati's specimens may have been *Pulex irritans* Linnaeus, 1758, is not altogether improbable, it is absolutely impossible to be certain to what genus they belonged.

9. Ewing and Fox, 1943 (" Fleas of N. America," *Misc. Publ. U.S. Dep. Agric.* **500** : 55), remarking that they " recognise the first designation of the type species of *Trichopsylla* by Baker in 1904 as valid under the International Rules," described as *Trichopsylla* Kolenati a group which includes *Malaraeus* Jordan and some other CERATOPHYLLIDAE. Hopkins, 1948 (*Entomologist* **81** : 168, 169) argued strongly that the type species that Baker selected could not be *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, since this species was not mentioned by Kolenati, but was necessarily *Trichopsylla penicilliger* " Grube " Kolenati, 1863 (*nec* Grube, 1852).

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*Had Dampf seen both Kolenati's and Grube's descriptions ? If he had, it becomes difficult to understand how he could argue that Kolenati intended to place a species with a conspicuous pronotal comb in a genus of which an important character was the absence of such a comb.

10. There is now complete chaos as to the use of the name *Trichopsylla* Ewing and Fox have had few followers, the absurdity of accepting as the type species of the genus a species which is clearly excluded from it even by Kolenati's extremely inadequate description being obvious to most workers on fleas; these authors' use of the name was accepted by Costa Lima and Hathaway (1946, *Pulgas, bibliografia, catalogo e animais por elas sugados*: 295) but has been rejected by all the principal writers on Siphonaptera. There is a more even division between the two other points of view: as a general rule, authors who write in English have followed Jordan and Rothschild by using *Trichopsylla* for the genus to which *Vermipsylla homoeus* Rothschild, 1906, belongs, whereas those who write in German or Russian follow Dampf and Wagner in calling this genus *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and rejecting *Trichopsylla*. Principally because the great majority of the species of this genus occur in the territories of the U.S.S.R., there is no doubt that the writers who reject *Trichopsylla* are in the majority and that the suppression of the name would be far more likely to produce uniformity than would any other solution of the problem. Moreover, this solution seems to be that most in accord with the spirit of the *Règles ;* apart from the obvious absurdity of regarding as the type species of the genus *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, a species (*Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) that is excluded from it by Kolenati's generic description, the universally accepted fact that Kolenati's material was misdetermined means that *Pulex penicilliger* Grube was not mentioned in the original description of *Trichopsylla*, and therefore is not available as the type species. On the other hand, there is no agreement (nor is there likely to be any agreement in the future) as to the generic position of the *Trichopsylla penicilliger* of Kolenati, 1863, his description and figure being so bad that it is impossible to refer the insect even to a modern family of Siphonaptera with any confidence, and his specimens being lost. Dr. K. Jordan, one of the authors responsible for bringing *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, into use as a substitute for *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903, and hitherto the principal supporter of this use of the name *Trichopsylla*, allows me to state that he associates himself with my request that the name should be suppressed.

11. In order to terminate the existing state of chaos with regard to the correct application of the generic name *Trichopsylla*, I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic or subgeneric names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by selection of da Cunha, 1914 : *Chaetopsylla rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903) ;

(*b*) *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Ceratophyllus telchinum* Rothschild, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 153, pl. 8, fig. 21) ;

(*c*) *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936 (type species, by monotypy: *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852) (gender of generic name: masculine) (for use by workers who consider *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936, taxonomically distinct from *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933);

(3) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*:—

(*a*) *penicilliger* Grube, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Pulex penicilliger*) (as restricted to the male component of that composite nominal species by Wagner, 1898, p. 569, pl. 8, fig. 6) (trivial name of type species of *Amalaraeus* Ioff, 1936);

(*b*) *rothschildi* Kohaut, 1903 (as published in the binominal combination *Chaetopsylla rothschildi*) (trivial name of type species of *Chaetopsylla* Kohaut, 1903);

(*c*) *sibirica* Wagner, 1898 (as described in the binominal combination *Ctenopsylla sibirica*) (as defined by Wagner as being applicable only to the female component of the composite nominal species *Pulex penicilliger* Grube, 1852);

(*d*) *telchinum* Rothschild, 1905 (as published in the binominal combination *Ceratophyllus telchinum*) (trivial name of type species of *Malaraeus* Jordan, 1933);

(4) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—

(*a*) *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863 (as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers);

(*b*) *Trichopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild, 1920 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863);

(*c*) *Trichopsylla* Ewing and Fox, 1943 (a junior homonym of *Trichopsylla* Kolenati, 1863);

(5) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the reputed but non-existent name *penicilliger* Kolenati, 1863 (as published in the binominal combination *Trichopsylla penicilliger*) (a misapplication of the trivial name *penicilliger* Grube, 1852 (as published in the binominal combination *Pulex penicilliger*)).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS TWO SPECIFIC TRIVIAL NAMES IN THE ORDER SIPHONAPTERA (CLASS INSECTA)

By G. H. E. HOPKINS, O.B.E., M.A.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum*, *Tring*, *Herts.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)674)

The object of the present application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress two names of fleas, one of which has remained a *nomen dubium* since it was first published in 1832, while the other has recently been revived (on one occasion only) after having been out of use ever since its original publication in 1802.

2. *Pulex pungens* Walckenaer, 1802 (*Faune Parisienne*, **2** : 354) clearly refers to a mixture of several species, since it was stated to occur on rats, mice, bats and fowls, but there is a reference to a figure published by Goeze in 1776 together with a description of a bat-flea to which he did not give a name (Goeze, 1776, *Beschäft. berlin. Ges. Naturf. Fr.* **2** : 257, pl. 7 fig. 1), and this reference to a figure, being the most definite feature in the description, probably ought to be regarded as a restriction of the name *pungens* Walckenaer to the species of flea depicted by Goeze. The name remained out of use until Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* **82** : 134-136) thought it necessary to try to identify the species to which it refers, and placed it as a senior synonym of *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf, 1908 (*Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* **40** : 45, fig. 3). *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf is adequately described and figured, and the name is in general use for the species concerned ; Hopkins would certainly not have placed it as a synonym of *N. pungens* (Walckenaer) if he had at that time been aware of the attitude that the Commission now adopts towards applications for the suppression of long-disused names. No author has followed his example as yet, so no inconvenience would be caused by the suppression of the name *pungens* Walckenaer. In a paper now in the press Hopkins has announced his intention of making an application to the Commission for the suppression of the name and also his intention of reverting to the use of the name *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* Dampf, pending the Commission's decision.

3. *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **27** : 161, 164, pl. 4 fig. 4) was described in some detail, but the description is obviously inaccurate and even self-contradictory, while the figure gives practically no help towards the identification of the species concerned. The whereabouts of the type-material are unknown, no subsequent author appears to have been able to apply the name to any particular species, and Hopkins (1949, *Entomologist* **82** : 136, 137) was forced to consider *Pulex vespertilionis* Dugès to be unidentifiable.

4. The proposal which I now place before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—
  (*a*) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802, *Faune Parisienne*, **2** : 354 (as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*) ;
  (*b*) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (1) **27** : 161, 164, pl. 4 fig. 4 (as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*) ;

(2) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *eusarca* Dampf, 1908, as published in the combination *Nycteridopsylla eusarca* (1908, *Schr. phys.-ökon. Ges. Königsberg* **40** : 45, fig. 3) ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  (*a*) the trivial name *pungens* Walckenaer, 1802 (as published in the combination *Pulex pungens*) as proposed under (1) (*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers ;
  (*b*) the trivial name *vespertilionis* Dugès, 1832 (as published in the combination *Pulex vespertilionis*), as proposed under (1) (*b*) above, to be suppressed under plenary powers.

PROPOSED DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIES TO WHICH THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIMUS" LINNAEUS, 1767 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "COLUBER SIMUS") (CLASS REPTILIA) IS TO BE APPLIED

By RICHARD A. EDGREN

(*Cresap Biological Laboratory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Enclosure to letter dated 3rd March 1952)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662)

In the course of a systematic study of the genus *Heterodon* Latreille, 1801 (*Hist. nat.*, Rept. **4** : 32), it has become apparent that the trivial name (*platyrhinos*, Latreille, *loc. cit.*) of the most common and most widely distributed member of the genus is antedated by the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Systema Naturae* (ed. 12) **1** : 375) which has been misapplied. Linnaeus described a snake with a black belly and 124 ventral plates, taken by C. D. Garden in Carolina. The ventral characteristic is more typical of the common hog-nosed snake (currently known as *Heterodon platyrhinos*, Klauber, 1948, *Copeia* **1948** : 8) than it is of the coastal plain species (currently known as *Heterodon simus*); the notation of a black belly completely excludes the coastal plain form from consideration, although such a character is frequent on the common hog-nosed snake. The typically black-bellied species (*Heterodon nasicus* Baird and Girard, 1852, Reptiles in Stansbury's *Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah* : 352-353) is excluded on the basis of locality. In view of these data it seems indisputable that Linnaeus had a common hog-nosed snake in hand when he described *Coluber simus*.

2. The trivial name *simus* has been used in its present connotation for more than 100 years, and almost all references to the species have used this name. The name *platyrhinos* was used from the time of its description until 1917 in its present connotation, and was resurrected by Klauber in 1948. All of the older literature used this name in discussing the common hog-nosed snake as has literature since 1948. The application of the trivial name *simus* to the common hog-nosed snake and the resurrection of the oldest synonym for the coastal plain species would result in confusion certainly not warranted by the desire for a strict adherence to the Rules. The present case is exactly comparable to recently proposed changes in the names of garter snakes (Klauber, *op. cit.*); these changes have been opposed recently by Schmidt and Conant (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** (3) : 67-68) who request the Commission to stabilise the names involved in their pre-Klauber connotations; in this they have been supported by some 25 other North American herpetologists and more recently by Klauber also (*ibid.* **2** : 351).

3. In order to place the names of the foregoing species beyond the range of further dispute, I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to direct that the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*) shall apply to the species described *Heterodon simus* on page 57, and figured on plate 15, of volume 4 of Holbrook (J.E.), 1842, *North American Herpetology ; or a description of the reptiles inhabiting the United States*, Philadelphia, Dobson, and that "Carolina" (restricted to the vicinity of Charlestown) is to be treated as the type locality of the species, the nomenclature of which is to be so stabilised ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—

  (*a*) *simus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*), as proposed, under (1) above, to be defined under the plenary powers ;

  (*b*) *platyrhinos* Latreille, 1801 (as published in the binominal combination *Heterodon platyrhinos*).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME "MÜNSTEROCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA), A CORRECTED FORM OF THE NAME "MUNSTEROCERAS"

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)655)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on record that the correct spelling of the generic name published as *Munsteroceras* by Hyatt, 1884 (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 326) is *Münsteroceras*, by placing this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in its corrected form.

2. When Hyatt established the foregoing nominal genus, he stated in a footnote that it was being : " Dedicated to the memory of Georg, Graf zu Münster ". In the paper in question Hyatt used the name a good many times, and in every case the name appears without an umlaut over the letter " u ". There is naturally no evidence to show whether this was a deliberate action on the part of Hyatt or whether it was due to the printer, but it may perhaps be inferred that the latter is the correct explanation, for wherever in the main text the name " Munster " is cited, it invariably appears without an umlaut over the " u ", although (as explained above) the umlaut is correctly used in the footnote referred to above, which is printed in a different fount of type.

3. Article 20 of the Code provides that, where a zoological name is based upon a word which, before being converted into a zoological name, bore a diacritic mark over one of its letters, that diacritic mark is to be used in the zoological name so formed. Prior to 1948 it was not clear whether a name formed in disregard of the foregoing provision was liable to correction by later authors, but in that year the International Congress of Zoology decided that errors of this kind were to be subject to automatic correction (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 67–68). It is therefore now clear that the original spelling of this generic name, namely *Munsteroceras*, is subject to automatic correction to the spelling *Münsteroceras*.

4. The type species of this genus was determined by original designation by Hyatt, by whom the species in question was cited as " *Munst. parallelum* sp. Hall ". This species was originally described as *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860 (*New York State Cabinet nat. Hist.*, An. Rep. **13** : 100–101, text figs. 13, 14).

5. I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to place the name *Münsteroceras* (automatic correction of *Munstero-*

ceras) Hyatt, 1884 (gender of generic name: neuter) (type species by original designation: *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela* Hall, 1860) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) to place the trivial name *parallela* Hall, 1860 (as published in the combination *Goniatites oweni* var. *parallela*) (trivial name of type species of *Münsteroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the name *Munsteroceras* (uncorrected form of the name *Münsteroceras*) Hyatt, 1884, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMENDATION TO "SANDBERGEROCERAS" OF THE GENERIC NAME "SANDBERGEOCERAS" HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) ; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "GONIATITES TUBERCULOSOCOSTATUS" G. AND F. SANDBERGER, 1850, AS ITS TYPE SPECIES

By A. K. MILLER

(*State University of Iowa, Department of Geology, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)659)

The purpose of the present application is to obtain a ruling from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* of the generic name *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884, is to be accepted as the correct spelling of the generic name ; and that the type species is *S. tuberculosocostatum* (G. and F. Sandberger), 1850.

2. In the original publication (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **22** : 332, 333, 334) the above generic name appears several times and is invariably spelled *Sandbergeoceras*, though it is stated (: 333) to have been " Dedicated to Prof. Guido Sandberger." It was emended to *Sandbergeroceras* by Crosse and Fischer in 1884 (*J. Conchyliol.* **32** : 415).

3. In view of the explanation of the origin of this name given by Hyatt at the time of its original publication, it seems clear that the emendation to *Sandbergeroceras* is fully in accord with the provisions of Article 19 of the Code (See 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 142, Point (2)(*b*)(i).

4. When Hyatt established this genus, he referred to it two forms, one of which he designated " Sandb. (Gon.) tuberculosocostatum, sp. Sand. Verst. Nass., pl. 4, fig. 1 " (i.e. Sandberger (G.) and Sandberger (F.), 1850, *Die Versteinerungen des rheinischen Schichtensystems in Nassau :* 64–65, pl. 4, fig. 1–1*f*, pl. 8, figs. 2, 2*a*). In 1938 I (*Geol. Soc. Amer.* Spec. Pap. **34** : 178) for no apparent reason stated that this form is the type species, and presumably I therefore established it as such. Its nomenclatorial background is unusual. That is, when the Sandberger brothers described it, they thought that the specimens on which in 1842 d'Archiac and de Verneuil had based *Goniatites costatus* and *G. tuberculosus* were conspecific, and peculiarly they therefore combined the two specific names to form a third name " *tuberculosocostatus* ", which they ascribed to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. They then figured, on two different plates, two forms which they referred to this " combined species "—one of these (pl. 4, fig. 1) was, as explained above, cited by Hyatt as a representative of " *Sandbergeoceras* ", and it is the one that presumably I established as the type species. It does not appear to be referable to either *Goniatites costatus* or *G. tuberculosus*. In 1938 I concluded that " G. and F. Sandberger obviously did not intend to propose a new specific name ", for they ascribed their " combined name " to d'Archiac and de Verneuil. I therefore thought that the type species of the genus under consideration was without a valid name, and I coined the name *S. sandbergerorum* for it. Nevertheless, it now seems to me that the Sandberger brothers did establish a new name " *tuberculosocostatum* ", or preferably " *tuberculosocostatum* ". In any case Hyatt (1884) certainly published this name of which therefore my *sandbergerorum* should fall as a synonym.

5. In view of the fact that, with the present wording of Article 19 of the Code and with the uncertainties that cloud the name of the type species of the genus under consideration, absolute stability can be secured only by means of a ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, I now ask the Commission :—

(1) to place the name *Sandbergeroceras* (emend. of *Sandbergeoceras*) Hyatt, 1884 (gender of generic name : neuter) (type species, by selection by Miller (1938) : *Goniatites tuberculosocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) to place the trivial name *tuberculosocostatus* G. and F. Sandberger, 1850 (as published in the binominal combination *goniatites tuberculosocostatus* (trivial name of the type species of *Sandbergeroceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology :* and

(3) to place the original spelling *Sandbergeoceras* Hyatt, 1884 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

(4) to place the trivial name *sandbergerorum* Miller, 1938 (: 178) (as published in the combination *Sandbergeoceras sandbergerorum*) (an objective junior synonym of *tuberculosocostatus* G. & F. Sandberger, 1850 (as published in the combination *goniatites tuberculosocostatus*)) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "MELLITA" AS FROM AGASSIZ, 1841 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA) FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By J. WYATT DURHAM,

(*Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)677)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to validate as from Agassiz, 1841, the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) for use in its accustomed sense, i.e. with *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species. A decision on the present case is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and it is hoped therefore that the Commission will give this application all practicable priority.

2. The generic name *Mellita* is now universally employed for the genus typified by *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778 (*Addit. Klein. Nat. Disp. Ech.* : 197) (the species to which is applicable also the pre-Linnean name *Mellita testudinata* Klein). This generic name was first used in this sense by a binominal author after 1757 by Agassiz in 1841 (*Mon. Echin.*, Sec. Mon. des Scutelles : 34), by whom it was credited to Klein. Five species, namely *quinquefora* Agassiz, *testudinata* Klein, *hexapora* Agassiz, *similis* Agassiz, and *lobata* Agassiz were listed and described by Agassiz under this generic name. No type species was designated or selected by Agassiz.

3. In 1884, Pomel (*Class. méth. gen. Echin. viv. et foss.* : 71) specified *Mellita testudinata* Klein as the type species of the genus *Mellita* Klein. *Mellita testudinata* Klein is a pre-Linnean name and thus unavailable, except as validated by Agassiz in 1841. The oldest available name for this species is *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, which is based upon a reference to Klein's figures of his *testudinata*). All authors since Pomel's time have used the generic name *Mellita* in this sense, crediting it either to Klein or Agassiz, either *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske or *Mellita testudinata* Klein being cited as the type species.

4. However, in 1823, O. Fabricius (*Fortenegelse over afg. Biskop Fabriciusses efterladte naturalier* : 110) had used the generic name *Mellita* to include five species (*biforis*, *hexaporus*, *aurita*, *laganum*, *decadactylus*), none of which was listed under this name by Agassiz in 1841, except the species *hexaporus*, which has since (1851) been removed from the genus *Mellita* Agassiz and made the type species of *Leodia* Gray, [1852]. Thus none of the species listed by Fabricius can be used to secure the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius in the same sense as that in which the name *Mellita* Agassiz (=the pre-Linnean *Mellita* Klein) has been used.

5. If the name *Mellita* Fabricius were to be accepted, all the species currently referred to *Mellita* Agassiz would have to be referred to some other genus, and the name *Mellita* Fabricius would replace one of the well established names now used for the genera to which the five species cited by Fabricius are referred. Thus, extreme and needless confusion would arise from the use of the name *Mellita* Fabricius.

6. Accordingly, the proposal is hereby submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

  (*a*) to suppress the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, for the purposes both of the Laws of Priority and Homonymy ;

  (*b*) to validate the name *Mellita* as from Agassiz, 1841, with *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus* Leske, 1778, as type species ;

(2) place the generic name *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841 (gender of generic name : feminine), as proposed, under (1)(*b*) above, to be validated under the plenary powers (type species, as proposed under (1)(*b*) above, to be designated under the plenary powers : *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus*), on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) place the name *Mellita* Fabricius, 1823, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*

(4) place the trivial name *quinqiesperforatus* Leske, 1778 (as published in the combination *Echinodiscus quinquiesperforatus*) (trivial name of type species of *Mellita* Agassiz, 1841) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. LAURENCE M. KLAUBER REGARDING THE TRIVIAL NAMES "ATROX" BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CROTALUS ATROX") AND "POLYSTICTA" COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA") RESPECTIVELY (CLASS REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By CHARLES M. BOGERT

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 and 524)

(Letter dated 6th May 1952)

I am writing to advise you that I am heartily in accord with Dr. L. M. Klauber's suggestion that the names *Crotalus atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853, and *Crotalus polystictus* (Cope, 1865) be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and that the names *Crotalus cinereous* Le Conte *in* Hallowell, 1852, and *Crotalus multimaculatus* Jan, 1853, be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names.*

It is eminently preferable to continue using the names *Crotalus atrox* and *Crotalus polystictus*, both of which have been long and widely used in preference to those that, in accordance with Dr. Klauber's recommendations, should be placed on the *Official Index* of rejected and invalid names,

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

(*Composition at* 31*st December* 1953)

A. The Officers of the Commission

Honorary Life President : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

President : Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Vice-President : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)
Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)
Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)
Dr. Joseph Pearson (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)
Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)
Professor Teiso Esaki (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)
Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)
Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (*British Museum* (*Natural History*) *London*) (9th June 1950)
Professor Tadeusz Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)
Professor Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)
Professor Erich Martin Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)
Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)
Professor J. R. Dymond (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)
Professor Harold E. Vokes (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)
Professor Béla Hankó (*Békéscsaba, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)
Dr. Norman R. Stoll (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)
Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 6, Part 12 (T.P.—xxxiv, 361-454) 26th February 1954

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59) by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 12) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the International Commission as quickly as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use in one case by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in the under-mentioned application published in the present Part of the *Bulletin:*

Caenisites Buckman, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), proposed suppression of (Z.N.(S.)798)

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin;* other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part, will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of the commencement of voting on the foregoing application.

3. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications " Science " and " Nature."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the Commission,
28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.
26th February 1954.

PERSONNEL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Election of Commissioners

In accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the following elections to the Membership of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature were made, with effect from the dates specified below, by the Executive Committee of the Commission at a meeting held at Copenhagen during the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology :—

Peter Colley Sylvester-Bradley, University of Sheffield, Department of Geology, Sheffield, England (12th August 1953).

Lipke Bijdeley Holthuis, Rikjsmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands (12th August 1953).

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretariat of the Commission,
28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.
31*st December* 1953.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "CAENISITES" BUCKMAN, 1925, FOUNDED UPON A MONSTROSITY (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By W. J. ARKELL, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)
and
D. T. DONOVAN, Ph.D.
(*Bristol University, Department of Geology, Bristol*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)798)

Among scores of Jurassic ammonite genera founded by S. S. Buckman between 1920 and 1930 on single specimens was *Caenisites caenus*, "Genotype. Holotype," from the Lower Lias of Cleeve, Cheltenham (Buckman, 1925 : pl. DLXXII). Buckman remarked "keel ends suddenly at 68 mm. (fig. 2a)." This is evidently due to an injury during life, and, the type specimen being therefore a pathological monstrosity, the generic and specific names remained in oblivion for more than twenty years.

2. There exists in the Lower Lias of England and many European countries, as well as of other continents, a well-known and well-characterised genus of ammonites centred around *Ammonites turneri* J. de C. Sowerby (1824 : 75, pl. 452) and often known as "the *turneri* group." This group was assigned to the genus *Arietites* Waagen, 1869, by Thomas Wright in his "Monograph of the Lias Ammonites of the British Islands" (1878-86 : 292, pl. xii), and *A. turneri* was cited as type species of *Arietites* by Buckman (1898 : 452) and refigured by him in 1921 (: pl. CCXXI, figs. A & B) under the generic name *Arietites*.

3. As pointed out by Spath (1946), however, the type species of *Arietites* is *Ammonites bucklandi* Sowerby by monotypy ; and an application has been made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place *Arietites* and its type species *A. bucklandi* on the *Official Lists of Generic and Specific Names in Zoology* respectively (Arkell, 1951 : 202, para. 19.)[1]

4. The *turneri* group is now considered generically distinct and therefore requires a new generic name. Spath (1946) stated that *Caenisites* Buckman, 1925, was available for this purpose, because in his opinion the inner whorls of *C. caeneus* belong to a species of this group.

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[1] The application here referred to by Dr. Arkell has now been approved by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The Commission's formal decision will be announced as soon as possible in the current volume (vol. 9) of the *Bulletin*.

5. In the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* it is intended to reproduce the type figures of all type species of genera. To reproduce the figures of the pathological monstrosity on which *Caenisites* is based as representative of the *turneri* group would be misleading in the extreme. For apart from the fact that the greater part of the outer and visible whorl is keelless, whereas the *turneri* group has three ventral keels, the coiling of the whole ammonite is more evolute, with the whorl enlarging much more slowly even long before the point at which the injury occurred, than in any typical species of the *turneri* group. It will always be open to question whether *Caenisites caenus* is a member of the *turneri group.*

6. In our opinion such an important group of ammonites as the *turneri* group should have a generic name free from all subjective elements, and Donovan has accordingly proposed the new generic name *Euasteroceras*, with *Ammonites turneri* J. de C. Sowerby as type species[2]. (Sowerby's upper figure designated lectotype by Buckman, 1898 : 453 and refigured Wright 1878-86, pl. XII, fig. 4.) Unless *Caenisites* is suppressed, however, it will always be possible for some authors to use *Caenisites* for the same group on the ground that an eminent specialist has declared his opinion that *C. caenius* Buckman is congeneric.

7. We are informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, that at its meeting at Copenhagen the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology decided against the inclusion in the *Règles* of a provision invalidating a generic name given to a nominal genus, the type species of which is, in the opinion of later workers, a monstrosity, being of the opinion that such a provision would involve the introduction into the *Règles* of an undesirable subjective element and that, where cases of this kind were encountered, they could be more appropriately dealt with individually under the Commission's plenary powers. The present is, in our view, pre-eminently a case which calls for action under the foregoing procedure, and we accordingly recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Caenisites* Buckman, 1925, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the generic name *Euasteroceras* Donovan, 1953 (type species, by original designation : *Ammonites turneri* Sowerby, 1824) (gender of generic name : neuter) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the specific name *turneri* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1824 (as published in the binomen *Ammonites turneri*) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;*

(4) to place the generic name *Caenisites* Buckman, 1925, as proposed, under (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

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[2] Donovan, 1953, *Proc. geol. Soc. Lond.* No. **1053:** xii-xiii.

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Spath, L. F., 1946. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **12** : 490.
Wright, T., 1878-86. Monograph on the Lias Ammonites of the British Islands, *Palaeont. Soc.*

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME "EURYRHYNCHUS" MIERS, 1877 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)
and
L. B. HOLTHUIS
(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)616)

(Note dated 30th October 1953)

In his application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature published in July 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 269-270) Holthuis asked for the use of the plenary powers for the purpose of validating the name Euryrhynchus Miers, 1877 (the type genus of the subfamily EURYRHYNCHINAE of the family PALAEMONIDAE) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) by suppressing the senior homonym *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 (Class Aves), an unaccepted emendation or variant spelling of the name *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821.

2. At the time when the foregoing application was prepared, the meaning to be attached to the provision (Article 19) of the *Règles* relating to the emendation of names was by no means clear and plenary action by the Commission was the only assured means for securing a solution of the kind sought in Holthuis's application.

3. In August 1953 the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Copenhagen cancelled the existing Article 19 and inserted in its place comprehensive provisions for regulating (and limiting) the emendation of names. After the Copenhagen Congress it became necessary to review the application submitted in regard to the names *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829, and *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, in order to ascertain whether the action proposed was in any way affected by the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress.

4. In his original application Holthuis explained that he had been unable personally to consult Nitzsch's work of 1829 and was therefore not in a position to state whether the spelling "*Euryrhynchus*" used by Nitzsch in place of the spelling "*Eurynorhynchus*" used by Nilsson when establishing the genus so named was, on the one hand, a deliberate emendation of Nilsson's name

Bull. zool. Nomencl., vol. 6, Part 12 (Feb. 1954).

or, on the other hand, only an unexplained or accidental variation of that name. In the light of the Copenhagen decisions, it became essential that the position in regard to this matter should be definitely established, for, if the spelling *Euryrhynchus* was a deliberate emendation by Nitzsch of the spelling originally used by Nilsson, the name *Euryrhynchus* would have status in nomenclature as a separate name (ranking from Nitzsch, 1829), while, if the spelling variant used by Nitzsch could not be shown from the original publication to be a deliberate emendation, that spelling would rank only as an " Erroneous Subsequent Spelling," would possess no status in nomenclature and would not preoccupy the name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

5. An exchange of correspondence between the present authors led Holthuis, who had still been unable to obtain access to a copy of Nitzsch's *Observationes* of 1829, to ask the other author, if possible, to examine a copy in one of the large zoological libraries in London. Investigation showed that there was a copy of this rare work in the library of the Zoological Society of London. This copy has now been examined by Hemming who has furnished the following Report :—

> I examined this morning (28th October 1953) the copy of Nitzsch's *Observationes* in the library of the Zoological Society of London. It is a small quarto work of 26 pages—hardly more than a pamphlet—and its subject matter is purely anatomical, as may be judged by its full title which is : " *Observationes de Avium Arteria Carotide communi.*" On the basis of the observations so brought forward, Nitzsch divided the birds into four main groups, which he styled " Caput Primum," " Caput Secundum," etc.
>
> The group with which we are concerned is Nitzsch's " Caput Tertium." As in the case of the other " Capita," Nitzsch divided his " Caput Tertium " into a number of sub-divisions. Of these, the third main sub-division (Sub-Division " C ") Nitzsch styled " Aves Carinatae Aquaticae." This unit Nitzsch further subdivided, his first sub-unit being given the title " *Grallae* Linn." Within this sub-unit Nitzsch recognised a number of " familiae." The following is a quotation from the entry relating to the seventh of these *familiae* :—
>
> > 7. *Limicolae* (olim *scolopacinae* [sic] nobis nuncupatae), quarum genera : *Ibis*, *Numenius*, *Limosa*, *Machetes* Cuv., *Tringa* (cum qua *Calidris* utique coniungenda), *Phalaropus*, *Euryrhynchus*, *Strepsilas*, *Recurvirostra*, . . .
>
> The foregoing passage is on page 18 of Nitzsch's work and is the only place in it where he refers to the name *Euryrhynchus*. It is true that at a later point (in the account given for " Caput Quartum ") Nitzsch referred (: 22) again to what he called the " Limicolarum familia," but on this occasion the list of genera enumerated is shorter and does not include *Euryrhynchus*.
>
> The particulars furnished above show quite clearly that the alleged name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch is not an Emendation, as that term is defined under the Copenhagen decisions, for, as will be seen, there is nothing whatever to show that Nitzsch was deliberately emending the spelling of the

name *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson. Indeed, although it is probable that that was the genus to which Nitzsch was referring, even that must be regarded as conjectural in view of the fact that (contrary to what he had done when citing the name *Machetes*) Nitzsch cited no author for the name "*Euryrhynchus.*"

6. In view of the information contained in the foregoing Report, we now see that, under the Copenhagen decisions, the so-called name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829, is not an Emendation, being no more than an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling and that, since as such it possesses no status in zoological nomenclature, it does not invalidate the name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, under the Law of Homonymy. The problem involved in the application submitted by Holthuis thus becomes much simpler, for the name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877, is now seen to be an available name and no action under the plenary powers is called for. It is likely however that, unless some action is taken by the International Commission, the ghost of the Erroneous Subsequent Spelling *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829, may continue to haunt the literature. In the circumstances, the following revised proposal is submitted to the International Commission in substitution for the application originally submitted by Holthuis, namely that the International Commission should :—

(1) place the name *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877 (gender of name : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(2) place the name *wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1877 (as published in the binomen *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii*) (specific name of type species of *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1877) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology ;*

(3) place the alleged name *Euryrhynchus* Nitzsch, 1829 (either an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821, or a *nomen nudum*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

INTERNATIONAL TRUST
FOR
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Accounts for the Year 1951

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE FOR THE YEAR 1951

(Report approved and adopted by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in Annual General Meeting)

The year 1951 was one of exceptional interest to the Committee of Management who realised from the outset that, since, unlike other post-war years, this year would neither witness any exceptional benefactions such as those received from U.N.E.S.C.O. in the years 1947-1949 nor secure, as had 1950, a large income from the sale of volumes of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* which, though published during the year, had in the main been financed by payments to the printer made during the previous year. From the financial point of view, 1951 was thus, as it were, a normal year, and in consequence its out-turn might be expected to provide a guide to the true financial position of the Trust in a year in which no substantial assistance was received from outside sources.

2. Scope of the publications issued in 1951 : During the year under review, the Trust was able to promote for the International Commission a return to one of its most important functions which had necessarily been placed in abeyance during the years 1949 and 1950 when it had been necessary to concentrate the whole of the scientific and administrative resources of the Secretariat of the Commission, as also the financial resources of the Trust, upon the preparation and publication of the three volumes of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* that had been earmarked for the publication of the Official Records of the decisions taken by the International Commission and the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948. In 1951 the Trust published the whole of the one volume of the *Bulletin* entirely devoted to applications on individual problems of nomenclature submitted to the International Commission by specialists for decision, and, in addition, made a substantial start with the publication of a further similar volume. The volume which, apart from the concluding Index Part (Part 12), was wholly published in 1951, was volume 2, so numbered because, as will be recalled, it had been decided to allot the volume numbers 3, 4, and 5 to the three Paris volumes of the *Bulletin* at a time when it was still hoped that during the preparation of those volumes it would be possible also to continue with the side of the Commission's work which was concerned with the consideration of individual applications. The eleven Parts of volume 2 of the *Bulletin* published during the year under review comprised 352 pages. The scope of the applications published in this volume may be judged by the fact that it contained no less than 135 papers, of which 62 contained applications on questions submitted to the Commission for decision, while 73 consisted of comments on those applications received from interested specialists. That the number of comments reached so high a level is particularly gratifying to the Trust as affording evidence of the wide publicity secured by the *Bulletin* for applications submitted to the Commission. In addition to the foregoing Parts of volume 2, the first four Parts of volume 6 were also published in 1951. These Parts, which comprised 128 pages, contained 37 further applications to the Commission. Altogether, therefore, the Trust was able during the year to publish 480 pages of the *Bulletin*, wholly devoted to the furtherance of the judicial side of the work of the Commission. Finally, it is a matter of great satisfaction to the Trust that during 1951 it was able also to publish the last Part (Part 12) of volume 1 of the *Bulletin*. This Part which comprised, in all, 83 pages (pp. 289-344, T.P.-XXVII) contained an elaborate index both of the papers published in that volume and of the records of earlier decisions by the International Commission taken by it at its Lisbon Session, the Minutes of which have been published in Part 3 of that volume. This Part had long been outstanding —the last previous Part of this volume had been published in 1947—and, as letters which the Trust has since received clearly show, the publication of this Part was warmly welcomed by subscribers to the *Bulletin*.

3. Income from the sale of publications : The income obtained in 1951 from the sale of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (including the sale of back parts) amounted to the sum of £1,968 13s. 2d. This is by far the largest sum ever earned by the Trust from this source in any one year, save in the year 1950 which was however an entirely unrepresentative year in the sense that in that year there were published two complete volumes (vols. 3 and 4) and the greater part of a third volume (vol. 5) which had been prepared during the two previous years in which years no Parts of the *Bulletin* had appeared. It is particularly gratifying to the Trust as affording solid evidence of the demand for the *Bulletin* and as demonstrating the important role which that publication plays in the development of zoological science that income from its sales last year not only should have been nearly ten times as great as in any previous year except in the wholly abnormal year 1950, but in addition should have reached a level within about £730 of the income secured in that year, which, as already explained, represented, in effect, the income attributable to the work performed on the preparation of the *Bulletin* not only in that year but also in the two preceding years, when no income was obtained from this source, except through the sale of back parts of earlier volumes. No *Opinions* or *Declarations* were published in 1951, but it is hoped that, when decisions are taken by the International Commission on the new applications published in the year under review, it will be possible to resume the issue of this class of publication. Sales of copies of *Opinions* and *Declarations* published in earlier years realised a sum of £30 6s. 10d., or about £11 less than the amount similarly realised in the previous year. The total income from the sale of publications in 1951 amounted to £1,999. Though, for the reasons which have been explained, this sum was £733 less than secured in 1950, the results obtained in 1951 must, in the opinion of the Committee of Management, be regarded as very satisfactory.

4. Donations received : During the year 1951 the Trust received donations of £142 10s. 0d. from U.N.E.S.C.O., through the International Union for Biological Sciences, and of £25 from the Royal Entomological Society of London. The total sum so received exceeded the gifts received in 1950 by £22 10s. 0d. To all these benefactors the Committee of Management extends its grateful thanks.

5. Total income : The total income of the Trust in 1951, made up of the foregoing items, amounted to £2,166 10s. 0d. or £711 3s. 7d. less than in the year 1950.

6. Administrative expenses : During the year 1951 administrative expenses amounted to £526 8s. 11d., or £19 12s. 0d. less than in the previous year. Expenditure on the salaries of the part-time Publications Officer and the part-time Stenographer Secretary, which amounted to £194 15s. 6d. were slightly less than in 1950, when expenditure under this head amounted to £204 3s. 5d. Office expenses were slightly higher than in 1950 as the result of the increased volume of work passing through the Secretariat of the Commission amounting to £281 13s. 5d. or £38 16s. 3d. more than the amount so spent in 1950. The expenses covered by this item include rent, heating, lighting and cleaning, telephone charges, telegrams, postage, stationery, purchase of office requisites and miscellaneous office printing. Expenditure on travelling expenses amounted to £29. The sum paid by the Trust to its auditors by way of fee (£21) was the same as in 1950.

7. Depreciation of Office Equipment : During 1951 the sum of £16 2s. 2d. was devoted to covering depreciation of office equipment.

8. Expenditure on printing scientific publications : Expenditure on the printing of scientific publications amounted in the year 1951 to the sum of £1,404 6s. 10d. The whole of this was in respect of printing the sixteen parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (vol. 1, Part 12 ; vol. 2, Parts 1-11 : vol. 6, Parts 1-4) published during the year. As already noted in the present Report (paragraph 3), the expenditure so incurred was more than recouped to the Trust by the income arising from the sale of the portions of the *Bulletin* published during the year, supplemented to some extent by the income derived from the sale of back parts, the combined total of which amounted to £1,968 13s. 2d. No expenditure was incurred in 1951 on printing *Opinions* or *Declarations*.

9. Total expenditure : As will be seen from the particulars given above, total expenditure by the Trust in 1951 amounted to £1,946 17s. 11d. At this level expenditure exceeded that in the previous year by £988 6s. 10d. This substantial increase is attributable, as has already been explained to the fact in 1951 it was necessary to meet the whole cost of printing the publications issued in that year, whereas in 1950 by far the greater part of the cost of printing the publications issued in that year had been met in the preceding year.

10. Balance carried down : Total income exceeded total expenditure in 1951 by £219 12s. 1d. This amount was carried down. The addition of this amount to the Income and Expenditure Account Balance of £2,547 15s. 7d. brought forward from 31st December 1950 raised that Balance by the end of 1951 to the sum of £2,767 7s. 8d.

11. Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1951 : At 31st December 1951 Revenue Reserves amounted to £3,287 6s. 0d. These Reserves consisted of the Income and Expenditure Account Balance, to which reference has already been made, of the "Official List" Suspense Account (£422 1s. 8d.) and of the Office Equipment Reserve (£97 16s. 8d.), neither of which latter items had shown any change during the year. Other liabilities consisted of the provision of £1,000 made in previous years for the publication of the revised edition of the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique*, and those in respect of sundry creditors (£1,814 12s. 7d.). Total liabilities at the end of 1951 thus amounted to £6,101 18s. 7d. On the other side of the Account the fixed assets belonging to the Trust, valued at cost, less depreciation, stood in the books at £144 19s. 5d., while current assets amounted to £5,956 19s. 2d. This latter sum was made up of two items, the first, a sum of £250, being the estimated value of the amounts due to the Trust in respect of publications sold but not already paid for by 31st December (this item consisting of the book value of the sales in question, less an appropriate appropriate allowance in respect of possible bad debts), the second item consisting of the balances at the bank and cash in hand at the end of the year (£5,706 19s. 2d.).

12. The situation disclosed by the Accounts for 1951 : From a narrow financial point of view, the situation disclosed by the Accounts for 1951 may be regarded as satisfactory in the sense that during the year total income exceeded total expenditure and a small addition was made to the Income and Expenditure Account Balance. How precarious the underlying situation really is will be apparent when it is realised that the favourable result secured was achieved only by the fact that the whole of the scientific work of the Commission was performed for it free of charge by its Honorary Secretary and that the high level of income obtained by sales was attributable to the large number of Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* which that officer piloted through the press during the year.

13. The further outlook : Consideration was given during the year to the question whether the time was propitious for seeking to devise a permanent financial structure for the Trust through the Committee established by the International Union for Biological Sciences established under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. de Beer. It was felt, however, that the chances of success for an appeal of this kind made to the leading zoological and palaeontological museums and similar institutions throughout the world would be enhanced if that appeal were postponed until after it had been possible for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to make at least a start with every one of the functions assigned to it by the International Congress of Zoology. For prospective benefactors are much more likely to come to the assistance of an institution if that institution can afford practical evidences of achievement, notwithstanding the crippling handicaps imposed upon it by lack of funds and consequent lack of staff. It was with these considerations in mind that in 1951 the Committee of Management devoted so large a part of the resources of the Trust to the publication of volumes 2 and 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature :* thereby putting the

International Commission in a position to resume the discharge of its judicial functions on a much larger scale than in any previous corresponding period of its history.

14. Presentation of the Accounts for the Year 1951 and Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1951 : With the foregoing explanations, the Committee of Management has pleasure in presenting to the Trust the Accounts for the year 1951 and the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1951. In doing so, the Committee of Management desires once again to record its thanks to Mr. Francis Hemming, the Honorary Managing Director of the Trust and its Honorary Secretary, to his Honorary Personal Assistant, his wife (Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming) for the services which they have rendered during the year, and also to the Trust's part-time Publications Officer, Mrs. C. Rosner, who has continued to discharge her duties with great assiduity. Finally, the Committee of Management wishes to thank the Auditors of the Trust, Messrs. W. B. Keen & Co., Chartered Accountants, and their representative, Mr. R. W. M. Taylor, for the constant assistance rendered during the year under review.

Offices of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature,
41 Queen's Gate,
London, S.W.7, England.
29th December 1952.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

Balance Sheet—

1950 *£*	*£*		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		REVENUE RESERVES (per Separate Accounts) :						
	422	"Official List" Suspense Account	422	1	8			
	98	Office Equipment Reserve	97	16	8			
3,068	*2,548*	Income and Expenditure Account—Balance ...	2,767	7	8	3,287	6	0
		PROVISION for Cost of Revision of International Code :						
1,000		"International Code (Publications)" Suspense Account (per Separate Account)				1,000	0	0
		LIABILITIES :						
241		Sundry Creditors				1,814	12	7
£4,309						£6,101	18	7

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our of account have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information the Companies Act 1948, in the manner so required, and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair Account gives a true and fair view of the Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended

Finsbury Circus House,
Blomfield Street,
LONDON. E.C.2.

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929. (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December 1951

1950 £	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			FIXED ASSETS:			
			Office Equipment:			
	112		Book Value at 31st Dec., 1947 (being for the purpose of the Companies Act 1948 the value at 1st July 1948)		111 17 6	
	98		Additions since at cost ...		98 3 3	
	210				210 0 9	
			Less Depreciation:			
		31	To 31st December 1950 ...	48 19 2		
161	49	18	For year to date	16 2 2	65 1 4	144 19 5
			CURRENT ASSETS:			
	312		Amounts due for Publications, etc., valued at		250 0 0	
4,148	3,836		Balance at Bank and Cash in Hand		5,706 19 2	5,956 19 2
			(Note—Stock of Publications not valued)			
£4,309						£6,101 18 7

FRANCIS HEMMING } Members of the
A. S. PANKHURST } Committee of Management

---

knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Income and Expenditure Account, which and according to the explanations given us, the said accounts give the information required by view of the state of the Trust's affairs at 31st December 1951, and the Income and Expenditure on that date.

(*Signed*) W. B. KEEN & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.
20*th November*, 1952.

Income and Expenditure Account for

1950 £	£	INCOME	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		To Sales of Publications :						
	41	Opinions and Declarations	30	6	10			
2,733	2,692	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ...	1,968	13	2			
						1,999	0	0
25		Donation				25	0	0
120		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per the International Union for Biological Sciences ...				142	10	0
£2,878						£2,166	10	0
1,919		To Balance brought down				219	12	1
829		Balance at 31st December 1950 brought forward				2,547	15	7
£2,748						£2,767	7	8

"Official List"

		£	s.	d.
£422	To Balance at 31st December 1950 brought forward	£422	1	8

Office Equipment

		£	s.	d.
£98	To Balance at 31st December 1950 brought forward	£97	16	8

"International Code (Publication)"

		£	s.	d.
200	To Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account	—	—	—
800	Balance at 31st December 1950 brought forward	1,000	0	0
£1,000		£1,000	0	0

the Year ended 31st December 1951

1950			EXPENDITURE			
			By Administration Expenses :			
			Salaries :			
		171	Publications Officer ...	177 6 2		
		33	Stenographer Secretary ...	17 9 4		
	204				194 15 6	
	71		Travelling Expenses		29 0 0	
	250		Office Expenses		281 13 5	
	21		Audit Fee		21 0 0	
546						526 8 11
18			Depreciation of Office Equipment			16 2 2
395			Publications—Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature			1,404 6 10
1,919			Balance carried down being excess of Income over Expenditure for the year			219 12 1
£2,878						£2,166 10 0

200	By Transfer to "International Code (Publication)" Suspense Account towards cost of Revision of International Code	— — —
2,548	Balance carried to Balance Sheet	2,767 7 8
£2,748		£2,767 7 8

Suspense Account

£422	By Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£422 1 8

Reserve

£98	By Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£97 16 8

Suspense Account

1,000	By Balance carried to Balance Sheet	1,000 0 0
£1,000		£1,000 0 0

CORRIGENDA

page 53. Line 14 : substitute “ or ” for “ of ” at end of line.

page 56. Line 11 : substitute “ rediscribed ” for “ redistributed.”

page 60. Line 5 : after “ *zebra* Burmeister ” substitute “ 1838 ” for “ 1818.”

page 60. Line 6 : after “ *ovalis* Burmeister ” substitute “ 1838 ” for “ 1818.”

page 156. Last line but 5 (first line of item (2)) : substitute “ *Ernarmonia* ” for “ *Ernamonia*.”

page 251. Title of paper at foot of page, line 3: before word ‘ names ’ substitute “ to ” for “ of.”

page 269. First paragraph, last line but 1 : substitute “ *Euryr[r]hynchus* ” for “ *Eury[r]hynchus*.”

page 269. Second paragraph, line 7 : substitute “ *Eurynorhynchus* ” for “ *Euryrhynchus*.”

page 303. Nineteenth entry, column (2) : substitute “ *ruberrimus* ” for “ *ruberimus*.”

page 303. Fourth line from end, column (2) : after “ *Chrysomela* ” substitute “ *viridiaenea* ” for “ *viridioenea*.”

page 303. Third line from end, column (2) : after “ *Cicindela* ” substitute “ *viridiaenea* ” for “ *viridoenea*.”

page 316. Paragraph 5, item (1), last line : substitute “ *Phalaena* ” for “ *Bombyx*.”

page 317. Line 3 : substitute “ *Phalaena* ” for “ *Bombyx*.”

page 317. Line 11 : substitute “ *Phalaena* ” for “ *Bombyx*.”

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